THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

HISTORY OF EDUCATIONAL RADIO
IN ALBERTA

by

© MARY J. LYSENG

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The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for acceptance, a thesis entitled HISTORY OF EDUCATIONAL RADIO IN ALBERTA submitted by Mary J. Lyseng in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Education.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to record a history of educational radio in Alberta, culminating in two products: a written bound form, supplemented by pictures, and a representative audio taped form presented on cassettes.

This study took the form of an integrated narrative or description of past events or facts as they could be established in a chronological sequence, commencing with the first educational radio experiments in 1929 and concluding with the recommendations of the Learning Resources Advisory Committee in September of 1977. This was followed by a more explicit analysis of the material under the following ten categories or major question headings: curriculum, children and society, audience, programming, scripting and production, teacher utilization materials, evaluation, problems and limitations of radio broadcasting, administration, and policy forces. Thirty photographs and twenty-four taped programs supplement the body of the written text. The appendices in themselves formulate historical summaries in specific areas: a talent listing of writers and prominent series performers through the years; provincial radio (and later television) committee members from the inception of the idea of committee structure until the time of this writing; and reproductions of schedules and table of contents for Alberta School Broadcasts from 1947 to 1977. Five tables also become historical summaries in the areas of publication printing and circulation, total radio audience figures, and subject and grade distribution of

programming.

Forty years (the first radio committee of the Department of Education met in 1937) of educational radio broadcasting in Alberta has produced an interesting and involved history leading through numerous committees, thousands of radio programs, numerous publications, countless meetings at the provincial, regional and national levels, endless memos and letters, the evaluation efforts of teachers and students, and the labours of many dedicated people. What remains of that history has been sifted and presented here.

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CHAPTER 1

THE PROBLEM

Introduction

Embedded in Alberta are some of the roots of a large movement in education, a movement only now to become fully of age in our technological society. Before erosion washes away all traces of these early beginnings, an effort must be made to preserve them.

Alberta has a long history of educational broadcasting. The first school broadcast directed to the schools of Alberta took place on radio in 1929. This was a special experiment designed for a special purpose. However, by 1937, regular school broadcasts designed for student audiences were being beamed out of Lethbridge. The first educational broadcast from a university in Canada was that of the University of Alberta. The first broadcast guide for teachers in Canada appears to have been produced in Alberta. The history of such a large movement in education should not be left unrecorded and sources permitted to dissolve unheeded.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to record a history of educational radio in Alberta, culminating in two products: a written bound form, supplemented by pictures; and a representative audiotaped form presented on cassettes.

At present, the history of educational radio in Alberta lies in bits and pieces, scattered through a multitude of station archives, Department of Education Annual Reports, teacher and student broadcast guides, correspondence, scripts, and mental notes in the minds of the participants. No single comprehensive summary of events or even outline presently exists, beyond the initial work completed by this researcher.

Many questions beyond the mere chronological restructuring of the past need pondering:

1. Curriculum: How has programming reflected the curriculum and methods expounded in selected major curriculum areas? Have programs reflected societal conditions? How well have objectives been stated? What theoretical basis (psychological and philosophical) is evident?

2. Children and Society: As assumed by the producers of the day, what can be learned about children and society through the years regarding behavioral patterns, current beliefs, and lifestyles?

3. Audience: What has the audience pattern been through the years? What has the distribution of audience been with regards to grade level and subject discipline? What has been the relationship of broadcast audience figures to total school population in the province? What assumptions have been made about learners?

4. Programming: Where has the emphasis been in programming? What has been the balance between subject disciplines and grade levels? What techniques of programming have been tried and which of these have succeeded and which have failed? What do the remaining program records relate?

5. Scripting and Production: How has scripting and production of radio programs changed through the years?

6. Teacher Utilization Materials: How have teacher and student study guides changed? How have they remained the same? What has contributed to the present format? Is there an historical or traditional basis?

7. Evaluation: What has been done to evaluate broadcasting through the years? What has evaluation shown? What has contributed to the perpetuation of broadcasts? What led to the termination of series and practices?

8. Problems and Limitations of Radio Broadcasting: Are the problems of yesterday still the problems of today? Have there been problems related to scheduling, promotion, publications, broadcast outlets, reception, and finances?

9. Administration: How has the administrative structure evolved?

10. Policy and Forces: What has been the stated position and role of broadcasts through the years? What have been the main forces at work influencing educational broadcasting? Have the main forces been teacher related, financial, societal, or governmental? How and why has the present system evolved? Why and how did the system of national, regional and provincial broadcasts evolve?

Organization and Design of the Study

This study will undertake an integrated narrative or description of past events or facts as they can be established in a chronological sequence and follow this by a more explicit analysis of the material under the ten categories or sub-problems enumerated above. Borg's definition of history, as presented in Research

Methods in Education by William Wiersama in 1969, will be the guide. History is " . . . an integrated narrative or description of past events or facts, written in the spirit of critical inquiry, to find the whole truth and report it."[1]

Where possible, the written document will be supplemented by pictures or reproduction of actual documents or specially prepared lists for this study. The audio recorded document will be carefully scripted, edited and produced by the researcher who is a professional educational broadcaster. The tape will be professionally recorded. As a by-product of the study, all original documents of significance and relics will be organized, restored, preserved, and placed with the Provincial Archives. This will finally provide access to the material for students and other interested persons.

Definitions

Educational broadcasting. Educational broadcasting will be used to describe radio programs designed for student consumption in schools between grades one and twelve over open air facilities.

Delimitations

This study has purposely been limited to educational radio broadcasting to school children in grades one to twelve in Alberta. Excluded are post-secondary, pre-school, in-service, and adult educational broadcasting. The history will conclude at the beginning of the 1977-78 school broadcast year, which commences October, 1977.

Sources

Nearly all sources are primary with little need for external criticism. The main sources of data are listed below.

1. A number of original administrators, teacher-users, writers, performers, producers, and sub-committee members have been identified and interviewed. Early annual reports were very explicit about names, dates, and decisions; committee reports and minutes include the names of participants; scripts have each writer's name printed right on them; tapes include credits.

2. All teacher broadcast guides and calendars through the years, curriculum guides, and student broadcast guides that have been retained will be used.

3. Any remaining evaluation material from students and teachers will be examined.

4. All pictures that can be located through Alberta Education, the Film and Photographic Branch of the Alberta government, CKUA, University of Alberta, newspapers, and private collectors will be assembled and studied.

5. Tapes and discs will be listened to and studied.

6. Government Annual Reports, interdepartmental reports, summaries, correspondence, position papers, and minutes will be read and studied.

7. Scripts will be assembled and examined.

Review of the Literature

The history of educational broadcasting in Alberta exists in fragmented form, sprinkled through a multitude of government reports, guides, summaries, correspondence, forms, minutes, pictures, charts, actual tapes, station histories and archives, and newspaper clippings.

Some of these reports survey in brief form the historical events of a specified period of time, but no comprehensive, interpretative study has been attempted.

Earl Rosen, in several cursory glances across Canada in 1967 and 1968, enumerated a number of television events--the establishment of studios, services, experiments, airing of series. Several happenings in Alberta during the mid and latter 1960's are listed and commented upon. The scope of Rosen's books remain so broad, ranging from communication theory and learning through federal factors and predictions for the future, all in approximately one hundred pages, that the books are of very little use in determining the history of educational broadcasting in Alberta. Assumptions and conclusions are also made without specific supporting evidence in many instances.[2]

CKUA produced a small booklet, CKUA and 40 Wondrous Years of Radio, on their anniversary in 1967 but devoted most of the space to their own programming history and personalities rather than actual school broadcasting.[3]

Shea's Broadcasting the Canadian Way in 1963, although it does not deal with educational broadcasting specifically other than to hope that educational television does not become a separate entity from daily television, "not a ghetto or an annex of television," is useful in establishing some of the broad history of broadcasting from the federal point of view.[4]

The Canadian Teachers' Federation conducted a research project, published in 1956, surveying radio in Canadian schools. It has many useful tables and figures.[5]

Lambert's School Broadcasting in Canada briefly covers Alberta's history up to 1946 in a chapter covering the entire prairie region but gives a thorough treatment of the early development of national school broadcasting.[6]

Head's Broadcasting in America, published in 1956, is of interest to establish a wide perspective of broadcasting. Early American history is carefully covered.[7]

Need for the Study

To the professional educator, a knowledge of the findings of historical research is important. Such studies provide important information concerning the effects of certain past practices, and may suggest a future course of action. They also offer an explanation of the how and why of many of the theories and practices that have developed and now prevail. They help educators identify and evaluate fads and bandwagon schemes. They contribute to an understanding of the importance of education and its interrelationships with society.[8]

Innovations and "new ideas" tend to come and go and reappear; teaching methods and patterns change and revert; student outlooks, interests and lifestyles emerge and disappear. All this should be reflected in the broadcast programming and literature through the years. Is it? History often sheds some light on the current scene.

Many original sources, such as documents, pictures, physical properties, and people, are still available. Some of the early participants are starting to disappear forever; something should be done to record the beginnings of what is now an important part of education and what may become a major factor in the future with the emphasis now being placed on instructional technology. The documents, physical properties, and pictures are slowly eroding away, and they need to be preserved in some organized form.

The Provincial Museum and Archives is interested in much of the material, but it needs to be organized. The management of CKUA would like to see their part organized and preserved. Alberta Education personnel would like to see it organized and put in context. Students of educational media would like to have access to the materials or a comprehensive summary. Alberta School Broadcasts needs it organized and analyzed to give a more complete feeling of direction.

CHAPTER 1 FOOTNOTES

[1] Wiersma, William, Research Methods in Education (Philadelphia/ New York: J. B. Lippincott, 1969), p. 289.

[2] Rosen, Earl, Educational Television, Canada (Toronto: Burns and MacEachern, Limited, 1967).

[3] McCallum, Joe, CKUA and 40 Wondrous Years of Radio (Published by CKUA, Edmonton, 1967).

[4] Shea, Broadcasting the Canadian Way (Montreal: Harvest House, 1963).

[5] Canadian Teachers' Federation, "Survey of Radio in Canadian Schools," Research Study No. 1, April, 1956 (Ottawa).

[6] Lambert, Richard S., School Broadcasting in Canada (University of Toronto Press, 1962).

[7] Head, Sydney W., Broadcasting in America (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1956).

[8] Best, John W., Research in Education (Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1959).

Chapter 2

IN READINESS

Empire Day, 1929

> The program will originate in Edmonton and will be broadcast by one Edmonton and one Calgary station. Schools will normally tune to their nearest station—in Calgary on 434.5 meters and Edmonton--516.9 meters. Schools equidistant may find one station better than the other.
>
> It is expected that every radio agent and dealer in the Province will be prepared to cooperate in the installation of receiving sets in the schools for the day. Distributors are being asked to circularize their dealers, and it is suggested that school officers get in touch with their nearest dealer. He will probably be glad to install and operate the set placed in the school without charge, as the broadcast will constitute one huge demonstration of the possibilities of radio. There will be certain advantages where electric light is available in the daytime, and also in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary vicinity where an indoor aerial can be used. Farther afield it will be necessary to provide an aerial and ground.[1]

The year was 1929; the day was Empire Day, May 23; the time was 2:30 p.m.; the occasion was the first official school broadcast in Alberta; the instructions were from J. T. Ross, Deputy Minister of Education, in a paper entitled "To All School Trustees in the Province of Alberta--An Empire Day Program by Radio." According to the CKUA publication, CKUA and 40 Wondrous Years of Radio: "On May 23rd, 1929, the first school broadcast in Canada took place from CKUA."[2]

The Department of Education cooperated with the University of Alberta, The Edmonton Journal, The Calgary Herald, and radio dealers throughout Alberta to bring to school students throughout Alberta a unique program suitable for the celebration of Empire Day.

It was the first media experiment in Alberta.

> The Department of Education urges members of the School Boards of each district to see to it that everything possible is done to insure the success of this experiment. Should it be demonstrated that programs of this sort can be successfully broadcasted to all the schools of the province, it is probable that a regular series will be arranged next year.[3]

J. T. Ross saw a future for media in Alberta education.

At this time the Premier of Alberta was the Honorable John E. Brownlee; the Minister of Education, the Honorable Perren Baker; and the Deputy Minister of Education, J. T. Ross. Both the Premier and Minister of Education addressed the listening audience, as well as the King and Queen, since it was "their day." The Deputy encouraged participation in the project both through official communications to the school trustees of the province and to the teachers of the province.

> This experimental broadcast is being undertaken at this time for two purposes, first to provide, under the auspices of the Department, a common Empire Day program for all the children of the province, and second, to determine how far it may be possible to reach all our schools by Radio. Obviously if this program can be broadcasted in such a way as to reach every school child, wonderful possibilities in the way of programs are at once opened up.[4]

Even at this early day teachers received from the Department a sheet that could be termed a teacher guide to utilization. The program was outlined: addresses, choruses sung by pupils of the Edmonton schools, instrumental music, solos, and recitations. The program concluded with the National Anthem, "all school children uniting under the leadership of Mr. J. Norman Eagleson, Supervisor of Music in the Edmonton schools." Teachers were urged to discuss the coming program with the children and so prepare them for a thorough enjoyment of it.[5] Nineteen twenty-nine was a very good year for radio.

The Birth of CKUA

One should really go a little further back than 1929 to catch the very first beginnings or the basic groundwork that paved the way for school broadcasting. Educational broadcasting in Alberta began in 1921 when H. P. Brown, who was in charge of the Visual Aids Department at the University of Alberta, went to the United States during the summer holidays to get some extra experience in photography. While he was there, he heard a radio broadcast over KDRA in Pittsburgh. H. P. Brown became interested in this fascinating new gadget and, when he came home, built his own homemade receiving set so that he could tune in to the increasing number of American stations which were starting up in business.

Gradually Mr. Brown realized the wonderful educational possibilities of radio, and consequently in 1922 he suggested to Professor Ottewell that it would be forward thinking if the University of Alberta got into the field. Professor Ottewell agreed that the idea had definite possibilities, but the time was not yet right to commence such a venture, because even the equipment used by the commercial radio stations was still not very reliable but was in the process of experimental development. Thus whatever they might invest in would likely be obsolete in a year or two. In addition, the University of Alberta still did not have money for such frivolous experimentation.[6]

During this period, new and exciting things were happening in the broadcast field. On June 1, 1923, the president of Canadian

National Railways, Sir Henry Thornton, set up a Radio Department within the CNR, and shortly after a radio receiver was installed on the observation car of a train. Concerts could be picked up from American and Canadian stations as passengers crossed the continent. This was the first time radio was used on a transcontinental train. Before long, radio served all the mainline trains of the CNR system. On February 27, 1924, the CNR's first radio station opened; it was CNRO, now known as CBO, in Ottawa. Eventually, CNR operated six radio stations in Canada and became responsible for originating the first national network in Canada. These CNR stations were the nucleus of the much later CBC network.

In the early 1920's, while H. P. Brown was still working with his homemade receiver, the history of educational broadcasting was evolving. During 1922, members of the University of Alberta Department of Extension were travelling in all weather and under all conditions to speak to audiences of varying sizes. They saw the potential of the new medium in solving some of their problems. "Taking the University to the people" would be greatly simplified if lecturers could speak from a room in the University itself to many more people than could be reached in any other way.[8]

Arrangements were later made with CJCA, Edmonton, then operated by The Edmonton Journal, to carry lectures or talks by the University professors. It was necessary for the professors to travel to the Journal Building where the studio and transmitter were located. Later, a microphone and amplifier were installed in a corner of the Director's Office in the Department of Extension at the University, with a telephone line to CJCA. In 1926 a makeshift studio was installed by hanging burlap drapes from overhead crossbeams. Music as well as lectures were now being fed to CJCA for transmission. It was becoming evident that the University could make use of a station of its own in order to utilize fully the potential of the new medium.

Meanwhile, Mr. Brown was not one to give up easily. His dream still persisted into 1927. By this time, new and exciting things were happening in the broadcast field, and new and more reliable equipment had been designed. The field of broadcast technology was growing and being refined. But the University of Alberta still did not have money for Mr. Brown's dream project.

It was at this point that Mr. H. P. Brown commenced taking matters into his own hands. He began to weave a tangled web of deceit. When the question of grants for the University came up in the legislature for that year, it contained a request for an extra $7,000 for a new lecturer in the Department of Extension. The request was granted. Several months passed during which no one appeared to notice that the new lecturer had not arrived. Nobody paid any attention either to the number of electrical engineering students who were suspiciously busy in their spare time. No one noticed that they were building a transmitter antenna.[9]

When the transmitter antenna was finished, the Department of Extension bought two windmill towers twenty-five feet high, added some second-hand iron poles to extend them to one hundred feet, and attached the antenna to them. All this assorted gear cost approximately $2,000. The transmitter was then installed in a small shack behind the Arts Building. Next came the "studio." It later became

1. Original CKUA Towers, University of Alberta Campus, 1927.

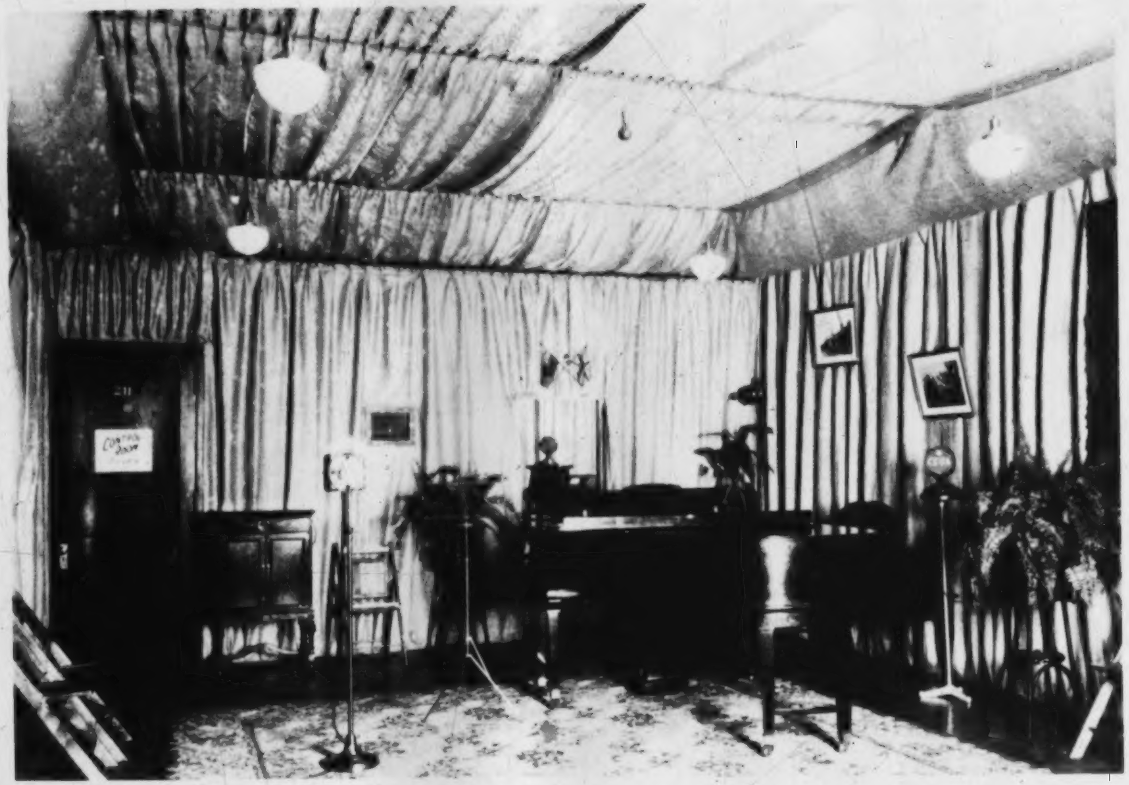
the University Power House.

The premises comprised one small control room and one main studio. The studio was a wondrous thing according to pictures taken at that time. It was totally draped in burlap sacking, which had been purchased for twenty-five dollars from a brewery. It contained a grand piano, plus an assortment of chairs which had been begged and borrowed from various sources. With all this completed, the new station was ready for business.

There was still, however, the matter of a license. The Department of Extension applied to the proper authorities only to be informed that there were three licenses already granted in Edmonton and that was enough. However, they did not allow such a minor detail to stand in the way. They immediately sought out another $600 from somewhere and bought CFCK from Radio Supply Company Limited, one of the existing operating stations. They must have been very persuasive since they were able to inveigle the owners into giving up one of the best wave lengths on the entire radio band. They then applied to have the stations call letters changed to CKUA.[10]

But all their problems were not over. It was discovered that the lecturer had not appeared at the University and that the seven thousand dollars had been spent. The proceedings at CKUA were held up for another six months while an investigation ensued.

Finally, with the accomplished fact of all that equipment standing in readiness and a number of University lecturers ready to take to the air on a variety of informative subjects, there wasn't much the administration could do. On November 21, 1927, CKUA made its debut to the public of Alberta.



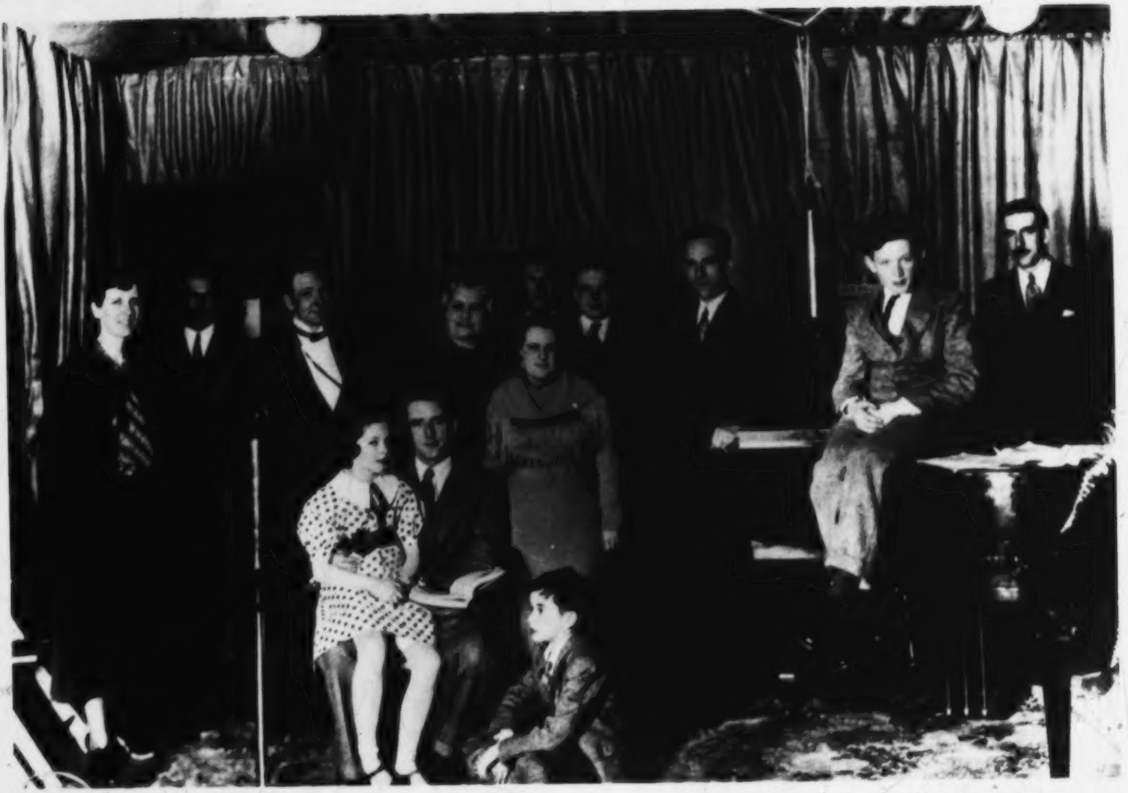
2. Studios of Radio Station CKUA, University of Alberta, 1927.

Early CKUA Broadcasts and Broadcasters

Although CKUA paid only one staff member, Miss Sheila Marryat, when it began operating, it never lacked for enthusiastic personnel and talent. Edmonton's finest artists vied with each other to perform there—gratis! Miss Marryat emerged as a versatile radio technician and effectively performed the multiple roles of program director, dramatist, script writer, hostess and play adapter. She, with the backing of her superiors, established a dramatic group known as the CKUA Players, consisting of thirty or forty people. This group helped keep theatre alive in Edmonton for many years. In many cases, school teachers urged their pupils to listen to the series performed by the CKUA Players and discussed the plays the next day. The following extracts are from letters received by the station and reported in an annual report of the Department of Extension:

> As a teacher, I have encouraged my pupils to listen to the plays. I found it so much easier to teach lessons on these very instructive plays, e.g., Florence Nightingale, Louis Pasteur, Mme. Curie, child labour, etc. Programs such as these will do more towards promoting tolerance than any other means.
>
> In connection with the series "New Lamps for Old" may I take the opportunity of applauding the artist appearing in the series. These players not only act their parts, but they actually live them. I don't know of any better dramatization on either the American or Canadian air waves.[11]

Along with Sheila Marryat and H. P. Brown, whose dream and determination made it all possible, a number of other names emerge as the instigators and visionaries of educational broadcasting in Alberta. Mr. Brown, by the way, as Supervisor of Visual Instruction with the Extension Department of the University, was obliged to confine his activities to announcing, creating and using sound effects, and



3. CKUA Players, 1927. Far left: Shelia Marryat.

studio directing once the station actually got established. Dr. Hector McLeod, head of electrical engineering, and his assistants, Professor J. W. Porteus and Professor W. E. Cornish, were also active in the early days of CKUA. The transmitter was operated by Bill Grant who went on to a prominent position with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. A workroom boy in the Department of Extension, CKUA's first control room operator, Ed Jordan, will also be long remembered in the broadcasting industry.

While Ed was operating one day, a difficulty arose when a professor was giving a lecture. He had a gap between his front teeth, and every time he used a word with an "s" in it he whistled. The result was that the station went off the air because there was no modulation control in those days. Ed immediately began to work with the problem, and the result was the invention of a peak limiter to control modulation. Ed Jordan's invention later became standard equipment for all radio stations.

Other names on the talent side of the early CKUA operation, names that continued into school broadcasting, remain as symbols of creativity and vision. On the writing side, two writers for the CKUA Players and later, writers of school broadcasts, Elsie Park Gowan and Gwen Pharis, set an exciting and high standard of competence for dramatic production. According to Department of Extension annual reports, "these scripts were excellently done, comparing favorably with plays on the CBC and U.S. network." Star performer with CKUA's 20-piece orchestra, organized and conducted by Mrs. J. B. Carmichael, was John Cormack, an eminent lawyer who later sat on the Cameron Royal Commission for Education. Among those who performed in that first old burlap studio were Inez Macdonald, her husband, Richard Macdonald, who later became director of the Dominion Drama Festival, Charles Sweetlove, Les Pilcher, Frances Garness, Farnham Howarth, Sue Laycock, and Sydney Lancaster, who later pioneered television in Edmonton.

Some doubt still remains about the date of commencement of the teaching of foreign languages by radio. According to Barbara Villy Cormack in A History of the Department of Extension, Dr. Hector Allard and Professor Edouard Sonet originated a series of French lessons in 1928, and these lessons were actually the first school broadcasts. According to CKUA's 40 Wondrous Years, "the teaching of foreign languages by radio commenced in 1932."

Other courses were given in various subjects, including a series of zoology lectures by Dr. Rowan. His lectures featured demonstrations in bird migration, employing canaries and crows. At the foot of Dr. Rowan's garden, open to the weather, the canaries were kept in a cage. One Christmas, the canaries were broadcast singing away in ten below zero (Farenheit) weather. The old type carbon microphone froze up, but the birds didn't and continued to sing.[13]

The Depression

What happened to school broadcasting between 1929 and 1936 is a question that might well be posed. The early originators of the first experiment, attempting to reach as many as possible of the 164,850 school children of Alberta in 1929 with the Empire Day program, insisted in their literature to teachers and trustees that this was an experiment which, if successful, would open the way to new, wondrous developments. Ironically, annual reports do not even mention the broadcast experiment, and no further correspondence of that time remains. One can only surmise that the economic conditions of the country probably played a significant role. The Department of Education Annual Report of 1929 states:

> The year 1929 has been one of much interest in technical education in Alberta. The economic outlook was a material improvement over that of previous years. There were good crops in 1928. Business was brisk. The building trades were active. There was a willingness on the part of school boards to give consideration to new building programmes and to review the educational needs of their constituencies with a view to making such changes in programmes and providing such buildings and equipment as would be required.
>
> Our schools, and activity generally in educational matters reflect closely the economic conditions which obtain from time to time in the various sections of the Province. General prosperity increases the interest in education, attendance and operation improve, financing is easier, and school support is on a more generous basis.
>
> This has been a very fair year in the rural portions of the inspectorate. Crops have been average; and although the prices for grain crops have been rather low, collections have been comparatively satisfactory, and the number of school districts that have found difficulty in financing have not been sufficient to affect the general situation.
>
> Inspector J. H. Hutchison, B.A., Onoway.
>
> Upon the whole, economic conditions are not so serious as to warrant undue pessimism. There is present a healthy educational spirit.
>
> Inspector R. J. Scott, B.A., Oyen.
>
> As a consequence of the generally satisfactory conditions collections of current taxes and arrears have continued good in practically all the school districts in the Foremost inspectorate.
>
> Inspector H. C. Sweet, B.A., Foremost.[14]

By 1930, the tone of the Department of Education Annual Report had changed:

> On account of the general financial depression throughout the province, the provision of accommodation has not kept pace with the increasing attendance in our secondary schools.
>
> Extension in school facilities and improvement in educational services are influenced closely by economic conditions

> prevailing in the various sections of the Province. It is true that general prosperity renders financing easier, extends the periods of operation, and places school support upon a more generous basis. It is likewise true that adverse conditions stimulate interest in the schools, and focus attention more directly upon the great value of education to the individual and the community. Consequently in hard times enrolment increases and attendance generally improves, although building is curtailed and less expensive equipment is provided.
>
> The year has been a pleasant one from the point of view of rural inspection. The weather was exceptionally fine and the roads good. The general depression has affected educational conditions to some extent, but, generally speaking the progress has been steady and sure.
>
> Inspector R. H. Liggett, B.A., Olds.
>
> While the economic depression of the world at large has not affected seriously the operation of the schools in this part of the Province, it has had very depressing psychological effect upon the people. There is, however, a very general desire on the part of parents and trustees to keep the schools open notwithstanding the very serious financial conditions in which they find themselves. A number of districts approached the end of the year with their funds exhausted and the teacher not fully paid. As a consequence it would appear that the present financial crisis will in all probability be upon us in full force in the early part of 1931.
>
> Inspector J. F. Boyce, B.A., Bassano.[15]

When money is difficult to obtain, new programs and projects are generally not pursued. This is probably why the broadcast experiment commenced in schools in 1929 concluded with that one Empire Day broadcast. There were more basic matters of concern. The Depression had commenced. In 1931, the Annual Report stated:

> The year just closed has been one of great anxiety and uncertainty. It was confidently predicted towards the close of 1930 that the bottom of the world-wide depression had been reached and that the dawn of a brighter day was at hand. Governments, school boards, teachers, professional men, farmers, and industrial workers all shared this optimistic outlook. But as month succeeded month and as the year wore on, the depression failed to lift; prices remained low; unemployment increased; businesses failed to make the expected recovery; and money became scarcer and ever scarcer.
>
> Inspector J. H. Hutchinson, B.A., Onoway.[16]

It was clear that by 1929 educational radio had taken its first steps, but it appears that the first exciting moments were soon to be followed by the familiar stumbling block of money. In times of extreme need, the basics of life come first.

CHAPTER 2 FOOTNOTES

[1] Ross, J. T., Deputy Minister of Education, "To All School Trustees in the Province of Alberta--An Empire Day Program by Radio," Circular Announcement, Government of Alberta, Department of Education, 1929 (Edmonton: King's Printer).

[2] McCallum, Joe, CKUA and 40 Wondrous Years of Radio, 1967 (Published by Radio Station CKUA, Edmonton), p. 23. This is subject to some dispute which, perhaps, is just a matter of definition or semantics. According to Barbara Villy Cormack in A History of the Department of Extension, "The First broadcast to the schools of the Province came from CKUA in 1928 when Professor Hector Allard and Professor Edouard Sonet Originated a series of French lessons." If one defines educational radio as broadcasting to schools under the organization and guidance of a curriculum directing body such as the Department of Education, which is the definition assumed by the researcher, then the 1929 date is correct.

[3] Ross, J. T., Deputy Minister of Education, "To All School Trustees in the Province of Alberta--An Empire Day Program by Radio," Circular Announcement, Government of Alberta, Department of Education, 1929 (Edmonton: King's Printer).

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Dahlgren, Dorothy, Alberta Calls, "Radio Station CKUA," Government of Alberta (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), January-February, 1960.

[7] McCallum, op. cit., p. 12.

[8] Cormack, Barbara Villy, A History of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, 1972. (Unpublished)

[9] Dahlgren, Dorothy, Alberta Calls, "Radio Station CKUA," Government of Alberta (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), January-February, 1960.

[10] McCallum, op. cit., p. 18.

[11] University of Alberta, Department of Extension, Annual Report, March 31, 1937.

[12] McCallum, op. cit., p. 22.

[13] University of Alberta, Department of Extension, Annual Report, March 31, 1937.

[14] Government of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1929 (Edmonton: King's Printer), pp. 35-39.

[15] Government of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1930 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 38.

[16] Government of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1931 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 41.

Chapter 3

LETHBRIDGE: THE FIRST STEP

Introduction

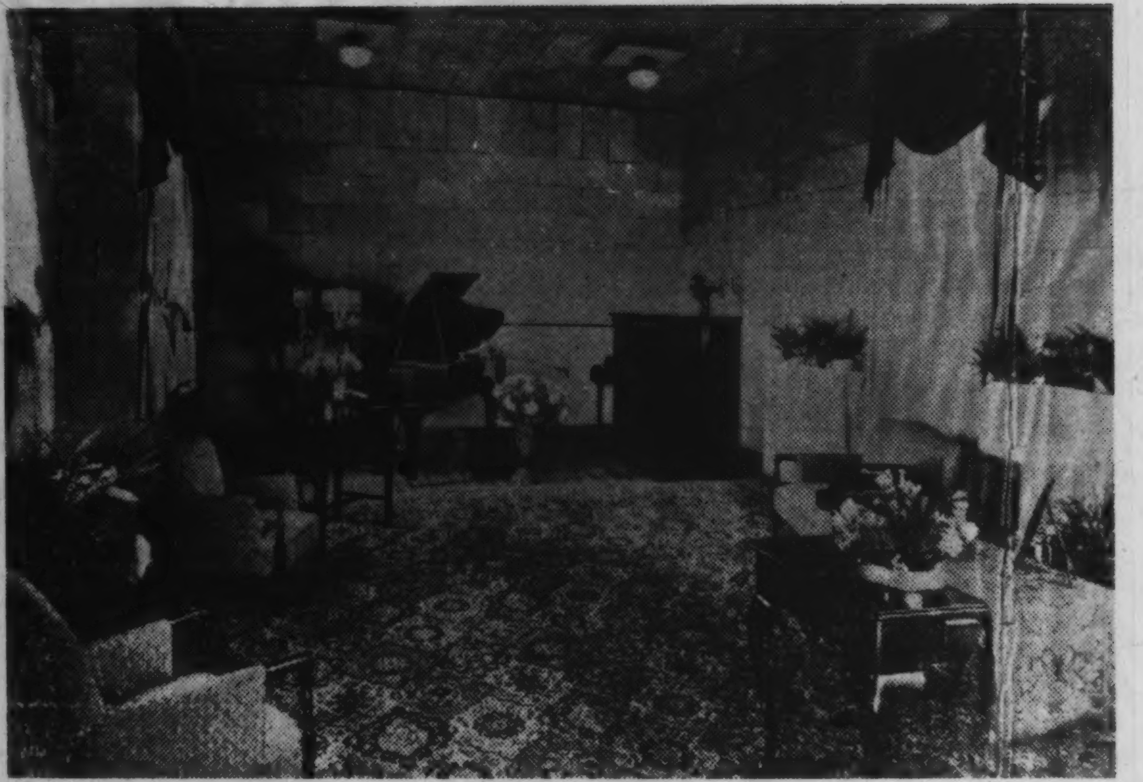
> Fall of 1936:
>
> "The Radio School of the Air," a new trend in education, was originated at CJOC, the first radio station in Canada to carry such broadcasts.
>
> Cam Perry was the school's announcer and Bob Reagh was the engineer in charge of production. Ports of Call were visited on Mondays; on Tuesdays, health hints and history of people who have helped mankind; on Wednesdays, the primary classes were treated to "Mother Goose"; on Thursdays, Miss Agnes Davidson conducted drama programs; and sing-song sessions took place on Fridays.
>
> The School Boards of all southern Alberta municipalities co-operated in this endeavour. Radios were either loaned to the classes by interested families in the community or the teacher brought her own if she had one. The primary reason for the School Broadcast was the size of the rural areas and the variety of curriculum which the country school teacher was supposed to prepare. The School Broadcast was in fact the first teaching aid.[1]

The year 1936 marked a significant advancement in educational broadcasting, not only in Alberta but in Canada; CJOC, Lethbridge, commenced the first regular daily school broadcasting in Canada. Prior to this, all educational broadcasting in Canada had been sporadic and consisted of experimental series; CJOC's schedule was a daily regular schedule of broadcasts. Prior to this in Canada, Nova Scotia had experimented briefly with radio in 1923; Manitoba in 1925; Alberta in 1929; Saskatchewan in 1931. These experiments were not planned series but isolated program experiments designed basically to see if they could tune in their schools and whether the students could indeed listen, and to contemplate the possibilities of radio for the future. The Nova Scotia Department of Education initiated the first planned single series of school broadcasts in 1928-29, a series aimed at rural schools. British Columbia commenced an experimental series in November of 1936, a program of music appreciation. The following year, 1937, the British Columbia Department of Education made a grant for a series of programs which were broadcast in cooperation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which had been created by the Canadian Broadcasting Act in 1936.[2]

Lethbridge "Radio School of the Air" is Conceived

Southern Alberta teachers were responsible for the organizing and presenting of the Lethbridge "radio school of the air," commencing in December of 1936 and growing to include more than one hundred schools in southern Alberta by 1938.[3]

The broadcasts were originally created to help solve the problems of the rural teacher who was faced with a demanding new curriculum necessitating a great deal of special preparation. The workload of the teacher in a classroom with seven, eight or nine grades was almost impossible at times with only one crowded room and neither time nor adequate library facilities. Seeing this situation, teachers in this area of Alberta developed the idea of prepared lessons given over the air as an answer and dispatched a delegation to approach the local radio station, CJOC. Their plan was met with interest by the management of CJOC, who immediately embarked upon a cooperative plan that was commenced with an investigation of the type of work already developing in other countries. Literature was assembled, studied, criticized, and tested as to its particular application to the needs of this area. Finally a daily program schedule was drawn up, and the search for suitable script



4. Studio of CJOC, Lethbridge, where school programs originated.

material was begun.

The Quest for Scripts and Scripting Expertise

This was a new field for Alberta's teachers. Help was sought from a variety of sources already in broadcasting. The British Broadcasting Corporation's education branch sent plans and schedules of their current programming for schools; the Hygiene League of Canada sent weekly health talks; the Medical Health Association offered twenty-five specially prepared radio talks; other material came from Script Studios, the American School of the Air, the British Industrial Travel Bureau and public libraries.

All material was carefully edited and revised to meet the needs of Alberta's rural school problems. Objectives were carefully established for each program, and teachers were advised as to the methods required to make each program a success.

The Department of Education Makes Comment

> Before the project was launched, the school inspectors and the deputy minister, Dr. G. Fred McNally, were called upon to criticize and give their earnest opinions on the matter. It met their immediate approval and throughout the six months of broadcast, they gave their whole-hearted cooperation. Dr. McNally, when addressing the teachers at the Lethbridge convention, stated that he considered it a very ambitious enterprise and he would be anxious to hear the results.[4]

The Installation of Radios

The next step was the necessity of installing radios in all the schools in the broadcast area. Enthusiastic teachers found many ways of actualizing this desire: some brought their own sets; some rented radios; some organized so that various citizens of the community took turns loaning their set to the school; some had their students stage entertainment to realize enough money for the purchase; some enjoyed having the local ladies in the district raise the money. The Lethbridge Herald reported that there were only two cases of school boards actually purchasing sets, and more than seventy rural schools and several town schools were equipped with sets during the first two months of broadcasting.

Production of the Lessons

To assure the usefulness and value of the lessons to the classroom, experienced teachers and officials were assigned the task of designing and preparing the materials. Two overriding objectives were in operation at all times: one, the needs of the rural school; and two, the presentation of material on the new course of studies not readily available in texts.

> These were not lecture lessons. Every modern device of motivation was employed including drama, music, sound effects, and well-adapted settings. The lessons thus produced were such that the interest of the pupils was immediately captured and held until the final moment of each program. Teachers in different schools reported how their classes responded, and upon this knowledge, adjustments and improvements were made.[5]

An announcer, Cameron Perry, was assigned to the "radio school of the air" and soon became a very popular figure with school audiences. His outstanding broadcasting ability, his on-air personality, and his enthusiasm were big factors in the success of the programs, especially when combined with the willing assistance of the entire CJOC staff, which included the talented engineer and technician in charge of the production of school broadcasts, Bob Reagh. Mr. Reagh assured that the actual broadcasts were as technically sound as possible and that the production was as good as possible, being very careful in the creation of sound effects, use

5. Cameron Perry, announcer for the Lethbridge "School of the Air."

Lethbridge Herald, 1937

of music, and timing.

Programming

The program schedule followed this basic pattern: Mondays--social studies programs concentrating on countries of the world; Tuesdays--health education programs; Wednesdays--"Mother Goose," an interdisciplinary series weaving together story, health, citizenship, nature study, and music; Thursdays--drama acted by the children; and Fridays--music programs.

Christmas plan. The production strategy of bringing children to the studio to take part in drama was initiated with a production undertaken during the Christmas holidays of 1936, when a play entitled "Christmas With the Brents" was presented. A cast of six competent young people proved that this type of drama could be successfully handled by children. Experiments with sound effects with this play were also very successful and helped establish their more frequent use in subsequent programs.

Travel and "Ports of Call".

> On Mondays travel talks were given, in which absolutely new and interesting material was especially written and prepared by teachers. Later, the series was changed and replaced by "Ports of Call." This program was electrically transcribed and of the highest standard. Each week the children were introduced to ports through which fascinating lands beckoned to us, "whose exotic splendor" led back through hundreds of years, telling the strange history of each. Perfectly dramatized scenes introduced kings, princes, emperors, pirates, and adventurers. The lives of scientists, of statesmen, and musicians were unfolded in vivid drama. Incidental music perfectly adapted for each setting, made the scenes more arresting and splendidly finished. The material used in these series was specially prepared from historical facts, and in order to create the necessary atmosphere men were sent to visit the countries dealt with

6. "The History class putting its program over the air. The boys don't find the subject dry."

Lethbridge Herald Engraving, 1937

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> to study the types and historical background of the people. When the plays were all written, timed and marked with the necessary musical interludes, the best actresses of the screen and stage played the parts and gave perfect interpretation. This series has produced nation-wide acclamation and the school program committee felt very fortunate in being able to bring them to the children and teachers of the south. For this, they are very grateful to the Bruce Robinson Electric Co. who made it possible for them to do so, through their generous assistance. The excellent material provided through these "Ports of Call," has been extremely valuable to pupils from grades six to twelve. Repeated comments have been proof of this.[6]

Thus we can see that acquired programming is not new to today's broadcast stations attempting to schedule many hours of programming and that the use of contributing firms in the commercial world is not new to educational broadcasting.

To facilitate the use of the programs, the school announcer gave an outline of the material covered in the program which was then written on the chalkboard by the teacher. Unusual names were pronounced and spelled. At the end of the program, the outline was written into the students' "radio books." Suitable pictures and drawings were sometimes then added by the student to complete the article on each country. The ports visited in the series included: Cuba, Denmark, Switzerland, Siam, Greece, Egypt, China, Ecuador, Portugal, Alaska, Ireland, Norway, Japan, Hawaii, France, Mexico, Persia, Sweden, Poland, and Arabia.

Health study programs. The Tuesday series was divided into two components: part one, practical health hints by Dr. Ned; part two, stories of the men and women who have spent their lives to help mankind.

Dr. Ned's practical health hints were directed to his class of boys.

> The presentation as told by quotations of actual experiences in the life of the doctor, served to impress the pupils with the importance of health to happiness. It was said that the series was of "intense value" and one instance was cited in which a young boy had extinguished a fire and saved a baby from painful burns, claiming he was acting on Dr. Ned's advice. Two other boys were said to have saved the life of one of the men injured in an accident by giving first aid and using clear thinking and quick action. "We listen to Dr. Ned every Tuesday," he stated when asked how they had known what to do.
>
> The series was arranged in the form of a diary written by Jim Weston, "one of the boys." Later, Jim became a doctor and left his diary to the young generation of today.
>
> Evaluative comments about the series were very favourable. "Dr. Ned talks for real, for he tells them his own experiences. He helps the children to live fine lives, and to feel responsibility towards the care and protection of health."[7]

In the second half of the Tuesday programs, in which stories of men and women who have spent their lives dedicated to helping mankind were told, vivid scenes were produced showing these people at work, giving the children "tangible pictures of human beings trying to improve unbearable social conditions."[8] The series included: Louis Pasteur, Dr. Jenner, Lord Shaftsbury, John Howard and Elizabeth Fry, Dr. Lister, and Florence Nightingale.

"Mother Goose".

> The Mother Goose broadcast was an unique feature presented for the primary classes. Its prime purpose was to introduce social study material to the younger pupils in a bright and interesting way. Health, citizenship, human behavior, nature study and music were woven into the story of Bobby and Betty in Gooseland. Seventy-five primary songs were included in the broadcasts, many of which were composed especially for the purpose. The Mother Goose voice actually heard over the air every Wednesday, was that of Mrs. Rhyddid of Lethbridge, and her accompanist was Mrs. Brown. The fine interpretations of the primary melodies by Mrs. Williams proved that she understood the interests of small children and her splendid co-operation with her pleasant personal touch, brought a great deal of brightness and joy to the little folk both in school and at home.[9]

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7. "A group of children listening to the Primary program heard each Wednesday over CJOC."

Lethbridge Herald, 1937

This Wednesday broadcast was a supreme challenge to the school announcer, Cameron Perry, who was called upon to enact impersonations every few lines of the program, going from such things as the slow, decided tones of Humpty Dumpty to the short excited barking of the Gooseland puppy, Romeo, to the yowling of the Crooked Cat.

> Little hearts beat with excitement when they listened to the buzzing of the bees, the growling of lions, or the soft mysterious footsteps of the fairy folk. Perfect word-pictures through excellent sound-effects made every program vivid and intensely interesting. A great deal of credit must be given to the splendid interpretations by the announcer and for assistance in arranging and producing sound effects to Bob Reagh, the technician. The primary programs were greatly enjoyed by many small children. During the time of impassable roads in the winter, groups of children gathered eagerly around the home radio to hear the school programs, and Wednesday was claimed by the little tots, although many parents even followed the series with decided interest and amusement.[10]

Drama. Thursdays of the broadcast schedule were marked by dramatic programs directed by Miss Agnes Davidson, proving that young children can successfully broadcast plays of considerable difficulty. Miss Davidson felt that it would be a valuable experience for the children to take part in the plays; thus, she trained new children for every broadcast rather than rely upon those who had gained from experience. In all, forty-eight children took parts in the plays.

The students were organized in a drama club that functioned throughout the week.

> In order to meet the requirements of an ungraded school the Drama class divided their broadcasts into junior and senior work. For the junior grades they presented story book plays, such as Rosered and Snow White and the Sleeping Beauty. The senior grades heard history plays, especially adapted for the school program requirements. Vivid portrayals of the lives of the early Canadian explorers gave the children listening in the opportunity of becoming acquainted with each character. Personal touch leaves

8. "The Drama class in the studio. The young players get a great thrill out of going before the 'mike' and out over the air."

Lethbridge Herald Engraving, 1937

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> deep impressions, and teachers agree that never before have they ever had such fine results in history classes. They claim that the history plays have solved one of their greatest teaching difficulties.[11]

To stimulate interest in drama, a contest was introduced in which children wrote plays. The best in each competition were later produced.

Special events. Four special broadcasts to celebrate important days were also produced by the drama club, with special music and sound effects being introduced. The Central School chorus, under the direction of Miss Effie Reid with the assistance of Mrs. P. Cull, were called upon to supply special numbers for these particular broadcasts.

> Creditable performances were always given, being proof of the time and work that must have preceded each program. Nowhere on the continent have such broadcasts been heard with such success. Having thirty children in a studio at one time, taking part in a play, is no trifling accomplishment, especially when we know that, at no time did any child miss his cue or bungle his part. Such results are only achieved through continuous untiring efforts, and both pupils and teachers have met with success through their diligence.[12]

The plays presented included: a Christmas play which was a musical; a Valentine box party with a special script written by Miss Margaret Davidson; a May Day play entitled "Jack-in-the-Green"; and a Coronation broadcast on May 11. This latter program was the drama class's greatest success.

> No school program was more deeply appreciated than this particular broadcast, for it expressed the tremendous loyalty of Canada and Canadian children to the great Empire.
>
> The Drama class has proved an inspiration to children in the south. Drama is now vivid and alive, opening undreamed of fields for young amateurs. They have learned how to organize a club and how to produce a play successfully. The wide influence of this little club with its bright members

9. "A classroom of pupils at Coaldale Consolidated School listening to a 'School of the Air' program. Such scenes are duplicated many times throughout the countryside for each program."

Lethbridge Herald Engraving, 1937

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> and splendid director will never be fully realized. Rural teachers have praised it highly for the help it has given them.[13]

"Sing-Song" series. Fridays were marked by the "Sing-Song" series. This series at first proved very difficult for the committee in charge because the new course provided such a large field of work that a great difference of opinion was evident concerning methods of approach. However, since music was one of the major problems of the teachers, it was decided to arrange various types of programs and test their adaptability and application.

> The first aim was to create an interest in rote-singing. Bright selections were chosen and taught to the pupils, and special Christmas numbers were also included. For the first two months of broadcast this program was under the direction of Mr. Ralph Johnson of Lethbridge. However, due to the increasing demands upon his time from his other duties and activities, he had to give up this section of his work. He had pioneered it through two difficult months and paved the way for the arrangement of subsequent musical programs.
>
> The members of the Lethbridge school board, at this time, generously consented to allow Miss McIlvena, the supervisor of music in the city schools, to take charge of the Sing-Song series. This was greatly appreciated by the large listening audiences from whom many letters expressed their keen participation in the program. Completely rearranging the schedule, Miss McIlvena's chief aim centered about making the sing-song a half-hour of real enjoyment. The series achieved its purpose through its bright, progressive and interesting material. Everyone sang and asked for more. Songs for juniors and seniors were well chosen, and every program devoted a short time to musical appreciation. In her inimitable way, Miss McIlvena succeeded in making music day a happy day for every boy and girl.[14]

Other values. There was much discussion concerning the real value of the radio in schools at this time. "Is the school program the only feature that can be heard and used to advantage? Decidedly not. News flashes, special network broadcasts and several daily features can be heard."[15]

Careful examination was made of the radio books kept by pupils. "It was noted that these books had taken the weekly clippings from the Lethbridge Herald, in which the daily programs were outlined under the heading "Radio School of the Air."[16]

The final outcome of these six months of broadcasting was that the project was a success and pointed a future way for education.

> After these six months of broadcasting, it is evident that the radio in the school will soon be a major item in educational work. Good programs can supplement, to a greater degree, the lack of library facilities which is the greatest detriment to progress at the present time. Teachers and pupils cannot possibly obtain adequate information on the new course when no provision is made for reference books. Another outstanding item is, that radio programs have given lessons of quality, enhanced with special devices for stimulating interest. The members of the staff in CJOC devoted a great deal of time to this, realizing its far-reaching results. The right music, the proper settings and special sound effects can transform a drab feature into one sparkling with life.
>
> Since each broadcast is so carefully prepared and revised, teachers admit that they cannot compare to the usual daily classroom lessons. Complete in all details, they make schoolwork vivid and interesting. They encourage both teachers and pupils to appreciate the subjects dealt with, and by fine suggestions, open up avenues to great progress.
>
> CJOC's school programs have been original throughout, meeting the needs of schools lacking essential equipment to complete their work. All those who have assisted in the presentation of these programs are receiving the grateful thanks of scores of teachers and enthusiastic pupils. Plans are underway to continue the series next term with a new schedule including many rare topics of importance.[17]

CHAPTER 3 FOOTNOTES

[1] Radio Station CJOC Archives, a chronological listing of important events, [n.d.] (Lethbridge). (Unpublished)

[2] Canadian Teachers' Federation, "Survey of Radio in Canadian Schools," Research Study No. 1, April, 1956 (Ottawa), pp. 3-4.

[3] Ibid.
The Lethbridge Herald, June 19, 1937, pp. 12-15.

[4] The Lethbridge Herald, June 19, 1937, pp. 12-15.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Ibid.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Ibid.

[13] Ibid.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Ibid.

[17] Ibid.

Chapter 4

ALBERTA SCHOOL BROADCASTS COMMENCE

April 24, 1937

April 24, 1937, becomes the date that firmly sets school broadcasting on its way, the date that initiates Department of Education continuing interest in educational broadcasting.

On April 24, 1937, in response to a request from the officials of university broadcasting (University of Alberta over its Station CKUA), the Supervisor of Schools for the Department of Education, H. C. Newland, arranged for a conference of educationalists interested in broadcasting. The names of those present forms an impressive list of influential people in education: Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister of Education; Mr. Donald Cameron, Director of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta; Miss Sheila Marryat, Director of Station CKUA, University of Alberta; Dr. M. E. LaZerte, Director of the School of Education, University of Alberta; Dr. G. S. Lord, Principal of the Edmonton Normal School; Dr. John R. Tuck, President of the Education Society, Edmonton; and H. C. Clark, representative of the Alberta Teachers' Association. The Supervisor of Schools, H. C. Newland, presided.

> Miss Marryat reported on the Teachers' Forum Broadcasts. Eleven broadcasts of this series were arranged during January, February and March; and these had been so well received that the continuance of the series during the year 1937-38 was felt to be justified. Miss Marryat suggested that the programme should be directed to teachers in the field, and might include demonstrations by teachers who are doing especially good work. She recommended that more publicity

be given to the announcement of these broadcasts both through the Official Announcement in the "A.T.A. Magazine," and also by special announcements to the inspectors.

It was agreed by the conference that a programme of Teachers' Forum Broadcasts should be prepared for the year 1937-38, each broadcast to occupy a half-hour, divided as follows: 20 minutes for the broadcast proper and an additional 10 minutes for the answering of questions or for other forms of discussion. There will be twenty-two broadcasts, distributed amongst the following contributing organizations: The Alberta Teachers' Association, the School of Education of the University of Alberta, the Educational Progress Club of Calgary, the Education Society of Edmonton, the three Normal Schools, the Alberta School Trustees' Association, and the Department of Education.

The conference also dealt with the important matter of radio broadcasting for schools. In as much as such broadcasting makes use of school time, and if effective, must be integrated with the daily programme in rural schools, it was agreed that the Department of Education should accept responsibility for supervising the programmes broadcast; and it was therefore recommended that the Minister of Education be asked to set up a Departmental Radio Committee; this committee to be composed of representatives from the Alberta Teachers' Association, the School of Education of the University of Alberta, the Normal Schools, the University of Alberta (Department of Extension and Station CKUA), and the Department of Education.[1]

May 15, 1937

Thus educational broadcasting to schools grew out of the professional development project which had been running previous to April 1937. In fact, very little time elapsed before the proposed meeting was held. The Minister of Education almost immediately appointed a Departmental Committee on Radio Education to supervise educational broadcasting in this province. The first meeting of this committee was held at the Government Buildings, Edmonton, on Saturday, May 15, 1937, only three weeks after the previous meeting regarding the Teachers' Forum Broadcasts. The following founding members were present: Miss Sheila Marryat, Station CKUA, University of Alberta; Mr. Donald Cameron, Department of Extension, University of Alberta; Dr. M. E. LaZerte, School of Education, University of Alberta; Mr. A. E. Ottewell, Registrar of the University of Alberta and Vice-President of the Alberta Trustees' Association; Dr. G. S. Lord, Principal of the Edmonton Normal School; Dr. J. R. Tuck, President of the Education Society, Edmonton; Mr. R. E. Stewart, Calgary, representative of the Educational Progress Club, Calgary, and of the Men's Educational Club, Calgary; Mr. C. R. Bowker, Edmonton, representative of the Alberta Teachers' Association; Mr. H. T. Robertson, Calgary, representative of the Alberta Teachers' Association; Mr. Owen Williams, Inspector of Schools, Lethbridge; Dr. H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools and chairman of the Committee.

The following resolutions were passed by the Committee:

1. That the Committee arrange for an experiment with a regional programme in an area to be selected. It was suggested that the Lethbridge area might be used for the purpose of this experiment.
2. That the Chairman invite teachers who have the use of radios in their schools to report this fact to the Department immediately.
3. That a sub-committee be appointed to report on the types of radio sets that are most suitable for school use, and to consider also the question of servicing school radios.
4. That the Committee recommend to the Department the advisability of the Department's assuming responsibility for controlling the use of school time for the reception of radio broadcasts.
5. That if suitable arrangements can be made by station CKUA for an extension of broadcasting facilities, the Committee proceed with the organization of radio programmes for schools for use during the year 1937-38. In this connection the following scheme was outlined:
   - (a) That the programmes be of a kind that will be especially helpful to under-privileged schools.
   - (b) That the school broadcasting period be not longer than fifteen minutes, and that on an average schools receive not more than two programmes per day.
   - (c) That there be programmes for Division I and Division II of the Elementary School, and also for the Intermediate School.
   - (d) That the subjects of the programmes be the

> following: Music and Music Appreciation, Social Studies, Science, and Literature. The total time of the broadcasting programmes is to be divided equally amongst the four subjects.[2]

During the school year 1937-38, CJOC, Lethbridge, continued with its highly successful "School of the Air," welcoming the Department of Education's interest and attending the Committee on Radio Education meeting of October 15, 1938. At this time, however, G. Gaetz, Manager of Station CJOC, Lethbridge, explained to the Committee that it was not his intention to continue indefinitely the Radio School of the Air as a CJOC independent project. He was glad, however, to be able to place his experience at the disposal of the Committee in application to their project at hand. His suggestions regarding the preparation of scripts and the use of listener workbooks were carefully considered and appreciated. It might be noted also at this time that the CJOC Radio School of the Air had a regular participating audience of over 100 schools in southern Alberta.[3]

October 15, 1938

Saturday, October 15, 1938, the Committee on Radio Education met in the Government Buildings, Edmonton. Present at the meeting were: Miss Sheila Marryat of station CKUA, University of Alberta; A. E. Ottewell, Registrar, University of Alberta; Donald Cameron, Director, Department of Extension, University of Alberta; Dr. G. S. Lord, Principal, Edmonton Normal School; R. E. Stewart, Calgary; Inspector Owen Williams, Lethbridge; Dr. M. E. LaZerte, Director, School of Education, University of Alberta. C. E. Bowker and H. T. Robertson were unable to be present. Irvine H. Graham of the Calgary Normal School and G. Gaetz, Manager of station CJOC, Lethbridge, were present on invitation of the Supervisor of Schools, who acted as chairman.

Besides the announcement of G. Gaetz regarding CJOC's Radio School of the Air, this meeting was notable for several other reasons: the chairman had a letter from Gladstone Murray, General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, promising favorable consideration toward the Committee's request for assistance from the CBC; and the Committee reached the decision to launch a series of broadcasts commencing November 14, 1938, and continuing until the end of April, 1939, to be broadcast over the Alberta Education Network, including station CKUA, Edmonton, and CJOC, Lethbridge.

> It was further decided to recommend the appointment of the following persons to present the broadcasts: Mr. Watson Thomson, M.A., Department of Extension, University of Alberta; Mr. Glyndwr Jones, F.R.A.M., Calgary, with whom was to be associated Mr. Thomas Jenkins, Mus.B., Calgary; Miss Janet McIlvena, A.T.C.M., L.R.S.M., Supervisor of Music for the Lethbridge Schools.
>
> It was recommended that Mr. Thomson should undertake the weekly news broadcast for Social Studies classes; that Messrs. Jones and Jenkins should give the broadcasts in Music for the intermediate school; and that Miss McIlvena should give the broadcasts in Music for the elementary school. Mr. Thomson's broadcasts were to be given on Mondays, Messrs. Jones' and Jenkins' on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and Miss McIlvena's on Fridays.[4]

December 15, 1938

On December 15, 1938, a special meeting of the Committee on Radio Education was held in the Government Buildings, Edmonton. The members present were: Miss Marryat, A. E. Ottewell, Donald Cameron, C. E. Bowker, Dr. LaZerte, Dr. Tuck, and the Supervisor of Schools.[5]

It was agreed that the Committee should study the question of recommending a radio set to schools, one most suitable for their purposes. It was agreed that the chairman should take such action as might be found desirable with regard to this matter.

It was further agreed that when the appointment of broadcasters was to be made for the next year's positions that they be advertised, and teachers who considered themselves eligible be given a chance to demonstrate their ability by taking a microphone test.

Results of a survey made by the chairman were also given. It was found that approximately 150 radios were in use in schools. "On the whole, the reports from schools receiving the broadcasts have been favorable."[6]

The first broadcasts on that 1938-39 school schedule from the Department of Education were:

1.	Elementary Music	(20 minutes)
2.	Intermediate Singing	(20 minutes)
3.	Music Appreciation	(20 minutes)
4.	News Summary	(10 minutes)

The Committee had decided to confine its broadcasting largely to music, knowing that during the preceding year some very successful broadcasts in music for the elementary grades had been released from station CJOC, Lethbridge. It is also interesting to note that the highly successful music teacher with CJOC, Lethbridge, in the previous years, Miss Janet McIlvena, continued now as one of the Department's on-air music teachers.[7]

September 16, 1939

A meeting of the Committee on Radio Education was held September 16, 1939, in the Committee Room of the Legislative Chambers.

Present were: Mr. A. E. Ottewell, Registrar of the University; Mr. Donald Cameron, Department of Extension, University of Alberta; Dr. G. S. Lord, Principal of the Edmonton Normal School; Dr. J. R. Tuck; Mr. C. E. Bowker; Mr. H. T. Robertson; and the Supervisor of Schools, Dr. H. C. Newland, who presided. Dr. M. E. LaZerte was unable to be present. Mr. Watson Thomson, of station CKUA, University of Alberta, was present on invitation of the chairman.

> The Chairman gave an account of his attempts to negotiate with the Departments of Education in Saskatchewan and Manitoba for a co-operative series of school broadcasts for the three Prairie Provinces from station CBK, Watrous. He did not expect that there would be any result during the year 1939-40. Files of letters were submitted from teachers who have radios in their schools and find the Alberta school broadcasts very helpful.[8]

It was further decided to continue during 1939-40 on air along the same general lines as those established the preceding year. It was also decided to appoint the following people to broadcast during the current school year: Miss Janet McIlvena, L.R.S.M., Supervisor of Music for the Lethbridge schools, Music in the Elementary Grades; Mr. Glyndwr Jones, F.R.A.M., Calgary, Music and Music Appreciation in the Intermediate Grades; Mr. Watson Thomson, M.A., Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Social Studies in the Intermediate Grades.

The initial step was taken at this meeting in establishing more successful teacher utilization of programs--the teacher guide was born.

> The Chairman was asked to arrange for the distribution of an annotated schedule for the school broadcasts. Requests for copies of these schedules have come to the Department from 300 schools; and 225 teachers have reported favourably on the quality of the broadcasts. There is no doubt but that these broadcasts are a great boon to pupils in rural

> schools. Favourable reports are now coming in from teachers in town and city schools. Every indication points to the need for continuing these broadcasts.[9]

The broadcasts listed on the 1939-40 Department of Education Alberta School Broadcast schedule were as follows:

1.	Elementary Music Miss J. McIlvena	(30 minutes)
2.	Intermediate Singing Mr. G. Jones	(20 minutes)
3.	Music Appreciation Mr. G. Jones	(Two periods a week, 10 and 15 minutes)
4.	Social Studies (newscast) Mr. W. Thomson	(15 minutes)[10]

Because of its uniqueness in being the first teacher guide for regular series being broadcast by the Department of Education, the entire guide is reproduced as follows:

ALBERTA SCHOOL BROADCASTS

(1939-40)

Annotated Schedule for the Term Ending April 3, 1940.

The Alberta School broadcasts will begin on Monday, January 3rd, and will be continued during that week and each week thereafter until Wednesday, April 3rd, according to the schedule below.

All broadcasts will be carried by Station CKUA, University of Alberta, Edmonton, and Station CFCN, Calgary. The Thursday broadcast is carried by Station CJOC, Lethbridge.

Copies of this and subsequent schedules may be had from the office of the Supervisor of Schools, Department of Education, Edmonton.

Mondays: 2.15-2.30 - Social Studies in the Intermediate Grades.
by Mr. Watson Thomson, M.A., Department of Extension,
University of Alberta.

Wednesdays: 2.00-2.20 - Singing in the Intermediate Grades.
2.20-2.30 - Music Appreciation in the Intermediate Grades.

A half-hour programme by Mr. Glyndwr Jones, F.R.A.M., Calgary.

Thursday: 2.15 - 2.45 Singing in the Elementary Grades

A half-hour programme by Miss Janet McIlvena, L.R.S.M.,
Supervisor of Music for the Lethbridge Schools.

Friday: 2.15-2.30 - Music Appreciation in the Intermediate Grades.
By Mr. Glyndwr Jones, F.R.A.M., Calgary.

Notes to Teachers

This schedule will help teachers to arouse the interest of their pupils, to systematize the procedures of the broadcasts, to clear away preliminary difficulties and misunderstandings, and to induce in the pupils an attitude that will favour whole-hearted participation.

Song-books and other accessory and reference equipment should be ready for immediate use.

Questions and suggestions are invited from teachers and pupils. These may be sent either to the office of the Supervisor of Schools, or directly to the broadcasters. They will receive answers and comment as time and circumstances permit.

Special Broadcasts

By special arrangement with the Alberta Teachers' Association, it may be possible this year to offer an opportunity for a few special broadcasts in Music, Social Studies or Dramatics to teachers whose competence has been approved by a special committee of the Alberta Teachers' Association.

Under this arrangement the teachers will be given a special audition at Station CKUA, or other originating stations of the Alberta Educational Network, on the understanding that if the auditions are satisfactory the special broadcast may be given. All arrangements will be made through co-operation with the Alberta Teachers' Association.

MUSIC BROADCASTS - DIVISION I

THURSDAY - JANUARY 4th

O CANADA
Hymn: Review
Songs: JINGLE BELLS (any community song-book), one verse
HOME ON THE RANGE (any community song-book, or THE MUSIC HOUR, Book II)

Recording: SKATING (Kullak) -- Victor 2041
Rhythmic Activity: Skating rhythm
Announcements
GOD SAVE THE KING

THURSDAY - JANUARY 11th

O CANADA
Hymn: JESUS BIDS US SHINE (any hymn book)
Songs: JACK FROST (SONGS OF THE CHILD WORLD: Riley Gaynor: Book 1)
Review of songs learned
Recording: HUMORESQUE (Dvorak) -- Victor 20164
Special talk on the Violin
Rhythmic Activity: JOHN BROWN HAD A LITTLE INDIAN
Announcements
GOD SAVE THE KING

THURSDAY - JANUARY 18th

O CANADA
Hymn: Review
Songs: FLOWERS FRIENDS (PROGRESSIVE MUSIC SERIES, Book 1), one verse
MY KITTY (tune, MY BONNIE LIES OVER THE OCEAN)

My kitty has gone from her basket,
My kitty has gone up a tree
Oh, who will go up in the branches
And bring back my kitty to me?

CHORUS:

Bring back, bring back, oh bring back my kitty to me, to me.
Bring back, bring back, oh bring back my kitty to me.

The dog that lives down by the meadow,
The dog with the very loud bark,
Has frightened my kitty so dreadfully.
She's meowing up there in the dark.

They say that when some folks get frightened
Their hair will turn perfectly white.
If kitty stays up there much longer
She won't have a black hair by night.

Recording: SEE-SAW -- Victor 20743
Rhythmic Activity: SEE-SAW

THURSDAY - JANUARY 25th

O CANADA
Hymn: Review
Song: BLUEBELLS OF SCOTLAND (MUSIC HOUR)
Recording: By special request, KING'S BREAKFAST (Winnie the Pooh record)
The programme will be devoted to request numbers as sent in by teachers.

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 1st

O CANADA
Hymn: GOD SEES THE LITTLE SPARROW FALL (hymn book)
Songs: ROCK A BYE BABY (MUSIC HOUR, Book 1)
THE SHOEMAKER (SONGS OF THE CHILD WORLD, Book 1: Riley Gaynor)
Rhythmic Activity: THE SHOEMAKER
Recording: (Descriptive) OF A TAILOR AND A BEAR (Macdowell) -- Victor 20153
Announcements
GOD SAVE THE KING

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THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 8th

O CANADA
Hymn: Review
Songs: VALENTINE SONG (PROGRESSIVE MUSIC SERIES, Book 1)
Rhythmic Activity: I LOOKED OUT OF MY WINDOW

I looked out of my window to see what I could see.
A little bird was flying by the old oak tree.
A little frog was jumping.
A little fish was swimming.
A little hen was scratching.
A little cow was munching.

Recording: LEGEND OF THE BELLS (Planquette) -- Victor 20164
Talk on Percussion; example of bells.
Announcements
GOD SAVE THE KING

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 15th -

O CANADA
Hymn: Review
Songs: THE AIRSHIP (PROGRESSIVE MUSIC SERIES, Book 1)
WHAT ANIMALS SAY (Tune to be taught)

The animals on Grandpa's farm
All seem to talk a different way.
I wish that I could really understand
What each one tries to say.

The biddy hen says "Cluck, cluck cluck."
The little chicks cry "Peep, peep, peep."
The rooster crows his "Cock-a-doodle-doodle,"
To wake us all from sleep.

The little pigs grunt "Ough, ough, ough."
The pussy cat says "Mew, mew, mew."
The ducks "Quack, quack," I wish that I
Might learn to speak their language too.

Rhythmic Activity: ROLL THE HANDS

1. Roll your hands, roll your hands,
As quickly, as quickly can be.
Roll your hands, roll your hands
And sit up straight like me.

2. Clap your hands as loudly.....

3. Beat the Drum as loudly.......
(Do the above actions quickly, then slowly.)

4. Go to sleep, go to sleep
As lazy, as lazy can be.
Go to sleep, go to sleep
And lay down your head like me.

5. Wake up, wake up,
As brightly, as brightly can be.
Wake up, wake up,
And go to your work like me.

Announcements
GOD SAVE THE KING

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 22

O CANADA
Hymn: Review
Songs: ROCK A BYE BABY (MUSIC HOUR Book 1)
BILLY BOY (Community song-book)

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Recording: BADINAGE (Herbert) -- Victor 20164
Talk on the Woodwinds; example of the Piccolo
GOD SAVE THE KING

THURSDAY - FEBRUARY 29th

O CANADA

This will be a special request programme. Requests as sent in by the teachers will be broadcast on this programme. Suggestions will be very welcome.

GOD SAVE THE KING

THURSDAY - MARCH 7th

O CANADA
Hymn: FATHER WE THANK THEE (Grade II Reader)
Songs: THE WOODPECKER (MUSIC HOUR, Book I)
COCK ROBIN (PROGRESSIVE MUSIC SERIES, Book II)
Rhythmic Activity: In the form of a game, Looby Loo
GOD SAVE THE KING

THURSDAY - MARCH 14th

O CANADA
Hymn: Review
Songs: DEAR LITTLE SHAMROCK (chorus only)
WHEN IRISH EYES ARE SMILING (chorus only)
THE CIRCUS (PROGRESSIVE MUSIC SERIES, Book I, or MUSIC HOUR, Book I)
Recording: MINUET (Beethoven) -- Victor 20164
Talk on Brass Instruments; example of the Trumpet (Cornet)
Announcements
GOD SAVE THE KING

THURSDAY - MARCH 21st

O CANADA

This, being the concluding programme, will be devoted to request numbers. Suggestions will be welcome.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

MUSIC BROADCASTS - INTERMEDIATE GRADES

WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 3rd

GENERAL SING-SONG

(1) Wassail Song (Welcome to the New Year) Music Hour Book 2, p. #34.
(2) A-Hunting We Will Go (English) Music Hour Book 2, p. #150.
(3) The Traveller (Old French) Music Hour Book 2, p. #4.
(4) Men of Harlech (Welsh) - Murdoch's School Songs Series A. p. #4.
(5) Annie Laurie (Scottish) Music Hour Book 2, p. #159.
(6) Rule Brittania (English) - Murdoch's School Songs Series A. p. #13.

NOTE:

The purpose of this broadcast is to open the new term with a sing-song composed of a review of the new songs learnt last term (with the exception of the new Christmas music.) More detail will be given concerning the stories of these songs and their background - tone required in each case in order to bring out the best interpretation of the song will be stressed and there will be a discussion for the teachers of tempo, loud and soft singing etc., thus giving a general drill on how best to approach a song for good interpretation.

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FRIDAY - JANUARY 5th

A BRIEF TALK ON THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC:

(a) Rhythm (or the regular pulsation of music)
(b) Melody (a succession of simple tones so arranged as to produce a pleasing effect upon the ear)
(c) Harmony (a musical combination of tones)

To appreciate any kind of music it is necessary that one should have some knowledge of the above three component parts of music.
ILLUSTRATIONS: - Vocal and Instrumental.

WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 10th

SONGS:

(New song) (1) The British Grenadiers (English) Murdoch's School Songs Series A. p. #36.
(New Song) (2) Long, Long Ago - Music Hour Book 2, p. #96.
(New Song) (3) The Blue Bells of Scotland (Scottish) Music Hour Book 2, p. #98.

HISTORY OF MUSIC:

"Who Palestrina Was and What He Did for Music"

(Born 1526 in Italian village of Palestrina near Rome - died 1591)

NOTE RE QUESTIONS ON HISTORY OF MUSIC

Due to the lack of time during the broadcasts for questions after each lesson, it is deemed advisable this term to have general review questions once a month on the work during that time. For example, under January 31st, a representative group of questions has been inserted for your own information on the Troubadours, Palestrina and Early England. It is believed that the best results would be obtained if the teacher would drill the class on these questions between broadcasts - then, the day of the General Review Questions one or two on each subject covered will be chosen.

ALL SING: Robin Adair (Scottish) Music Hour Book 2, p. #117.

FRIDAY - JANUARY 12th

A BRIEF TALK ON THE SIMPLE ELEMENTS OF FORM IN MUSIC

ILLUSTRATED BY: (a) Folk-Song
(b) Instrumental dance forms (Minuets & Gavottes etc.)

From the above it is hoped to show how music is built on a definite plan (such as any building) - even the simple folk-song has to have "Form".

WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 17th

SONGS: (1) The Blue Bells of Scotland
(2) Long, Long Ago
(New Song)(3) Lullaby (Brahms) Music Hour Book 2, p. #31.

HISTORY OF MUSIC:

"What Early England Gave to Music" (16th and 17th centuries - (William Byrd 1543 - 1623; Thomas Morley 1557 - 1603 and Henry Purcell 1658 - 1696) (Re Questions see January 10th and 31st)

ALL SING: Home on the Range - Music Hour Book 2, p. #32.

FRIDAY - JANUARY 19th

TALKS ON DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC ("Music that tells a story")

The music chosen for this will be a Christmas tale as told in

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the Nutcracker Suit by Tchaikowsky. We feel sure this music will appeal to all children and we shall show how Tchaikowsky has made use of the different instruments which were studied last term.

ILLUSTRATION: - "Overture Miniature" from The Nutcracker Suite.

WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 24th

SPECIAL SCOTTISH PROGRAMME

SONG: (1) Robin Adair

TALK: Scottish Folk-Songs

SONGS: (2) Ye Banks & Braes - Murdoch's Series A. p. #65
(3) Blue Bells of Scotland
(4) Annie Laurie

RECORD: Annie Laurie

NOTE: This is the first of three broadcasts on the folk-song. These have been divided into a Scottish, an Irish and a Welsh programme to fall as near the patron saint days as possible for each country. The folk-song in general will be dealt with and then, in regard to these three countries in particular. (English folk-songs are discussed under "What Early England Gave to Music".)

FRIDAY - JANUARY 26th

DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC (Cont'd) - The Nutcracker Suite:

(a) Marche
(b) Dance of the Sugar-Plum Fairy
A short story of the scene will be given before each illustration - discussion of the music.

WEDNESDAY - JANUARY 31st

SONGS:

(1) Winter Sports (French Canadian) Music Hour Book 2, p. #68
(New Song) (2) Water Dance - Music Hour Book 2, p. #27
(3) O, Susanna (Stephen Foster) Music Hour Book 2, p. #160.

HISTORY OF MUSIC:

General Review Questions on History of Music covering Troubadours, Palestrina and Early England (See note under January 10th)

QUESTIONS FOR JANUARY

1. Who the Troubadours Were and What They Did for Music
   (1) What do the words "troubadour" and "trouvere" mean? ('discoverer' or 'inventor' of new melodies or poems)
   (2) Are the French folk-songs of the day believed to have come in part from the songs of the troubadours? (yes).
   (3) What instruments did the troubadours play? (harp & lute)
   (4) What were the troubadours of Germany called? (minnesingers) or love-singers)
   (5) What were the Meistersingers? (tradespeople and workmen who had qualified as mastersingers.)
   (6) Where do we get our idea for our Musical Festivals today (from the contests of the mastersingers)

2. Who Palestrina Was and What He Did for Music
   (1) Why was Palestrina so called? (born in Italian village of Palestrina near Rome)
   (2) Why were the works of Palestrina considered greater than those of the composers who preceded him? (Those who preceded him stressed too much the laws of composition, Palestrina stresses the beauty of the composition rather than the laws)
   (3) What important position did he hold in Rome (Choirmaster at St. Peter's Rome).

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3. What Early England Gave to Music.
    (1) Name two famous English writers of madrigals in the 16th century (William Byrd and Thomas Morley)
    (2) Who is thought to be the greatest of early English musicians? (Henry Purcell)
    (3) For how many plays did Purcell write the music? (over 40 plays and operas)
    (4) In what famous churches was Purcell organist? (Westminster Abbey and Chapel Royal)
    (5) Did Purcell write music for the church service? (yes)
    (6) How long did Purcell hold his rank as the foremost musician of England? (nearly two centuries)

ALL SING: Long, Long Ago.

FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 2nd

DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC (Cont'd) - The Nutcracker Suite:

(a) Trepak - a Russian Dance
(b) Arab Dance
With brief story and discussion of the music.

WEDNESDAY - FEBRUARY 7th

SONGS: (1) Water Dance
(New Song) (2) Which is the Way to Somewhere Town - Music Hour Book 2 p. #74
(3) O, Susanna

TALK: Stephen Foster -
NOTE:

In view of the fact that we are singing songs of Stephen Foster on these programmes and because of the wide popular appeal and beauty of his melodies - a brief talk on his life and work will be given with reference to the songs sung. This will fit in the usual History period (an example of songs of a people of our own time which have almost become folk-songs)

ALL SING: Drink to Me Only (English) Music Hour Book 2, p. #155

FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 9th

DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC (Cont'd) - The Nutcracker Suite

(a) Chinese Dance
(b) Dance of the Toy Flutes

Story and discussion of the music.

WEDNESDAY - FEBRUARY 14th

SONGS:
(1) Which is the Way to Somewhere Town
(New Song) (2) The Ash Grove (Welsh) - Murdoch's School Songs Series A. p. # 87
(3) O, Susanna

HISTORY OF MUSIC:
The Beginnings of the Oratorio and Opera (Questions see Feb. 21st.)

ALL SING: The Blue Bells of Scotland.

FRIDAY - FEBRUARY 16th

DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC (Cont'd) The Nutcracker Suite (Concluded)

The Waltz of the Flowers (Last scene in story)
Summary of story and music.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 21st

SONGS:

(1) The Ash Grove
(New Song)(2) Wandering - Music Hour Book 2, p. #75 (Schubert)
(New Song)(3) My Old Kentucky Home (Foster) Music Hour Book 2, p. #164

HISTORY OF MUSIC

QUESTIONS FOR FEBRUARY: Stephen Foster

1. (1) Name two songs written by Stephen Foster (O, Susanna, My Old Kentucky Home)
   (2) Who was Stephen Foster (American composer)
   (3) What century did he live in (19th century)

2. The beginnings of Oratorio and Opera
   (1) Why did the early Church leaders favour the giving of plays? (people are more deeply moved by seeing things acted)
   (2) What were the first plays called? (Mystery or miracle plays)
   (3) Who was the Italian priest who formed the Congregation of the Oratorio?)Flippo Neri died 1595)
   (4) What was the name of the work known as the first oratorio? ("The Representation of the Soul and the Body" by Cavaliere)
   (5) To which great master did opera owe its great advance in the 17th Century (Monteverde)
   (6) What was the name of the first opera? (Dafne)

ALL SING: All Through the Night (Welsh) Music Hour Book 2, p. #152.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 23rd

A DISCUSSION ON PURE MUSIC (Music that does not tell a story

ILLUSTRATION: - Andante movement from "Surprise Symphony" by Haydn
Brief talk on the composer and music.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 28th

SPECIAL WELSH PROGRAMME

SONG: (1) Men of Harlech

TALK: Welsh Folk-Songs

ALL SING: (2) The Ash Grove
(3) All Through the Night

RECORDING: All Through the Night

ALL SING: (4) Captain Morgan's War March - Murdoch's School Songs Series B. p. #72

FRIDAY MARCH 1st

A STUDY OF VOCAL MUSIC (both Solo and Chorus)

First of all we shall study WOMEN'S VOICES with their different kinds and types:

1. High - Soprano
2. Medium - Messo-soprano
3. Low - Alto (or Contralto)

ILLUSTRATIONS: (Recordings)

1. Soprano - Solvejg's Song (Peer Gynt Suite - Grieg)
   - Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark - Bishop
2. Contralto - (to be selected)

WEDNESDAY MARCH 6th

SONGS:

(1) Wandering
(New Song) (2) The Harp that once Through Tara's Halls (Irish) Music Hour Book 2, p. #28.
(3) My Old Kentucky Home

HISTORY:
The Story of Handel

ALL SING: (4) O, Susanna

FRIDAY - MARCH 8th

A STUDY OF VOCAL MUSIC (Cont'd)
MEN'S VOICES:

(1) High - Tenor
(2) Medium - Baritone
(3) Low - Bass

ILLUSTRATIONS: (Recordings)

Tenor - "Celeste Aida" - Verdi
Baritone - Toreador Song - Bizet
Bass - (To be selected)

WEDNESDAY - MARCH 13th

SPECIAL IRISH PROGRAMME

SONG: (1) The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls

TALK: Irish Folk Songs

SONGS: (2) Killarney Murdoch's School Songs Series B. p. #20

RECORDING: Londonderry Air

ALL SING: (3) The Minstrel Boy Murdoch's School Songs Series A. p. #47

FRIDAY - MARCH 15th

THE COMBINATION OF WOMEN'S AND MEN'S VOICES

NOTE:
Considering the difficulty we are having to acquire suitable records at the moment, the recordings to be used on March 15th and 29th will be announced over the air.

WEDNESDAY - MARCH 20th

SONGS:
(1) A-Hunting We Will Go
(2) Now is the Month of Maying (madrigal) Murdoch's Series A. p. #6
(3) Home on the Range

HISTORY: The Story of Handel (continued)

ALL SING: (4) Swing Low Sweet Chariot (Negro Spiritual) Music Hour Book 2, p. 157.

FRIDAY MARCH 23rd and WEDNESDAY MARCH 27th - EASTER HOLIDAYS

FRIDAY - MARCH 29th

THE COMBINATION OF WOMEN'S AND MEN'S VOICES (Concluded)
ILLUSTRATION: (to be selected)

WEDNESDAY - APRIL 3rd (Last Programme)

SING-SONG: - Songs to be selected from the following:-
1. O, Canada
2. Men of Harlech
3. My Old Kentucky Home
4. O, Susanna
5. The Traveller
6. Rule Brittania
7. God Save The King.

SOCIAL STUDIES BROADCASTS

Intermediate Grades (VII - IX)

MAN AND THE MACHINE

Social and Economic Forces that have Shaped the World of Today.

GENERAL PURPOSES:

(a) to supplement class work in Social Studies by filling in the socio-historic background of the course.

(b) to convey the broad perspective of a century of development in the Western World as a whole, emphasizing the social issue most significant for the world of today and tomorrow.

REFERENCES FOR THE SERIES AS A WHOLE

"An Introduction to Problems of American Culture" -- Harold Rugg (with Teacher's Guide)

"Men and Machines" - Stuart Chase.

And the relevant chapters in such commentaries as Wells's "Outline of History" and Van Loon's "Story of Mankind".

MONDAY - JANUARY 8

1. THE FIRST MACHINES

From Steam to Electricity - transformation of industry, transportation and communication; the social consequences of this industrial transformation in Britain, France, Germany and North America.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises:

(1) Discuss what would happen to us if all machines were suddenly destroyed.
(2) Get three pupils to argue the merits, for the people of Alberta today and tomorrow, of (a) the railroad; (b) the automobile; (c) the airplane.

Text-book References:

"Our Empire and Its Neighbors" - Part II, Ch. 7.
"Changing Civilizations" (Rugg), and also "Changing Countries" (Rugg) - Chs. III, VII, IX.
"The World of Today" - Ch. 16.

Teacher's References: Chase, Wells, etc. (as above).

MONDAY JANUARY 15

2. FEEDING THE MACHINES.

The search for Raw Materials and Markets. Exploiting tropical jungle and Arctic mine. Why Britain adopted Free Trade. Nationalism and the control of essential raw materials. Examples in oil, tin, rubber, radium, etc.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises:

(1) Find out and identify on map main sources of rubber, oil, radium and note which nations control these supplies.
(2) What articles in general use contain (a) palm-oil (b) nickel?

Text-book References:

"The World of Today" Chapters 18, 19, 29.
"World Geography" (Denton & Lord) Chapters 9, 18 & appendices.
"Changing Countries" (Rugg) Chapters IV, X, XVI, XXVIII.
"Our Empire and Its Neighbors" - Chapters 12, 22 - 25.

Teacher's References.

"Peaceful Change" (Headline Book)
"Raw Materials and Colonies" (pamphlet of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, England.)

MONDAY - JANUARY 22

3. GROWTH OF THE MODERN EMPIRES.

British, French and German imperialism in the Nineteenth Century - examples in Africa and China. Has the U.S.A. an empire? Discuss the special case of Japan.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises:

(1) Find out the difference between the British Empire and the British Commonwealth of Nations.
(2) Make a list of the European Nations which have Colonial Empires and those which have none.
(3) What territories outside of her own borders does the U.S.A. control?

Text-book References:
As for previous broadcast.

Teacher's References:
As for previous broadcasts. Also "In Quest of Empire" (Headline Book).

MONDAY - JANUARY 29

4. LIFE IN INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.

Factory conditions, slums, social legislation. The struggle for social security in Germany, Britain, America.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises.

Forum Discussion: On the difference between labor conditions in Britain, Germany and America today.

Text-book References:

"Changing Civilizations" (Rugg) pages 65 - 70.
"Changing Countries" (Rugg) pages 63 - 68.
"The World of Today" - Chapters 3, 6 - 10.

Teacher's References:

"The Rise of Modern Industry" - J. H. & B. Hammond.
"Economic Development of Modern Europe" - Ogg & Sharp.

MONDAY - FEBRUARY 5

5. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND AGRICULTURE.

Town and Country balance upset; the Enclosure movement; agrarian distress in Europe and the migration to America; the farmer's plight in all countries in recent years.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises:
(1) Find out the difference between a serf, a peasant, a small-holder and a landowner.
(2) Make a list of the different kinds of farms in Canada. Which kind gives the most secure livelihood.

Text-book References:

"The World of Today" Chapter 17.
"Changing Countries" (Rugg) - Chapters 4, 7, 9, 18.

Teacher's References:

As for the previous broadcast. Also - "Economic History of Europe" - Knight, Barnes & Flengel.
"Outline of Industrial History" (Chapter 5) - E. Cressy.

MONDAY - FEBRUARY 12.

6. SCIENCE TRANSFORMS AGRICULTURE:

Revolution in farming methods; the logical stages of agricultural development - feudal, peasant individualist, mechanised, collectivised; examples in China, Russia, France, North America. Chemistry takes a hand.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises:

(1) Debate: That horses should be entirely done away with on Alberta farms.
(2) Get pictures or descriptions of different kinds of plough in use in different countries today.

Text-book References:

"Changing Civilizations" (Rugg) - Chapters 9, 19.
"Changing Countries" (Rugg) - Chapters 9, 19, 22.

Teacher's References:

"The Next Hundred Years" (Furnas) Chapters XXV, XXVI.

(N.B. Film-slide lecture "The History and Development of Agricultural Implements and Farm Machinery" and a 16 - m.m. film, "The Evolution of the Reaper", are available from the Department of Extension, University of Alberta.)

MONDAY - FEBRUARY 19.

7. AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Peasant and industrialised forms; East vs. West - stages of the conflict in U.S.A. and Canada; necessary inter-dependence of East & West, business and agriculture, town and country; farmers' co-operatives.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises:

(1) Find out what happens to a bushel of wheat from the fields of Alberta to the loaf on an English dinner-table. How many times is the grain or flour bought and re-sold?

(2) Forum Discussion: That the farmer's life is superior to the business-man's.

Text-book References:

"Our Country and Its People" - Chapter 15.
"The World of Today" - Chapter LV.
"Our Empire and Its Neighbors" - Chapters 17 - 20.

Teacher's Reference:

"New Breaking" - Hugh Boyd.
"New Frontiers" Henry A. Wallace.

MONDAY - FEBRUARY 26

8. THE NEW MACHINES.

Radio and airplane - economic, political and cultural effects; news, propaganda. Moral and intellectual confusion; men must master or be mastered by these powerful instruments.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises.

(1) How could a large number of airplanes be used to save life and make things better for everybody?
(2) Forum discussion: Could we make a better use of Radio?

Text book References:

"The World of Today" - Chapters 6, 16.

Teachers References:

"Our Own Times" - S. King-Hall.
Chase, Wells, etc. as above.

MONDAY - MARCH 4.

9. SCIENCE FOR GOOD OR ILL

Destructive uses - new instruments of war.
Constructive uses - new discoveries in surgery, medicine, etc.
Scientists are getting worried. Social control.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises.

(1) Debate: That a country at war should use poison-gas if the enemy does so first.

(2) Find out what advances in medicine are associated with the names - Simpson, Pasteur, Curie, Lister.

Text-book References:

As for previous broadcast. Also
"Changing Civilizations" (Rugg) Ch. XXVI.

Teacher's References:

"The Next Hundred Years" - C. C. Furnas.
"Science and the New Civilization" - R. A. Millikan.

MONDAY - MARCH 11

10. BIGNESS IN THINGS:

Modern science and industry create bigger and bigger cities, corporations, department stores skyscrapers etc. What is the value of science and industry for social life? - what it does to men's opinions of themselves.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises:

Forum Discussion: That one can live a better life today in a small town in Alberta than in New York City.

Teacher's References:

"Technics and Civilization" - Lewis Mumford,
"The Culture of Cities" - " " .

MONDAY MARCH 18

11. SMALLNESS IN MINDS.

Race-conflicts; class antagonisms - lust for power - willingness to believe anything and to be regimented. Range of human understanding, narrow; range of radio and airplane, world-wide.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises:

(1) Discuss what Mr H. G. Wells meant when he said civilization was a race between education and catastrophe.

66

(2) Find out all you can about how negroes are treated in different parts of the U.S.A. and Japanese in B.C.; discuss.

Text-book References:

"The World of Today" - Chapters 28, 23.

Teachers' References:

"Christianity and the Race Problem" - J. H. Oldham.

MONDAY - MARCH 25

12. TOWN AND COUNTRY IN THE FUTURE:

The Farm and the City of the future - mechanization for human welfare - stream-lined architecture, electrified industry. Also personal, co-operative creative activity in discussion forums, dramatics, games, music, physical culture, etc.

Pupils' Follow-up Exercises:

(1) Make a list of changes you would like to make (a) in your home (b) in the nearest town, so as to make them more beautiful, healthy and efficient.

(2) Get pictures of good modern architecture, and make a list of the main differences from the city buildings of 60 years ago.

(N.B. The Department of Extension's Lantern-slide lecture on "Modern Architecture" is strongly recommended.)

Teacher's References:

"The Culture of Cities" - Lewis Mumford.

CHAPTER 4 FOOTNOTES

[1] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1937 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 25.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Canadian Teachers' Federation, "Survey of Radio in Canadian Schools," Research Study No. 1, April, 1956 (Ottawa), pp. 3-4.

[4] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1938 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 28.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Alberta School Broadcast Guide, Spring Term, 1941.

[8] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1939 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 27.

[9] Ibid.

[10] From the correspondence of the Department of Education, a listing of programs in an internal summary prepared about 1948 (Edmonton).

Chapter 5

REGULAR RADIO PROGRAMMING
CBC ENTERS--WESTERN REGIONAL IS BORN

School Broadcasting Grows

The first real expansion of educational radio broadcasting occurred in 1940. This year marked the entrance of Canadian Broadcasting Corporation school broadcasting in Alberta, the birth of western regional cooperation among the Departments of Education of the four western provinces, and the first rescheduling of British Columbia School Broadcasts in Alberta.[1]

August 30, 1940

A meeting of the Radio Education Committee was held in the office of the Supervisor of Schools, H. C. Newland, on Friday, August 30, 1940. Present were: Mr. A. E. Ottewell, Registrar of the University, Dr. G. S. Lord, Principal of the Edmonton Normal School; Dr. J. R. Tuck; Inspector Owen Williams of Lethbridge; Mr. C. E. Bowker; Mr. H. T. Robertson; Mr. R. E. Stewart; and the Supervisor of Schools who presided. Absent were Mr. Donald Cameron of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, and Dr. M. E. LaZerte, Principal of the College of Education, University of Alberta.

The Committee recommended that provision be made for one hundred broadcasts at the regular rate of ten dollars a broadcast and that these programs be distributed in the following manner: music for the elementary grades, 25 programs; music appreciation for the intermediate grades, 25 programs; social studies for the intermediate grades, 25 programs; and either dramatics for the intermediate grades or science for the elementary grades and the intermediate grades, 25 programs. Miss Janet McIlvena and Mr. Glyndwr Jones were reappointed to broadcast in music during the coming year. The chairman was left with the responsibility of finding suitable persons for the broadcasts in social studies, dramatics and science.

> The chairman laid before the meeting the proposal from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to offer two broadcasts a week from the Columbia School of the Air, these to be on "Folk Songs" and "Tales from Far and Near." The committee recommended the use of these broadcasts if a satisfactory arrangement could be made with respect to time and if samples of the script could be submitted for examination. It was agreed that information should be sought from the CBC as to the procedure for adapting the script of "Tales of Far and Near" to Canadian schools. It was the opinion of the committee that since our own broadcasts in Music and Social Studies have been found satisfactory, and since, moreover, the number of schools now listening to the broadcasts is approximately 450, it would not be advisable to replace these with broadcasts from without the Province which are as yet untried in Alberta schools. It would still be possible, however, to make use of the two broadcasts of the CBC, which together with the four of our own proposed would provide four half-hour broadcasts and two fifteen minute broadcasts per week. The committee recommended that in no school should the time given to broadcasts exceed one half-hour a day.[2]

The final result of this was that during the 1940-41 school broadcast year two series were carried from The Columbia School of the Air--"Folk Music of the Americas" and "Tales from Near and Far"--and British Columbia School Broadcasts were added to the Alberta schedule through the CBC network.

British Columbia School Broadcasts

During the 1940-41 school year, the Canadian Broadcasting

Corporation extended its weekly broadcasts from British Columbia to the Western network to make them available to prairie schools. They were carried in Alberta through the facilities of CFRN in Edmonton and CFCN in Calgary and were heard three times a week at 10:30 to 11:00 a.m. Programming from British Columbia consisted of social studies programs, newscasts, senior music, science for grades five to nine, and language arts for grades five to nine.

December 11, 1940--Western Regional is Born

Acting on the invitation of the Minister of Education for the Province of Manitoba, the Honourable Ivan Schultz, officials from the Departments of Education of the four western provinces met at Saskatoon on Wednesday, December 11, to discuss cooperation in the matter of school broadcasts. Manitoba was represented by H. R. Low, Superintendent of Education, and H. B. Hunter; Saskatchewan by A. B. Ross; Alberta by H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools; British Columbia by Kenneth Caple. Andrew Cowan of the CBC, Winnipeg, was present for consultation.

The development and status of school broadcasting in his province was described by each of the representatives. Much discussion ensued, and the result was agreement on the following objectives of school broadcasting:

(i) Every child should learn to listen to broadcasts, and to appreciate and evaluate them.

(ii) Though the radio can never displace the classroom teacher, or classroom activities, it can guide, stimulate, intensify, and supplement classroom effort, especially in under-privileged communities.

(iii) The radio should encourage interest in the concerns of the community and of the world outside the classroom, and foster in pupils that sense of civic and social responsibility on which rests the future of democracy.[3]

The conference endorsed the finding of the Alberta Committee on Radio Education that school broadcasts, prepared for local needs in the province and approved generally by the schools using them, should not be supplanted by others from outside the province. The Alberta broadcasts in music and social studies had been very successful during a period of two or three years, and it was therefore agreed that the four Departments of Education might attempt the joint preparation of a few broadcasts to supplement the provincial programmes. The CBC was to be asked for assistance in preparing them and transmitting them. The two subject areas recommended as common ground for school broadcasts were primary music and dramatized literature for junior high school with one series being prepared in Winnipeg and one in Vancouver.

Agreement was also reached on a number of operational factors: the expense of production should be borne in equal shares by the Departments of Education of the four western provinces (direct costs); the indirect cost of studio and production personnel as well as transmission would be borne by the CBC; the broadcasts should be of half-hour duration, given alternately from Winnipeg and Vancouver; and the scripts should be supplied by a committee representing the four provinces.

By the 1941-42 school year, as a result of this meeting, the four western provinces were cooperating in the production of two programs a week, carried by the CBC network. In Alberta these programs were aired over CBK, CFRN, and CFGP. The first Western Regional series were entitled "Highways to Adventure" for grades seven to nine and "Junior Music," consisting of two fifteen-minute periods, for grades one and two and grades three and four.

The 1940-41 Broadcast Schedule

The following is a summary of the 1940-41 radio broadcast schedule for the province of Alberta:

1.	Elementary Music Miss McIlvena	(30 minutes)
2.	Folk Music of the Americas Columbia School of the Air	(30 minutes)
3.	Intermediate Music Mr. Jones	(30 minutes)
4.	Social Studies Mr. H. D. Cartwright, Balmoral Junior High School	(15 minutes)

The above four series were carried by CKUA and CFRN. British Columbia School Broadcasts were carried by CFRN and CFCN (CBC affiliates) three times a week at 10:30 to 11:00 a.m. The British Columbia School Broadcasts were:

5.	Social Studies and Newscast Grades 4 to 12	(30 minutes)
6.	Senior Music Grades 5 to 9	(30 minutes)
7.	Science (alternate weeks) Grades 5 to 9 Language Arts (alternate weeks) Grades 5 to 9	(30 minutes)

The above British Columbia School Broadcasts were also heard in Alberta in the Grande Prairie area over station CFGP each day by electrical transcription three weeks after the original broadcast.[4]

In addition to regular school broadcast schedules, the Department of Education, responding largely to the state of the world in 1941, encouraged out-of-school listening for teachers and pupils of a number of other programs. These were mostly carried on the CBC network (many of the stations being affiliates), but one series, "Great Plays," was carried on the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company in the U.S.A. (The Alberta Teachers' Association, in their magazine, even encouraged using this series.) The Department of Education gave its backing or sponsorship to a CBC network series entitled "The Child in Wartime." The Department also encouraged listening to the "Challenge to Youth" series, which contained broadcast titles such as "Can Democracy Keep the Peace" and "Why Plan for the Future?"; to "Britain Speaks" series; to the "Great Plays" series; and to the "Let's Face the Facts" series, which consisted of discussions on war problems.[5]

By this time, annotated program guides were being issued twice a year for spring and fall terms. The Spring Term, 1941, Guide added extensive notes to aid teachers in the use of radio in general as well as notes on the purposes of school broadcasts.

> The Purposes of School Broadcasts
>
> 1. Radio is a new but well-established medium of communication, which now competes with the newspaper, the weekly or monthly magazine and the private or public library, the concert hall, the theatre and the cinema. Every child must therefore learn how to use the radio for the best effect--how to listen, appreciate and evaluate. Obviously the school should furnish children with some guidance for the best use of the radio in out-of-school hours.
> 2. Radio can never displace the classroom teacher or classroom activities. It can, however, guide, stimulate, intensify and supplement classroom effort, especially in under-privileged communities.
> 3. Radio should encourage interest in the concern of the community and world outside the classroom, and foster in pupils that sense of civic and social responsibility on which rests the future of democracy.
>
> How to Use the Broadcasts
>
> The Teacher's Part in Classroom Radio
>
> An educational broadcast is only half complete when

the script has been prepared and the programme broadcast. Proper attitudes on the part of the teacher and class are essential if the programme is to be wholly successful. The use of a radio necessitates more than the passive acceptance of the material broadcast. It requires the active attention of teacher and pupils.

The radio can be successful in schools only with the unceasing aid and criticism of the teacher and the pupils in each listening class. The broadcasts are justified only in so far as they meet the needs of teachers and pupils, and it is desirable that the broadcaster be told whether or not he is satisfying those needs. The writing of letters to the broadcaster helps the children who write the letters to organize their ideas and allows them to feel that they are taking constructive action. If the teachers are to play an active part in determining what the radio will bring to the classroom, their point of view must be communicated to the broadcaster through letters and reports. All teachers should be prepared to help radio achieve those broad educational objectives for which it is peculiarly fitted as an instrument of mass education.

Use of the Radio in the Classroom

There are no "rules" for using radio in the schools. Each teacher should feel free to experiment. The following are a few suggestions for effective use of the radio.

Before the broadcast--

1. The teacher must prepare himself. He must know the purpose of the broadcast and plan the approach with the pupils.

2. The amount of preparation depends on the kind of broadcast. Be sure not to spend so much in preparation that when the radio is turned on, the children have lost interest. Suggested activities before the broadcast are the following:

(a) A short discussion before the broadcast and one afterwards. A check should be made to see if the students' ideas have changed as a result of the broadcast.

(b) Important questions may be raised which the students ought to hear answered in the broadcast.

(c) Some students may be asked to summarize for the class what they know about the subject before the broadcast.

(d) Maps, diagrams, charts, pictures, etc., may be displayed.

(e) Individual reading with respect to the topic of the broadcast may be done.

(f) The class may be organized into groups, with each group listening for some special facts or ideas.

3. Make sure beforehand that the physical adjustments of the room are satisfactory. Check the heating and ventilation. Let the pupils be seated comfortably and informally.

4. Take steps to prevent interruptions or distractions. A card may be hung on the outside of the classroom door--"Please do not Disturb. Class listening to broadcast."

5. The tuning of the set may be assigned to one of the pupils who understands the adjustment of the dial. The receiving set should be tuned in several minutes before the time of the broadcast and the volume reduced until the broadcast begins. It is important that the class hear the programme from the beginning.

During the broadcast--

1. Complete attention should be required of the listeners. Listening is an activity in itself. Experiments have shown that those students who try to make notes during the broadcast do not absorb as much as do those students who listen carefully.

2. Talking, showing pictures, writing on the blackboard, walking about the room should for the most part be reduced to a minimum.

3. The teacher should sit at the front of the room and should set an example by listening attentively. The class cannot be expected to take an interest in the programme if the teacher sits at the back of the room marking papers or preparing the next lesson.

After the broadcast--

1. Don't spoil the broadcast by requiring too long or formal reports. Listening should be a pleasure.

2. Discussion of the broadcast should arise naturally from the children's interest in the subject and their desire to talk about it.

3. There should always be some follow-up procedure, even though it be at a later time. Use different procedures after each broadcast. The children may write answers to questions asked in the broadcast. There may be things suggested which they would like to draw, or they may wish to make models, charts or plans. They might like to write to the broadcaster about the programme. Other activities may be the writing of notes in a "Radio Diary," writing editorials for the school paper, pasting pictures and clippings related to the subject of the broadcast into a scrap-book.[6]

May 31, 1941--Western Regional is Reaffirmed and the Correspondence School Initiates Broadcasts

The Radio Education Committee met at the Government Buildings, Saturday, May 31, 1941, with the following members present: Mr. H. T. Robertson, Mr. R. S. Stewart, Mr. C. E. Bowker, Mr. R. MacDonald, Dr. W. G. Carpenter, Dr. M. E. LaZerte, Mr. A. E. Ottewell, and the Deputy Minister, G. Fred McNally. The Supervisor of Schools, H. C.

Newland, presided as chairman. Mr. J. W. Chalmers, Director of the Correspondence School Branch, was present on invitation of the chairman.

This meeting basically accomplished three things: the reaffirmation of Western Regional broadcasts; the inclusion of specially prepared programs for correspondence students; and the reaffirmation of the value of radio broadcasting resulting in a continuing schedule.

The chairman laid before the committee a proposal that the four Western Departments of Education should cooperate in a project for a series of Western School Broadcasts under the direction of the CBC. The committee recommended support of the project for the year 1941-42, on the understanding that if a similar plan is proposed for the following year, the matter of using broadcasters from Alberta and Saskatchewan be considered.

Mr. J. W. Chalmers, Director of the Correspondence Branch, detailed a plan for the committee for broadcasts from CKUA on French language and in social studies for the benefit of correspondence students taking French 1 or Grade IX Social Studies. The result was two series under joint sponsorship of the Department of Education through the Committee for Radio Education chaired by the Supervisor of Schools and the Correspondence School Branch. The two series were simply called "French 1," consisting of fifteen-minute programs broadcast twice a week in out-of-school hours, and "Social Studies," also broadcast in out-of-school hours. "French 1" was prepared by Misses Elizabeth Harvie and Margaret Allan, and "Social Studies" was under Stanley Rands.

By now the Committee for Radio Education was firmly convinced that educational broadcasts were a sound educational endeavor.

> The Committee has every reason to believe that the school broadcasts perform a valuable service, especially in small schools of the outlying areas of the Province. The number of schools now on the Department's Radio Mailing List is 750, and the number is increasing steadily.[7]

The 1941-42 Alberta School Broadcast Schedule

The 1941-42 Alberta School Broadcast schedule consisted of programs from a number of sources: Western School Broadcasts, carried by the Mid-Western Network of the CBC; the Columbia Broadcasting System's "School of the Air of the Americas," carried by CBC; broadcasts for the Correspondence School Branch from station CKUA; and music broadcasts through the Committee for Radio Education over station CKUA.

The annotated guides continued to be issued in two installments--a fall term and a spring term. (See appendix for sample guide.) There was continued encouragement to use other CBC programs related to the world situation. In particular, the following two series were advertised in the teachers' guide: "The Child in Wartime" and "The Birth of Canadian Freedom." The part radio broadcasting was expected to play with regard to democracy and our country is emphasized by the following quote from a passage in the teachers' manual, placed there to encourage listening by all to some of the out-of-school hours CBC broadcasts.

> The Canadian Council of Education for Citizenship, in co-operation with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, presents a series of plays entitled "The Birth of Canadian Freedom." These plays are designed to remind Canadians that the freedom for which we now fight was not won easily. Not much more than one hundred years ago the value of the democratic way of life was not generally recognized in Canada; but among the early settlers there were many men

> and women who loved freedom--freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, the free right of the people to choose their own government.
>
> Since then we have gained these freedoms. We have them now only because the men who bequeathed us this land and this hope and this glory that we call Canada, were ready and willing to fight and suffer, sacrifice and die for their ideals.[8]

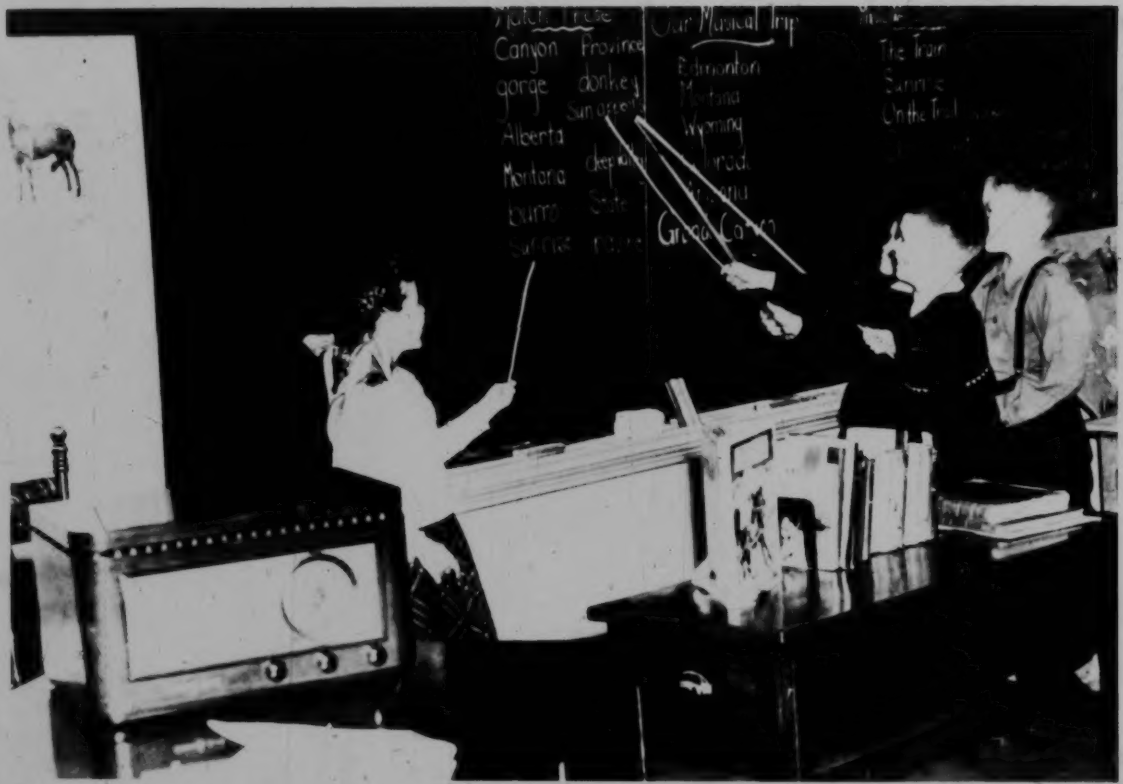
Briefly, the 1941-42 radio school schedule appeared with the following series listed:

1. French 1 (twice a week) Prepared by Misses Elizabeth Harvie and Margaret Allan	CKUA	High School
2. Social Studies Prepared by Stanley Rands	CKUA	Grades 7 to 10

The above series were under the joint sponsorship of the Correspondence School Branch and the Department of Education. French was broadcast Mondays and Thursdays at 9:00 p.m., and the social studies current events programs, Tuesdays at 8:15 p.m.

3. Highways to Adventure	CBK, CFRN, CFGP	Grades 7 to 9
4. Junior Music Two 15-minute periods	CBK, CFRN, CFGP	Grades 1 to 2 Grades 3 to 4

These were the two Western Regional series resulting from the first cooperation of the Departments of Education of the four western provinces. "Highways to Adventure" dramatized twenty-four books for the purpose of stimulating children's interest in the reading of worthwhile books. "Junior Music" was made of two sub-series: "Mother Goose and Her Music" for grades one and two and "Alice in Wonderland" for grades three and four, both designed with the objectives of releasing the child's rhythmic sense and familiarizing the children with a background of good folk and other tunes in the hope of estab-


Match These
Canyon
Province
gorge
donkey
Alberta
Montana
burro
Our Musical Trip
Edmonton
Montana
Wyoming
Grand Canyon
The Train
Sunrise
On the Trail

10. Radio Lesson--1940's--MUSIC OF THE AMERICAS

lishing a foundation for more advanced musical training.

5. Music of the Americas CBK Grades 4 to 12

This was the special feature of the Columbia Broadcasting System and was aired every Tuesday from 2:30 to 3:00 p.m. over CBC and all stations of the CBC Mid-Western Network. As the title suggests, the programs featured music of the Americas.

6. Music Appreciation and Singing CKUA Grades - Intermediate

Because of technical difficulties, the above series could only be presented during the second half of the school year. The half-hour broadcast, at least part of the time, was divided into a music appreciation period and a singing period. In this particular series, the human voice as an instrument was studied.[9]

Thus by the spring term of 1942, radio broadcasting in Alberta was starting to take firm roots, but it is interesting to note that, despite the direct participation of the Department of Education through its Committee on Radio Education and the Supervisor of Schools, production had diminished. Only one series, "Music Appreciation and Singing," was solely sponsored by the Department of Education Radio Education Committee.

CHAPTER 5 FOOTNOTES

[1] Canadian Teachers' Federation, "Survey of Radio in Canadian Schools," Research Study No. 1, April, 1956 (Ottawa), pp. 3-5.

[2] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Thirty-fifth Annual Report, 1940 (Edmonton: King's Printer), pp. 41-42.

[3] Ibid., p. 42.

[4] From the correspondence of the Department of Education, a listing of past programs in an internal summary prepared about 1948.

[5] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide, Spring Term, 1941.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Thirty-sixth Annual Report, 1941 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 30.

[8] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide, Spring Term, 1942.

[9] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, correspondence, internal paper.
Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Thirty-Sixth Annual Report, 1941 (Edmonton: King's Printer), pp. 29-30.
Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide, Fall Term, 1941.
Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide, Spring Term, 1942.

Chapter 6

A NEW FACE EMERGES--NATIONAL SCHOOL BROADCASTS

1942--A Significant Year

Aside from the normal struggles of establishing and maintaining provincial broadcasts and regional broadcasts, provincial authorities were met with a new challenge in 1942. For the first time, the CBC invited the provincial Departments of Education to participate in an experimental series of National School Broadcasts.

May 9, 1942

The Committee on Radio Education met in the Committee Room of the Legislative Chambers on Saturday, May 9, 1942, with the following members present: Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister; Dr. M. E. LaZerte; Dr. J. R. Tuck; Owen Williams, School Superintendent; Mr. H. T. Robertson; Mr. J. W. Chalmers; Mrs. Esther Esch; Mr. Donald Cameron, station CKUA; and Dr. H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools. Messrs. Ottewell, Stewart and Bowker were unable to be present.

This meeting was important for several reasons. There appeared to be a real need to ascertain the usefulness of broadcasts, to determine who should be in control of educational broadcasting, to come to grips with the problem of whether only locally produced broadcasts were most useful or if broadcasts might be useful to an entire country.

The chairman had just completed a survey that involved the sending of questionnaires to all schools using the broadcasts during the current year. He presented a summary of his findings which seemed to emphasize several points: activity oriented series are more useful and hold interest better; teachers are probably more valid evaluators of programs than students; the amount of listening time allotted in a classroom should be limited--not greater than two hours a week on the average; broadcasts must be related to curriculum and classroom activities to warrant their expense and time. He reported that the most popular series was an activity series, "Junior Music."

In general, the following conclusions were drawn from the questionnaires as reported by Dr. H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools:

> While these reports show the teachers', rather than the pupils', reactions, one is thoroughly justified in accepting the teachers' ratings and criticisms of the school broadcasts, since the great majority of them are teachers in rural schools who are on the alert for any help which the Department can offer them through the medium of radio programmes or in any other way. These teachers are competent to form an accurate judgment regarding the needs of rural children, and are well aware of the fact that in rural schools class time is 'precious,' as some of them expressed it. They judge the contribution made by school broadcasts, not from their entertainment value, but rather from their direct use in classroom activities. For this reason, it appears safer to take the considered judgment of a number of teachers with respect to these programmes than to depend upon the reports of the children themselves, as is the practice in some of the other provinces.
>
> There appear to be two main types of school broadcasts that are both interesting and effective in classroom work; namely, those which set up an activity that can be carried on in the classroom and in which all the pupils will participate, and broadcasts of stories or dramatizations. Other types of broadcasts mediating information are of less value, in that they do not hold the interest of the group throughout the period of the broadcast and do not convey material that could not be found in a reasonably adequate classroom library. An exception to this general statement might perhaps, be made with reference to a panel discussion or pupils' forum in Social Studies. Here, undoubtedly, the dramatic effect might ensure interest even apart from the value of the discussions themselves.

> There is no doubt that the crowded programme of most rural schools should not be interfered with by radio programmes to an extent greater than two hours a week on the average. Programmes of 15 minutes are, in most respects, preferable to those of a longer period, although certain types of Music broadcasts requiring responses from the listening pupils may, with good effect, occupy longer periods. In rural schools it is rather difficult for one section of the classroom group to listen to the radio without disturbing the other parts of the classroom; in fact, it seems the practice, when the school radio is turned on, to permit all of the pupils in the room to listen.
>
> In the light of these considerations, it seemed to the chairman that a school broadcast cannot be justified unless it brings to the activities of the school classroom certain advantages which cannot be found in any other way for the same amount of time and expense. Obviously, the broadcast must be specifically related to the classroom activities in the grades or groups for which it is intended. Other forms of school broadcast may be interesting and stimulating, but they are, nevertheless, to be set down as entertainment and relaxation for the children. On this view, it is a question whether school radio has as much value as other media for this purpose which may be provided by the teacher and pupils themselves at times that suit the convenience of the class or classroom, or through the use of the classroom library or other facilities.[1]

At this same meeting, the chairman also reported on his interviews with Mr. Andrew Cowan of the CBC in Winnipeg and Mr. Kenneth Caple, Director of School Broadcasts for the British Columbia Department of Education, which prompted him to discuss the question of cooperative programming and intimated that the Department was not entirely satisfied with the results of present cooperative arrangements with the Western Region. He expanded his concerns further to include his doubts about setting up a national series, contemplating whether such broadcasts would become so generalized that they would cease to have much local interest or value. This objection did not apply equally to all subjects, since some subjects such as music and language might be given a broader type of treatment without destroying their usefulness. His second objection reflects perhaps a view of education current at that time: education does not have to be entertaining and if it is, you look at it with suspicion. Dr. Newland appreciated the fact that in cooperative broadcasts with other provinces, professional musicians, actors and scriptwriters could be hired, and programs could be put on a more entertaining basis, but that such elaborate preparation for such broadcasts is of no special value in the classroom unless it calls for a considerable amount of active participation on the part of the student.

The chairman also reported that he was unable to attend a conference on "Radio in the Schools" held in Toronto on April 9 and 10, 1942, under the leadership of the CBC and the Canadian Council on Education for Citizenship. Mr. Caple, Director of School Broadcasts for British Columbia, however, did attend and reported back to Dr. Newland. Mr. Caple reported that there was by no means unanimous agreement amongst the representatives of Departments of Education on the value of the cooperative broadcasts. Nevertheless, some new and different series were promised, including one dealing with Canadian life and consisting of dramatizations of the lives of outstanding Canadians, supplemented by broadcasts descriptive of different aspects of Canadian living.

The committee concluded their discussions with some very definite recommendations:

> (i) That the Department make use of one only of the co-operative series; namely, that described by the title of "Canadian National Life";
> (ii) that all of the school broadcasts be under the direction of Station CKUA, and originate from that station if the use of the telephone lines can be procured; and further, that afternoon hours be used for all broadcasts

during school hours;

(iii) that broadcasts be given on Junior Music and Intermediate School Music, together with a series of stories and dramatizations suitable for Grades IV-IX, introducing dramatizations, Dramatics, Speech Training, Health, Science and Social Studies;

(iv) that the Department assist in the preparation of a series on the work of the Home and School Associations; and

(v) that copies of the annotated schedule of school broadcasts be sent to all schools of the Province.[2]

1942-43 Alberta School Broadcast Schedule

The following programs were produced in Alberta:

1. Elementary Music--Miss J. McIlvena. This program was reinstated in place of "Junior Music." It originated in CJOC, Lethbridge and was carried by CKUA.

2. Dramatizations. Miss Zella Oliver of the Calgary Normal School prepared broadcasts for the fall series; Miss Kay Collins prepared the eight for the spring term. They were carried by CFCN, Calgary, and CKUA, Edmonton.

3. Intermediate Music. Mrs. G. C. Higgin, Edmonton Normal School, produced the broadcasts which were carried by CKUA and CFCN by transcription.

The Correspondence School Branch continued to broadcast to its own students in out-of-school hours. They broadcast the following programs:

4. Oral French
5. Current Events
6. Vocations and Guidance

These three series were carried by CKUA, Edmonton, and CJCJ, Calgary, by transcription.

The National School Broadcasts began this year with:

7. Heroes of Canada, preceded by What's in the News

8. Canadian Horizons

This was the first year that the CBC had invited the provincial Departments of Education to participate in an experimental series of National School Broadcasts. They were broadcast on Fridays on the national network from October 1942 to March 1943. Each Department agreed to sponsor one or more programs in the series, "Heroes of Canada," as well as the Canadian Teachers' Federation. Alberta's contribution was a program entitled "Frank Oliver--A Pushing, Fighting Westerner." There were sixteen broadcasts of twenty minutes duration designed for school children in grades six to ten. A special teacher guide was published by the CBC entitled Young Canada Listens, complete with pictures and full program information further supplemented by schedules of other CBC educational broadcasts.

The following Columbia School of the Air programs were also used in Alberta:

9. Science at Work

10. Tales from Far and Near[3]

Since 1940, the CBC had collaborated with the Columbia School of the Air or the School of the Air of the Americas (of the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York) in two ways:

> (a) By broadcasting on the CBC national network one or more of the courses offered by the School.
> (b) By contributing to the courses programmes representing Canada.[4]

To supervise these contributions, the CBC set up a National Committee representing various educational organizations. The membership of this committee was as follows:

Miss Jean Browne, Canadian Junior Red Cross
Dr. E. A. Corbett, Canadian Association for Adult Education
C. R. Delafield, CBC Supervisor of Institutional Broadcasts
R. S. Lambert, CBC Education Adviser (Chairman of Committee)
Dr. A. Cliff Lewis, Canadian Teachers' Federation
J. McCulley, Dominion Provincial Youth Training Plan
R. W. McBurney, Canadian Institute of International Affairs
Mrs. W. G. Noble, Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations
Dr. C. E. Phillips, Editor, The School Magazine
Miss Lillian Smith, Boys and Girls House, Toronto Public Library

CKUA-CBC Negotiations

It is perhaps a matter of significance that station CKUA was undergoing a number of problems at this time, financial being one of them and improved facilities, another, and that the CBC had no station of its own in Alberta in 1942. All CBC programs were released through affiliates in Alberta. "CKUA was still the basic CBC station in Edmonton; 43% of the station broadcast time was devoted to CBC programs."[5] In a report prepared by Donald Cameron, Director of Extension for the University of Alberta, and dated December 23, 1942, the Alberta CBC situation was summarized as follows:

> So far as I know, the only special contribution the C.B.C. makes in the Province of Alberta to educational broadcasting which they do not make in other provinces is the $100 a month subvention made to CKUA for the release of C.B.C. programmes which would not otherwise be released in Edmonton. General educational features of the C.B.C. are, of course, available

> to Alberta stations the same as they are to basic stations in other provinces. Alberta has no representative on the Board of Governors nor have they any C.B.C. representative acting in a public relations capacity within the Province.[6]

In 1942, through the Director of Extension of the University of Alberta, Donald Cameron, CKUA, was engaged in formulating proposals to the CBC for a cooperative arrangement which would make CKUA an affiliate with special status. This relationship would have made CKUA an educational centre for the prairie provinces, and certain financial proposals were discussed whereby CBC might supply staff and also originate broadcasts from CKUA's studios.[7]

In a letter of February 10, 1943, James S. Thomson of the CBC replied to Mr. Cameron's proposal indicating that the Board of Governors was very sympathetic to the predicament in which station CKUA found itself, and they were desirous of "seeing it placed on a satisfactory basis whereby through adequate financial arrangements they will be able to carry on their station's activities on a full time basis."[8] However, after full consideration, the Board of Governors resolved that the method of cooperation could not be accepted because it would set a precedent whereby similar stations might, in the future, ask for the same kind of treatment and that in fact other universities were perhaps just waiting to establish stations. This decision by the Board of Governors placed Mr. Thomson and Mr. Cameron right back into further negotiations with even the possibility of the CBC actually taking over CKUA as its own station as one of the alternatives.

Further meetings ensued between CBC and the University on into the summer of 1943, and various proposals were discussed and outlined regarding the leasing of Station CKUA to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, but CKUA did not become a CBC station or receive special status from the CBC, nor did it meet with any success in acquiring a commercial license.

> During the early part of the summer, the University Station, CKUA, was negotiating with the CBC for improved facilities. Representations were made to Dr. Thomson, the General Manager of the CBC, urging that an official of the CBC be placed permanently at Station CKUA, and that this station be equipped to serve as a regional outlet of the CBC. At the same time there was great difficulty in securing the adequate accommodation for school broadcasts on the telephone lines of the Province, owing to war priorities. Under these circumstances, it was difficult to formulate any definite plans for school broadcasts during the year 1943-44; and since, in the meantime, Dr. Thomson had arranged for a conference of school broadcast officials in Toronto on May 13 and 14, further meetings of the Alberta Committee on Radio Education were deferred, pending any changes in the Alberta setup that might become necessary as a result of the action taken at the conference.[9]

Alberta was represented at the Second National School Broadcasting Conference in Toronto by Mr. Donald Cameron of station CKUA. Alberta Department of Education submitted a memorandum to the conference; the following digest of that memorandum was prepared by the Department for the 1943 Annual Report:

> (1) The future of radio in the schools is by no means clear. Whether its place will be as important as that of films and visual aids is doubtful. In underprivileged communities lacking adequate school equipment and well-trained teachers, and bereft of physical advantages and social life, school broadcasts may enliven the dull, dreary routine of school work, and give some direction to the teachers. But the remedy for this condition is larger grants for education, rather than a shift of responsibility from the classroom to the radio. No importance can be attached to the possibility of giving "model lessons" by radio. It should be made possible for the schools to hear speakers of national importance from time to time, and programmes that the teachers themselves may find useful on certain occasions; but that is not to say that a steady diet of radio instruction is required in good schools generally.

(2) Broadcasts for school pupils within the hours of instruction of the school day are unquestionably a part of the school programme, and as such fall within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Departments of Education. It is not possible to organize school broadcasts "from the top down."

(3) The proposal of Mr. R. S. Lambert, Education Adviser of the CBC, that the CBC should plan and release a series of school broadcasts requires most careful consideration. In whose hands should be placed the control of any programme of school broadcasts designed to reach a million Canadian school children? If the purpose of these broadcasts is "to strengthen national consciousness, and increase the children's awareness of what is going on in other parts of the Dominion," what body is competent to pronounce authoritatively on the national ideals, objectives and unity of the Canadian people? Clearly the educational aspect of such matters of high policy, on which there are sharp differences of opinion throughout Canada, is the proper concern of a Dominion Board representing the Provincial Departments of Education, rather than the CBC and its appointees.

(4) Since "national" school broadcasts must of necessity be related to the Provincial school programmes in Social Studies, there will be a difficulty in making these equally acceptable to all of the Provinces without watering them down to the point where they cease to have much value in any Province. There is, however, a very real need for a series of broadcasts based on recognition of the principle that the reconstruction of our democracy is possible only if boys and girls in our intermediate and high schools can be trained to understand the nature of the social forces now at work, and to see the possibilities for reconstruction through the freer use of science, technology and our natural resources of country and people.

(5) The following recommendations were submitted:

(a) That steps be taken to arrange for the appointment of a Dominion Board on School Broadcasting, such Board to consist of representatives of the Provincial Departments of Education, appointed or nominated by the said Departments, and to have the responsibility and authority for preparing and arranging for national school broadcasts.

(b) That the conference consider the advisability of setting up at least two regional boards, having functions similar to those proposed for a Dominion board.

(c) That during the next two years any series of national school broadcasts to be released by the CBC be concerned primarily with the following topics: the equalization of educational opportunities and social welfare throughout Canada; the problem of social security; the abolition of racial discrimination; full employment after the war; and the C.N.E.A. report on Post-war Education.[10]

The Second Annual School Broadcasting Conference in Toronto

The representatives of the Departments of Education across Canada and representatives of the Canadian Teachers' Federation met with CBC officials at the Second National School Broadcasting Conference held in Toronto on May 13 and 14, 1943. The following three resolutions resulted from that meeting:

> (1) That this Conference recommends that the programme of National School Broadcasts, begun last year, should be continued and that, where possible, expansion should be made.
>
> (Moved by Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education, P.Q., and President, Canada and Newfoundland Education Association, and seconded by Mr. Joseph McCulley, Headmaster, Pickering College).
>
> (2) That copies of this Resolution be sent to all Departments of Education throughout the Dominion, together with a letter addressed to the Ministers and permanent heads of the Departments inviting their cooperation in the work.
>
> (Moved by Dr. W. P. Percival and seconded by G. J. Redmond, Director of School Broadcasting, Department of Education, Nova Scotia).
>
> (3) That this conference recognizes that the time has come when, with respect to school broadcasting, a more formal arrangement may be necessary, so far as the Departments of Education are concerned. Therefore, the Conference asks the CBC to have these Resolutions presented to the Departments and followed up, where possible, by a personal visit.
>
> (Moved by Mr. Norman McLeod, Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, and seconded by Mr. Don Cameron, Director of Extension, University of Alberta).[11]

During the second day of this conference, the representatives from the four western provinces took the opportunity to meet informally to discuss Western Regional programming. As a result of the informal meeting, Dr. J. H. McKechnie, Deputy Minister of Education in Saskatchewan, after consultation with the deputies in the other western provinces and with the CBC, set a meeting in Saskatoon on August 30, 1943, for the purpose of considering the future possibilities of cooperation among the four western provinces.[12]

CBC's Reply to Dr. Newland

Dr. Newland, Supervisor of Schools for Alberta, was the author of the memorandum sent to the CBC prior to the Second National School Broadcasting Conference in Toronto. Dr. Thomson of the CBC formally replied to this memorandum after the May meeting. The following excerpt from his reply was quoted by Dr. Newland in the Department of Education's Annual Report of 1943:

> As you direct in your letter, the problems involved in educational radio are somewhat complicated. Education is organized on a provincial basis, whereas the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation recognizes fully that the direction of education is in the hands of provincial departments and we have no right to intrude upon what is strictly a curriculum responsibility for the authorities concerned. On the other hand, radio broadcasting is a technical matter, not only from the point of view of the actual physical apparatus required, but also from the point of view of presentation. There is growing up a body of experimental knowledge in connection with radio broadcasting, and in the last resort the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation must be responsible for every programme that goes over the air.
>
> Some of these problems may appear somewhat difficult and intractable when looked at from the theoretical point of view but as a matter of fact, their solution is not difficult if we begin from the point of view of cooperation. Where there is good will and a desire to work together, there is no reason why the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the various provincial departments should not come to a very happy and harmonious working arrangement for doing this important public service. So far this has worked out very well, and I see no reason why it should not continue for the future.
>
> I am interested in your suggestion about a National Co-operative Committee. As a matter of fact, we have this in mind, and I expect we shall move into some such arrangements in the near future.[13]

Dr. Newland had not attended the meeting in Toronto because his radio appropriation was small, and he did not think he could justify the expense of a trip to Toronto because the status of station CKUA was at that time undetermined, and because he felt that it was not possible to organize school broadcasting from the top down.

Thus he expected a very complete answer to his memorandum. His correspondence to his deputy after receiving Mr. Thomson's letter indicated he felt most of his points were avoided in the reply, and he asked for an almost immediate meeting of the Western Regional. This meeting, as indicated earlier, took place in Saskatoon on August 30, 1943.[14]

It is interesting to note that at this time in 1943 two activities affecting Alberta School Broadcasts were running parallel except for a few intersections. There was a strong desire to keep broadcasting closer to the educators, so there was much activity taking place to establish Western Regional cooperation firmly. There was a desire to establish a national educational broadcasting body, a desire that was stronger in some parts of Canada than others, a desire that was putting many educators on the alert as to who was to be in control of national educational broadcasting.

Western Regional Meeting, August 30, 1943

At this meeting of the Departments of Education of the four western provinces and the CBC, the following agreements were reached:

1. That a Western Regional Committee for School Broadcasting be set up consisting of representatives of the four western provinces, to be appointed by the Departments of Education, and of the CBC.

2. That each Department be asked to appoint members to the Western Regional Committee, to send names of such members to the Secretary of the Committee, and to name one such member with whom correspondence may be conducted.

3. That the members appointed to the Regional Committee by

any one province should constitute a local radio-curriculum committee or panel in that province and that, while it might not be possible or expedient for all the members of a local committee to attend meetings of the Regional Committee, all members in each province are automatically members of the Regional Committee.

4. That the persons appointed to the radio-curriculum committee should be expert in the respective fields of study for which they were selected. They should make a study of the content of the curricula and techniques of instruction in all four of the provinces in order that common elements may be discovered.

5. That the following aspects of the curricula be given special study by the Regional Committee: values and possibilities for broadcasts in music, social studies, elementary science, and health education for rural living. The possibility of cutting across the curricular content of these subjects should be examined with a view to developing in the broadcasts an integrated school programme.

It was further agreed that the appropriateness of the Columbia School of the Air science series should be specially examined.

6. That a report of the findings of the radio-curriculum committee in each of the provinces be sent to the secretary of the Western Regional Committee at Regina so that a report may be ready for the next meeting of the Committee.

7. That a suitable division of school broadcasts for the term 1944-45, insofar as the western provinces are concerned, would be the following: one national series; one Columbia School of the

Air series; one regional series; and two provincial or local series, of which one might be regional. This agreement was to be subject to the approval of the next meeting of the Committee.

8. That the next meeting of the Western Regional Committee for School Broadcasting be held early in March 1944 at Saskatoon immediately preceding the next national conference, March 9-11, 1944.[15]

It is interesting to note that this established a pattern of meetings of the Western Regional that prevailed for many years. Western Regional meetings were held immediately before national meetings with delegates meeting "on the way" to national meetings.

Shortly after this Western Regional meeting in August 1943, Alberta's first Western Regional Committee was appointed and consisted of the following members: Mr. W. D. McDougall, Social Studies; Mrs. Cornelia Higgin and Miss Genevieve Twomey, Music; Miss Zella Oliver, Literature and Dramatics; Mr. H. A. MacGregor, Science; Dr. H. C. Newland, Chairman of the Alberta representatives.

The National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting is Created

In September 1943, the CBC officials in charge of school broadcasting submitted a memorandum to the conference of the C.N.E.A. (Canadian Newfoundland Education Association) being held in Quebec. The following constitution resulted as drawn up by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation with consultation by the Canadian Newfoundland Education Association:

> (1) The development of school broadcasting (in the English language) in Canada, has now reached--both regionally and nationally--a point at which it would be advantageous to have machinery for more regular consultation between the CBC and education authorities in the country.

(2) In setting up such machinery, the following principles may be regarded as basic:

(a) The CBC is responsible for all that goes on the air.

(b) The education authorities are responsible for the utilization in the classroom of what goes on the air.

Therefore, the CBC in presenting broadcasts to schools, wishes to make sure that their educational content meets the approval of the education authorities.

(3) The CBC is a national organization. Education is a function of provincial government. Therefore, in school radio, the CBC's policy is:

(a) To assist education departments wishing to provide educational broadcasts to schools on a provincial or regional basis.

(b) To supplement such provincial or regional schemes of school broadcasting by providing, on the national network, school broadcasts designed to strengthen national unity and increase Canadian consciousness among students: also school broadcasts dealing with subjects that are common interest to the schools of all provinces.

(4) The composition of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting shall be as follows:

(a) One representative nominated by each department of education with the exception of the Province of Quebec, which should nominate two representatives (French and English speaking).

(b) Two representatives nominated by the Conference of Canadian Universities.

(c) Two representatives by the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

(d) Two representatives nominated by the National Federation of Home and School.

In addition to the above, the CBC shall nominate a distinguished educationalist to act as chairman of the Council. A secretary will be provided by the CBC.

(5) The functions and duties of the Council will be as follows:

(a) To advise the CBC on the planning of programmes on the national network intended for reception by schools during normal hours.

(b) To advise the CBC on programmes relating to educational publicity (e.g. Education Week).

(c) To advise the CBC on the planning of school programmes to be exchanged with United States and other networks abroad.

(d) To advise and cooperate with the CBC on suitable publicity for school and other educational broadcasts.

(e) To cooperate with the CBC on matters affecting reception of school broadcasts (i.e. advice to teachers, provision of receivers, distribution of literature, etc.).

(f) To collect reports on provincial, regional and national school broadcasts and to discuss these reports with the CBC.

> (g) To advise provincial governments on changes and new developments in connection with educational broadcasting. To cooperate with the CBC in initiating new experiments in educational broadcasting.
>
> (6) The Advisory Council will normally meet once a year in the spring. At other times, special meetings may be called by the CBC in consultation with, or at the request of the chairman.
>
> (7) As the CBC now bears the full expense of providing school broadcasts on the national network, it is hoped that the departments of education (in view of their interest in school radio) will bear the cost of sending their representatives to attend the meetings of the Advisory Council.
>
> (8) In view of the changing situation in educational broadcasting, the term of office of the Advisory Council shall be, in the first instance, two years. At the expiry of this time, its composition and functions may be reconsidered both by the CBC and the education authorities.[16]

It is obvious that such statements would receive much comment and be the object of much discussion within the Departments of Education across the country. Alberta's Annual Report for 1943 offers the following comment:

> Whether these principles are sound, whether the flat terms in which they are expressed are also accurate, and whether they are acceptable to the Provincial Departments of Education, individually, are matters for future discussion.[17]

In any event, the new organization was under way.

The 1943-44 Alberta School Broadcast Schedule

Alberta Series

1. Intermediate Music. Mrs. G. C. Higgin produced the broadcasts through CKUA. They were broadcast on CKUA and CFCN by transcription.

2. Elementary Music. Miss J. McIlvena produced the series originating from CJOC, Lethbridge, but also carried by CKUA, Edmonton, and CFCN, Calgary, by transcription.

Correspondence School Broadcasts

3. French I

4. French II

5. French III

6. Current Events

7. Vocations and Guidance (carried by stations CKUA, CJOC, and CFCN)

National Series

8. My Canada. A series of imaginative interpretations of each of the nine provinces, showing how their distinctive characteristics contribute to the enrichment of our national culture.

9. The Way of Free Men. A dramatization in simple terms of some of the principles of democracy such as rule of law, personal freedom, respect for human values, equality before the law, the privileges and duties of community living.

10. Proud Procession. Stories of pioneering in various fields of Canadian achievement today, stressing the variety of opportunity and stimulating the desire for accomplishment.

The national broadcasts were heard over CBK, CKUA, CJCJ, CJOC, and CFGP in Alberta. Elsie Park Gowan of Edmonton was the writer for the series.

Columbia School of the Air

11. Science at Work

12. New Horizons. World geography and history. Canada's contribution to the series was a program entitled "The British Commonwealth."

Elsie Park Gowan—of Edmonton, Alberta,

11. Writer for the national series, PROUD PROCESSION, 1943-44.

13. Tales from Far and Near. These programs were carried by CBK, CFRN, and CJCA in Alberta.

An absence of Western Regional Broadcasts is observed in this schedule. Part of this is due to Alberta's reluctance to try again the Western Regional music series, "Junior Music," when their own provincial music series had proven so much more successful previously. The Departments of Education of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia were sharing "Junior Music" as a three-way cooperative project. Plans, however, were still under way for further cooperation among all four provinces.

Teachers were now receiving annotated guides for using the broadcasts from two different sources: the Alberta Department of Education was still publishing a spring and fall guide through the King's Printer, Edmonton, and the CBC in Toronto was publishing a yearly guide covering all programs to some degree that were being broadcast for education over CBC facilities anywhere in Canada. Guides now had as regular features notes on how to use radio effectively as well as evaluation forms inviting teachers to make comments (CBC national guides). In addition, the 1943-44 CBC guide from Toronto, still titled Young Canada Listens, included an invitation to teachers to try writing scripts and compete for a fifty dollar war bond prize. The best script, of course, would be broadcast as well. A curious inclusion in this same guide was the National School Broadcasts "greeting song":

Greeting Song

(To be sung by a choir of boys and girls to the tune of
"At Boules Ball," French Canadian folk tune)

Opening:

(1) Attention, everyone!
Our broadcast is begun.
To brighten work today
We use the radio way.
Welcome, listeners, welcome to our radio class!

(2) United through the air,
Canadians everywhere,
We learn to love our native land
And keep her strong and free.
Welcome, listeners, welcome to our radio class!

Chorus:

Today, today,
We use the radio way,
To brighten work today,
In music, word and play.

Closing:

Attention, everyone!
Our broadcast now is done.
To brighten work today,
We used the radio way.
Thank you, listeners, Friday next we'll meet you again![19]

It was obvious by now that the groundwork for broadcast education had been laid, and those involved were becoming more sure of their commitment. A time of evolution, growth and refinement was at hand.

CHAPTER 6 FOOTNOTES

[1] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1942 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 32.

[2] Ibid., p. 33.

[3] From the correspondence of the Department of Education, a listing of programs in an internal summary prepared about 1948 (Edmonton). (Unpublished)

[4] CBC, Young Canada Listens, a teacher guide to 1942-43 broadcasts (Toronto).

[5] Ibid.

[6] McCallum, Joe, CKUA and 40 Wondrous Years of Radio, 1967 (Published by Radio Station CKUA, Edmonton), p. 27.

[7] Cameron, Donald, Director of Extension, University of Alberta, internal report copied to the Supervisor of Schools, Department of Education, December 23, 1942.

From the correspondence of Donald Cameron copied to Department of Education, November, 1942. (Unpublished)

[8] From the correspondence of James S. Thomson of the CBC to Mr. Donald Cameron, Director of Extension, University of Alberta, and copied to the Supervisor of Schools, Department of Education, February, 1943. (Unpublished)

[9] Ibid.

[10] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1943 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 28.

[11] Ibid.

[12] From correspondence from CBC Toronto to Departments of Education, excerpts from minutes of the Second National School Broadcasting Conference held in Toronto, May, 1943.

[13] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1943 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 30.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Internal Department of Education correspondence from Dr. H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools, to Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister of Education, August 6, 1943 (Edmonton). (Unpublished)

[16] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1943 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 31.

[17] National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting Constitution as drawn up by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in consultation with the Canada Newfoundland Education Association, September, 1943.
Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1943 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 32.

[18] From the correspondence of the Department of Education, a listing of programs in an internal summary prepared about 1948 (Edmonton). (Unpublished)
CBC, Young Canada Listens, a teacher guide to 1943-44 broadcasts (Toronto).

[19] Ibid.

Chapter 7

EVOLUTION OF STRUCTURES

Growing Pains

The immediate years following 1943 are years of organizational and functional evolution at all levels of radio broadcasting. The National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting underwent periodic soul-searching discussions and a series of constitutional amendments. The Western Regional was experimenting with the operational structure they had newly created in August, 1943. The provincial programing officials in Alberta were being faced with a number of structural changes within the Department of Education, including a basic departmental structure change abolishing the position of supervisor of schools, under whose position broadcasts had been, and the creation of a new branch, the Curriculum Branch, under whose director school broadcasts was placed. This latter move, however, was not the last growing pain for the provincial educational broadcasters; within two years of the basic reorganization of the Department of Education, Alberta School Broadcasts became a separate branch still working through the Curriculum Branch but sharing some facilities with the Correspondence Branch.

The Growth of the National Advisory Council and National School Broadcasts

The major amendments to the constitution of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting affecting the operation of

12. High school students in 1943 national school broadcast produced in CBC, Halifax.

national education radio broadcasting in Canada can be summarized as follows:

March 1944. The First Annual Meeting of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting passed:

> THAT the Council recommend the appointment of two additional members to represent the Canadian Trustees Association on the Council; it being understood that one of these would be a trustee from French-speaking Quebec, and that the Board of Governors be asked to endorse this recommendation.[1]

This resolution was subsequently endorsed by the Governors of the CBC and the first representation appointed by the Canadian Trustees Association.

In March 1944, by resolution, the Council appointed a vice-chairman in the person of Dr. W. P. Percival and an honorary secretary in the person of Mr. R. S. Lambert.

By resolution of the Council on March 9, 1944, a Programme Committee of the Council was set up, consisting of representatives of the Departments of Education, to present reports to the Council on National School Broadcast programmes for the coming year.

By resolution passed on March 9, 1944, the Council decided that the chairman should nominate an Executive Committee composed of the chairman and vice-chairman of the Council, together with three members to be nominated by the chairman, to serve for the ensuing year. It was understood that each year the membership of the Executive Committee would be so constituted as to draw upon those members who live in the locality where the annual convention of the Canadian Newfoundland Education Association was being held.

March 1946. The original constitution of the National Advisory

Council on School Broadcasting stated that the term of office of the Advisory Council should be in the first instance two years. At the expiration of this time, the composition and functions of the Council were to be reconsidered both by the CBC and the educational authorities. In March 1946, this was discussed and reconsidered and, as a result, the Council's term of office was further extended in 1947 and again in 1949 for two year periods, and so forth, so that in practice it became a "standing" committee.[2]

March 1949.

> At the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Council, in March, 1949, Mr. Dunton, Chairman of the CBC Board of Governors, indicated that, under the constitution of the Council, as soon as Newfoundland entered Confederation (April 1, 1949), the Newfoundland Department of Education would automatically be entitled to representation on the Council.[3]

February 1950.

> At the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Council, in February 1950, the chairman stated that, in order to strengthen the connection between the Council and the Canadian Education Association, the CBC had agreed that the Secretary of the Canadian Education Association should be invited to attend all Council meetings, in the same capacity as the representatives of the CBC. This invitation was accepted.[4]

The membership of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting has tended to remain relatively stable during the ensuing years. A complete list of membership of the National Advisory Council from its initiation until its subsequent replacements are included in the Appendix.

The National Advisory Council Conducts Business, 1944-47

The first meeting of the National Advisory Council on School

Broadcasting was held on March 9 and 10, 1944, at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto. Dr. Robert C. Wallace, C.M.G., Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Queen's University, Kingston, chaired the meeting; Mr. R. S. Lambert, Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts, CBC, was honorary secretary; and the Departments of Education of the nine provinces at that time, the Conference of Canadian Universities, the Canadian Teachers' Federation, and the Canadian Trustees' Association were represented by the following persons:

Mr. Kenneth Caple, Director of School Broadcasts, British Columbia Department of Education

Dr. H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools, Alberta Department of Education

Mr. Morley P. Toombs, Supervisor of Audio Visual Instruction, Saskatchewan Department of Education

Miss Gertrude McCance, Manitoba Department of Education

Mr. C. F. Cannon, Assistant Superintendent of Elementary Education, Ontario Department of Education

Mr. B. O. Filteau, French Secretary and Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec Department of Education

Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education, Quebec Department of Education

Dr. Fletcher Peacock, Director of Education Services, New Brunswick Department of Education

Mr. Gerald Redmond, Director of School Broadcasting, Nova Scotia Department of Education

Mr. Lloyd Shaw, Superintendent of Education, Prince Edward Island Department of Education

Conference of Canadian Universities by:

Dr. W. J. Dunlop, Director of Extension and Publicity, University of Toronto

Rev. Abbe Maheux, Laval University, Quebec, P.Q.

Canadian Teachers' Federation by:

Professor E. L. Daniher, Toronto

Mr. J. Harvey Mitchell, Toronto

National Federation of Home and Schools by:

Dr. L. A. deWolfe, President, Truro, Nova Scotia

Mrs. W. G. Nobel, Toronto

Canadian Trustees' Association by:

Mr. M. A. Campbell, Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Trustees' Association, Toronto

The Council had been appointed by the Board of Governors of the CBC and given the following powers:

1. To cooperate with the provincial Departments of Education by providing them with the facilities (time on the air, studio and production) necessary to enable them to conduct their own school broadcasts.

2. To provide, with the advice of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting, programmes aimed at strengthening the sense of Canadian citizenship in the younger generation.

> At the first meeting of the Council, it was planned that the National School Broadcasts, to be heard on Fridays on the CBC Trans-Canada network, will for the year 1944-45, cover the following courses:
>
> 1. "Conserving Canada"--Eleven programmes dealing with the natural resources of Canada, especially her forests, wild life, water fowl, soil and minerals, and with the need of conserving them better for the present age and for posterity.

2. "The Adventures of Canadian Painting"—Six programmes dramatizing the lives of well-known Canadian painters, from Paul Kane to A. Y. Jackson, centering around one particular picture painted by each artist. Colour reproductions of these pictures will be made available to schools by the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

3. "Our Canadian Writers"—Eight programmes planned to give students an idea of leading Canadian writers of our day, with examples of their work.

At the beginning of each broadcast, there will be a short news summary for schools.

The Council considered several other matters, related to school broadcasts: children's programmes heard out of school hours, the use of transcriptions, procedures for evaluation of school broadcasts, French language broadcasts, and frequency modulation.

Resolutions were passed asking the Ministry of Transport to consider the possibility of allocating certain F.M. channels for the exclusive non-commercial use of educational bodies; and asking the Board of Governors of the CBC to seek to arrange with the Government Supply Board that a reasonable proportion of surplus radio equipment, including F.M. transmitters, be made available for purchase by educational authoritories at the conclusion of the war.

The Council also requested the Board of Governors of the CBC to enlarge the scope of the Council's activities so as to include the field of subjects in which the National Federation of Home and School is interested: improvement in the educational system; and remedies against child delinquency.[5]

From 1945 to 1947, the meetings of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting are marked by very little change other than the amendments noted previously. Programming continued to be very strongly Canadian or national in orientation in keeping with the Council's directives, as can be seen from the following series titles: "Our Canadian Cities"; "Message for Tomorrow," featuring Lester B. Pearson and Leonard W. Brockington in one term and Wilfred Pelletier, Mathew Halton and Foster Hewitt in the second term; "Citizens To Be"; "Further Adventures in Canadian Painting"; "They Build a Nation"; "Four Canadian Poets"; "Animals and Birds of Canada"; and "The Adventure of Canadian Painting." The policy of

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

Standing, left to right: J. R. Finlay, D. E. Cameron, O. C. Wilson, Miss D. McCullum, R. W. Kane, Miss Catherine McIver, R. J. Hickey, Miss Gertrude McCance, James Kent, F. J. Kitley, Mrs. Lola Thompson Davis, W. B. Adams. *Seated*, left to right (background): L. W. Shaw, Mrs. W. G. Noble, Dr. F. Maine, R. S. Lambert, Dr. W. P. Percival, A. D. Dunton, E. L. Bushnell, Mrs. K. G. Kerr, Clarence Jennings, George Croskery. *Seated*, (foreground) left to right: F. A. Lynds, D. Lusty, J. W. [illegible] Morrison L. Watts.

13. National Advisory Council meeting, 1948.

beginning each broadcast with a short news summary was continued, and national broadcasts continued to be aired each Friday afternoon at 2:00 p.m. All programming for the years 1944-47 is summarized in a later section of this chapter.[6]

It is interesting to note that Alberta's Director of Curriculum, M. L. Watts, attended the meeting of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting in 1946 and made a rather controversial recommendation. He recommended:

> . . . that though the main aim of the broadcasts should continue to be the strengthening of the sense of Canadian citizenship, they should also foster respect for the principles of Christianity . . .

Although this recommendation was not acceptable to the Council, the members agreed:

> . . . that it should be implicit in the working out of all national school broadcasts that their aim should be to counteract the excessive materialism that had coloured our ways of thinking in the past and seek to cultivate in young people an idealistic approach to life.[7]

Western Regional Broadcasting, 1944-47

Western Regional cooperation continued among the four western provinces with procedures for cooperation and programming improving.

March 1944--Columbia School of the Air discontinued.

The Western Regional Conference on Educational Broadcasting was held at the Legislative Building on March 6, 1944, in Winnipeg. Present at this meeting were Kenneth Caple (British Columbia), Dr. Newland (Alberta), M. P. Toombs (Saskatchewan), C. K. Rogers (Manitoba), and Messrs. Walker, Cameron and L'Ami (CBC Winnipeg).

Each of the provinces gave extensive reports on school broadcasting in their province including evaluation of Western Regional series, theories of radio education and value in their province, and proposals for future regional and national programming. A summary of what Dr. Newland presented on behalf of Alberta is given in the 1944 Department of Education Annual Report:

> Dr. Newland, reporting for Alberta, expressed the opinion that there was a danger that radio broadcasts might defeat the objective of having teachers and trustees realize that music is as much a part of the programme as any other subject, even arithmetic; in other words, that the broadcast might be accepted as meeting fully the music needs of the school. He stated that Alberta was thinking ahead to the time when each division would have low-power radio coverage and two-way communications. He stated that it was essential that teachers use the radio intelligently. The suggestions from Alberta were (i) that of news commentary, (ii) local history and local folk lore, (iii) children's forums, (iv) programmes of guidance, (v) speech and voice culture, (vi) nature study and general science, (vii) what is new in health, (viii) in-service directive programme on reading, (ix) children's stories, (x) music. The Alberta committee revealed that social studies presented some difficulties as a field for broadcasts common to the four western provinces, but thought that there was a possibility that such a series would be valuable in supplying additional material. They felt that science offers a good deal of common ground, particularly in the intermediate grades. The Alberta committee, he reported, had suggested that quiz programmes might have a place in educational broadcasts. Their study indicated, also, that there was common ground in language and great possibilities in music, but in the latter one of the difficulties is that no two provinces have the same textbooks in music. He indicated some apprehension lest music become too highbrow. He thought that there would be definite value in reporting an enterprise as actually worked out by a school.[8]

By the conclusion of the conference, it was agreed that the four western provinces would discontinue use of the Columbia School of the Air and would cooperate in producing an intermediate series of music for grades six to ten to be produced in Winnipeg and Vancouver and to run on air on the western network of the CBC continuously throughout the school year. The total cost to each province was not to exceed $400 for twenty-four broadcasts.

Further cooperative projects emerged from the conference: the three prairie provinces agreed to cooperate on a series in junior science; Manitoba and Saskatchewan agreed to undertake jointly a speech series. For all series, each Department concerned would bear the cost of its own scripts and pay its own script writers; the cost for either of the series was to be kept down to $400 for each Department of Education.

With respect to national broadcasts, the western provinces jointly decided to propose the following: (i) a series entitled "Who is a Canadian?, (ii) a series on Canadian culture, (iii) a series on portraits of living Canadians.

August 1944. A special meeting of the Western Regional Committee on School Broadcasting was held at Banff, August 17-19, 1944. The representatives were: M. P. Toombs (Saskatchewan); Dr. H. C. Newland, Chairman (Alberta); Kenneth Caple (British Columbia); Miss Gertrude McCance (Manitoba); Mr. R. S. Lambert, Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts, CBC Toronto; Mr. Dan Cameron, Prairie Regional Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts, CBC Winnipeg.

> With respect to policy, it was agreed that the Departments of Education of the four Western Provinces, sharing in Regional Broadcasts, would consider themselves responsible for the selection of the broadcasting topics, the choice of subject matter to be included in the broadcast, and the writing of the scripts. After this was done, the scripts would be forwarded to the CBC at Winnipeg, when Winnipeg was the production centre, or in the case of British Columbia, to Vancouver. The same co-operative arrangement with regard to the revision of scripts by the CBC would be maintained. That is to say, the CBC would consider the scripts from the stand-point of broadcasting techniques and make suggestions concerning changes which were necessary.

> The scripts would then be returned to the Departments concerned for their approval. Following this, the Departments would send the scripts back to the production rooms of the CBC for presentation over the air.
>
> Further: That the Western Regional Committee on School Broadcasting shall consist of representatives of the four Western Departments of Education, and this Committee shall, as a matter of policy, be free to hold these meetings without necessarily having any member of the CBC staff present, and, if it is desirable to have such a member present, the invitation shall be sent to the CBC Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts in sufficient time for him to make all the necessary arrangements to attend himself or to have the appropriate representative attend.
>
> It was resolved that in view of the increasing importance of radio as a teaching aid, and in view of the tremendous demand for educational broadcasting in Canadian schools, the Western Regional Committee on School Broadcasting assembled in conference at Banff urges the desirability for the preparation of a brief to be presented to the members of the Radio Parliamentary Committee emphasizing the importance of school broadcasts as an educational medium and the immediate necessity for the giving of greater support to the CBC in its work of providing educational broadcasts on a national, regional and provincial basis.
>
> Finally, it was resolved that the four Western Provinces take immediate steps to set up a Regional Committee on Audio-Visual Aids along the lines on which the present Radio Committee has been established and that the meetings of this Committee take place at the same time as the meetings of the Western Regional Committee on School Broadcasting.[9]

February 1945. The Western Regional meeting in 1945 was held in Edmonton in February. This was the year that the basic structure of the Department of Education was being changed in Alberta, but effort was made to continue any arrangements initiated by the Supervisor of Schools as a result of deliberations held previously. Dr. H. C. Newland attended this meeting, but he was soon to retire and the position of supervisor of schools to disappear.

The complete list of persons attending this meeting reads as follows: Dr. H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools for Alberta

(Chairman); Mr. P. J. Kitley, Director of School Broadcasts, British Columbia; Mr. H. Janzen, Director of Curricula, Department of Education, Saskatchewan; Miss Gertrude McCance, Provincial Normal School, Winnipeg; Mr. Dan Cameron, CBC Winnipeg; Mr. Esse Ljungh, CBC Winnipeg; Mr. R. S. Lambert, Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts, CBC Toronto; Miss Rae Chittick, Provincial Normal School, Calgary; Mr. H. A. MacGregor and Miss Zella Oliver, Provincial Normal School, Edmonton.

The unanimous decision reached at this meeting was that the same general organization should be pursued with regard to school broadcasts as was pursued in the previous year. Arrangements were made for joint series; those in which Alberta entered into cooperative arrangements were: "Science on the March" and "Intermediate Music."

February 1946. The Western Regional Committee on School Broadcasting met in February 1946 in Regina with the following members present: Mr. H. Jenzen, Director of Curricula, Saskatchewan; Mr. J. Kent, Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Saskatchewan; Miss Gertrude McCance, Provincial Normal School, Winnipeg; Mr. P. J. Kitley, Director of School Broadcasts, British Columbia; Mr. M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum, Alberta; Mr. R. S. Lambert, Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts, CBC Toronto; Mr. Dan Cameron, CBC Winnipeg.

Agenda items for discussion included: teacher training with respect to radio, radio licenses, manuals and posters, script writing, production facilities, copyright, and evaluation.

The Committee made arrangements for the following series: "Science on the March" and "Intermediate Music." The twenty scripts for "Science on the March" were divided among the four provinces, and draft as well as final scripts were circulated to the other provinces for criticism and final approval before production. In Alberta the scripts were written by members of the Correspondence School Branch, "who did very satisfactory work." This was a departure from the regular practice of having professional writers prepare the scripts. The CBC produced the programs in Vancouver and Winnipeg and released them over their network to the four provinces. "Intermediate Music," a series of twenty also, was produced half in Vancouver and half in Winnipeg. In both series the expenditures were divided equally four ways.[11]

January 1947. The Western Regional Committee on School Broadcasting met in Winnipeg (a rotational pattern was set up among the four western capitals--a pattern that has persisted until today) January 16 and 17, 1947. The membership of the Committee remained basically the same with the Director of Curriculum for Alberta, Mr. M. L. Watts, attending as Alberta's representative.

It was decided to continue the joint presentation of the two series presented the year before: "Science on the March" and "Intermediate Music." Operationally, the same pattern prevailed as the previous year with the exception of the music series. This year Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia shared with Alberta the writing and producing of the scripts which gave various aspects of music appreciation. Expenditures were shared equally; this was to be the pattern for all future sharing.[12]

Alberta School Broadcasts Organization and Programming from 1944 Until the Creation of the School Broadcasts Branch

As a result of two important conferences and a Department of Education reorganization, Alberta's broadcast committee structure and organization changed. The Western Regional meeting of August 1943 structured the Western Regional Committee; the National Advisory Committee on School Broadcasting was formulated in September 1943; the Department of Education reorganized in 1945. Alberta held representation as outlined in the previous chapter on the Western Regional Committee and on the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting, but the local scene at the provincial level still had to undergo some restructuring.

The Alberta Committee. The last meeting of the original provincial committee referred to in all literature as the Alberta Committee on Radio Education appears to have been in May 1942; at that time Dr. Newland is quoted in the Annual Report as saying: "Further meetings of the Alberta Committee on Radio Education were deferred, pending any changes in the Alberta setup that might become necessary." No records or mention of meetings of the above committee can be discovered during 1943 and 1944, and references to it are entirely ommitted in annual reports. However, on July 19, 1945, after the reorganization and the creation of the position of director of curriculum, the new Director of Curriculum called a meeting of "persons resident in Edmonton and formerly associated with Alberta broadcasts." Those present were: Miss Rae Chittick, Mrs. G. C. Higgin, Miss Zella Oliver and Mr. H. A. MacGregor.

The above group decided to make arrangements for conducting both the local broadcasts and the Western Regional broadcasts to which Alberta was committed. "With the generous assistance of Mr. Walker Blake, Manager of Station CKUA and Mr. J. B. McRae also of CKUA,"[13] they made arrangements for the following series: "Music for the Elementary Grades" and "Speech Training," both Alberta series; "Science on the March" and "Intermediate Music," both Western Regional series.

In this same year, 1945, in October, the Minister of Education, the Honorable Ronald Earl Ansley, appointed official membership to the Alberta Radio Committee: Mr. M. L. Watts (Chairman), Mr. E. M. Erickson, Miss Rae Chittick, Mrs. G. C. Higgin, and Mr. H. T. Sparby (Secretary). The Alberta Radio Committee was to advise the Curriculum Branch with respect to all Alberta school broadcasts originating either locally or from outside the province.

> At the first meeting held on November 22nd, the Committee approved the arrangements made for the broadcasts during the current school year and made suggestions for the improvement of the Guide to the Alberta School Broadcasts for the Spring Term. All members were of the opinion that the most important problem facing the committee was that of evaluating the broadcasts. The chairman reported that, since the distribution of questionnaires with the guides had not proved very satisfactory, this year each Divisional Superintendent had been asked to appoint three or more teacher-critics in his division to listen to and comment on the Elementary Music and Speech Training broadcasts and report directly to Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. Higgin. A summary of the reports would be available for the Committee. As the members felt further attention should be given to the matter they appointed a Subcommittee on Evaluation of Radio Programmes with Mr. Erickson as Chairman. The Subcommittee was instructed to set up criteria for evaluating school broadcasts and to suggest procedures for carrying out an evaluation programme.
>
> It was the opinion of all the members of the Radio Committee that though Alberta's appropriation for school broadcasts was much smaller than that of other provinces and though subjective opinions indicated that broadcasts had some value, it would be unwise rapidly to expand the programme until more objective evidence of its value could be obtained.[14]

During 1946, the Alberta Radio Committee met twice, February 8 and December 6, with a slightly expanded membership than that originally appointed by the Minister of Education in 1945. Added to the committee was Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director of the Correspondence School Branch. Replacing Mr. H. T. Sparby as secretary was Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum.

> At the February meeting an important change was approved with respect to the administration of the broadcasts sponsored by the Correspondence School Branch. Since 1942 the Correspondence School Branch has conducted broadcasts in French, Social Studies, Guidance and more recently, also in Science; these broadcasts have been prepared mainly for its own students but they have gradually been attracting a wider audience of other students and adults and it is felt that it is now time to recognize this wider function and have the broadcasts so produced that, without diminishing their value to the students of the Correspondence School Branch, they can serve the needs of other high school students and also aim to fulfill the purpose of co-study broadcasts by striving to obtain the interest of parents and other adults interested in our schools; and further, since it has been demonstrated that some members of the staff of the Correspondence School Branch possess a high degree of talent for script writing, and can take charge of production when necessary, it was agreed that the administration of all broadcasts of the Department of Education should become the responsibility of the Curriculum Branch, working with the advice of the Radio Committee and in close relation with the Correspondence School Branch. This turned out to be a very successful arrangement, Mr. Bruce and his staff co-operating whole-heartedly and providing invaluable assistance in connection with all the broadcasts.[15]

The Subcommittee on Evaluation set up at the first meeting of the Alberta Radio Committee reported back to the general committee. They had prepared and distributed questionnaires to selected panels of teachers throughout the province during January and February of 1946. The survey showed that about seven hundred classes possessed radios and that, of these, about five hundred were regularly using at least one of the programmes. "Elementary Music" was the most popular series, "Speech Training," "Science on the March," the National series, and "Intermediate Music" following in order. Valuable suggestions for the preparation and production of the series for the next fall and spring were obtained from the analysis of the voluminous returns. The replies were almost unanimous with regard to the worth of the broadcasts and the desirability of their continuance, as indicated in the following paragraph from the Chairman's report:

> Ninety-two per cent say that the broadcasts help in the attainment of educational objectives. This seems rather a significant indication of the teachers' general approval of the broadcasts. These teachers are almost unanimous in their opinion that the broadcasts stimulate the pupils' interest to a marked degree. They comment also on the training the broadcasts provide in the habits of listening and desire on the part of the pupils to seek further information. One teacher remarks on the living quality which cannot be provided in books; another that the broadcasts are the equivalent of a visiting teacher who is an expert in his particular subject. Some teachers say that the broadcasts provide the only music experiences available in their rural schools.
>
> By the fall of 1946, it was considered desirable to have more detailed reports concerning each series. Consequently, five teachers were appointed to prepare written criticisms of the five series, each reporting weekly on a given series. Their reports were consolidated and presented for study to the Sub-committee on Evaluation. A member of the Correspondence School Branch was added to the sub-committee, the membership thus becoming: Superintendent Erickson, Miss Doris Berry of the Correspondence School Branch, Miss Bertha Newton of the Faculty of Education and Mr. L. Olson, Principal of McKenzie School, Tofield.[16]

It is interesting to note that the teachers selected for the above project were paid an honorarium for their work. This instituted a new practice for the School Broadcasts Branch, a practice that did not survive for many years beyond the initial project.

> To assist us in the evaluation of school broadcasts we are appointing five teachers to act as critics during the present fall series; each critic will devote her attention to one

> series and send a weekly report to this office either directly or through you. Each critic will be given an honorarium of $10.00 for the criticism of the ten fall broadcasts.[17]

The broadcast critics for the fall term 1946-47 were: Miss Muriel Finseth, Anderson School, Holden School Division ("Elementary Music" series); Mr. Lars Olson, McKenzie School, Tofield, Holden School Division ("Science on the March"); Miss Joyce McFarquhaar, Namao School, Sturgeon School Division ("Speech Training" and "Through the Magic Door"); Miss Joan Hennessy, R. R. 2, Tofield, Clover Bar School Division ("Intermediate Music"); Miss Gladys Bramley-Moore, Edmonton, City of Edmonton (National series).

In 1946, there is much evidence in the Departmental correspondence of a keen interest in the Department's policy of radio grants. The Department of Education paid for approved radio equipment at the rate of 25 percent of the school board's total expenditure. The grant at that time totalled between $600 and $700 per annum and appeared to be on the increase. In addition, the Department of Transport had agreed previously to issue free receiving licenses (everyone had to have a license to own and use a radio) through the provincial Departments of Education to any school which used radio for educational purposes and which received a grant from the provincial treasurer. Such licenses expired on March 31 each year and had to be renewed annually.

Alberta School Broadcast Schedule 1944 Through 1947

1944-45 Schedule

Alberta Series

1. Elementary Music--Miss J. McIlvena. Broadcast over stations CJOC, CJCJ, CKUA.

2. Speech Training--Miss Zella Oliver. Broadcast over stations CJOC, CJCJ, CKUA.

Correspondence School Branch

3. French I
4. French II
5. French III
6. Vocations and Guidance
7. The Bookshelf
8. The United Nations

National Series

9. Conserving Canada
10. Adventures in Canadian Painting
11. Canadian Literature. Broadcast over CBK, CFRN, CFCN, CFGP.

Western Regional

12. Science for Today
13. Music for Intermediate Grades. Carried by CBK, CFRN, CFCN, CFGP.

1945-46 Schedule

Alberta Series

1. Elementary Music--Miss J. McIlvena. Broadcast over stations CJOC, CJCJ, CKUA.

2. Speech Training--Mrs. C. G. Higgin. Broadcast over stations CJOC, CJCJ, CKUA.

Western Regional

3. Science on the March

4. Music for Intermediate Grades. Carried by CBK, CFRN, CFCN, CFGP.

National Series

5. Our Canadian Cities

6. Message for Tomorrow (Lester B. Pearson--"How Canada Helps Feed Starving Europe," Leonard W. Brockington--"The Love of Canada")

Correspondence School Courses

7. The Correspondence School courses were not listed in the Alberta School Broadcast publications. Their exact titles were not available, but there was a reference in literature stating that one should write to the Correspondence School Branch for further information. It is assumed that high school courses were continued.

1946-47 Schedule

Alberta Series

1. Elementary Music--Miss J. McIlvena

2. Speech Training--Mrs. C. G. Higgin

3. Through the Magic Door (Second half of the year only).

Primary language series with a dramatic base.

Western Regional

4. Science on the March
5. Music for Intermediate Grades

National Series

6. They Build a Nation
7. Four Canadian Poets
8. Animals and Birds of Canada
9. Shakespeare's Macbeth
10. The Adventure of Canadian Painting

CBC also continued to make available the American School of the Air through the courtesy of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Alberta carried three of the CBS series over station CKUA in out-of-school hours, 8:30 to 9:00 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.[18]

Alberta School Broadcasts were now becoming firmly established and starting to expand. This expansion led to the next major development in the organizational structure of broadcasting in Alberta--the formation of the School Broadcast Branch.

CHAPTER 7 FOOTNOTES

[1] Internal report between the National Advisory Council and the Department of Education.

[2] Lambert, Richard S., School Broadcasting in Canada, University of Toronto Press, 1962.

[3] Internal report between the National Advisory Council and the Department of Education.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1944 (Edmonton: King's Printer), pp. 28-29.

[6] Teacher publications issued by CBC, Calling Young Canada, 1944-47 (Toronto).

[7] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1946 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 68.

[8] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1944 (Edmonton: King's Printer), pp. 25-26.

[9] Ibid., p. 29.

[10] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1945 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 38.

[11] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1946 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 69.

[12] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1947 (Edmonton: King's Printer).

[13] McCallum, Joe, CKUA and 40 Wondrous Years of Radio, 1967 (Published by Radio Station CKUA, Edmonton).

[14] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1945 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 40.

[15] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1946 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 70.

[16] Ibid., p. 71.

[17] Alberta Department of Education correspondence, School Broadcast Branch directive to the principal of the teacher selected for evaluation, 1946.

[18] Alberta Department of Education Teacher Broadcast publications and pamphlets, 1944-47 (Edmonton).

Teacher publications issued by CBC, Calling Young Canada, 1944-47 (Toronto).

Chapter 8

THE SCHOOL BROADCAST BRANCH, 1947-1963

The year 1947 marks an important beginning in the development of Alberta School Broadcasts. Provincial programming for the school year 1947-48 was greatly expanded over previous years and set a growth pattern that was to remain. The School Broadcast Branch was established and commenced operation under the Director of Curriculum in 1947.

Organization of the School Broadcast Branch

The School Broadcast Branch was set up in 1947 by an internal administrative change and was fully operational as a branch in 1948. The internal administrative change established Miss Doris Berry as Coordinator of School Broadcasts, being responsible for administration and executive details, and Helen MacMillan as Script Editor, holding responsibility for planning the details of the series and the writing of the scripts. They were responsible to the Director of Curriculum, M. L. Watts, with respect to policy and the broader administrative matters, and to the Director of the Correspondence School Branch with respect to daily administrative details in such matters as multilithing, typing, mailing, and illustrating. In effect, the School Broadcast Branch was staffed by members of the Correspondence School Branch (both Doris Berry and Helen MacMillan were former Correspondence School Branch staff members) and housed in that branch using its office facilities. Specifically, the Coordinator

Doris J. Berry,
Script Editor of
School Broadcasts

14. Doris Berry, first Coordinator of Alberta School Broadcasts, at the establishment of the School Broadcast Branch, 1947.

of School Broadcasts was responsible to the Director of Curriculum in all matters pertaining to the following: publicity (contacts with Home and School Associations, press and public relations in general); evaluation (planning evaluation projects, preparation and mailing of questionnaires, compilation of data, etc.); administration (editing of the school broadcast guide, preparation of posters, overseeing compilation of mailing lists, arrangement for release of programmes over the network, correspondence); general planning of series; visits to schools, teachers' institutes and conventions, and teacher training institutions. The script editor was responsible to the Director of Curriculum for editing of scripts, details of production arrangements with CKUA, planning of details of series, and script writing. The Coordinator of School Broadcasts was responsible to the Director of the Correspondence School Branch only in details referring to the daily office functions, office facilities and clerical staff.[1]

The reorganization was very successful and, because of the expansion of work both within the Curriculum Branch and the School Broadcast Branch, increased responsibilities were given to the Coordinator of School Broadcasts, and the script editor was appointed as her assistant. This occurred in 1949.

In 1950, changes in staff of the Correspondence School Branch, from which Alberta School Broadcasts drew its script writers, necessitated a change in operation with regards to the hiring of script writers. The policy of employing free-lance script writers as the Branch saw fit was established. A further staff change in the Branch itself saw the resignation of Helen MacMillan and the succession of Miss Hazel Robinson in March 1950 as script editor and assistant to the Coordinator. The year 1950 also marked the first year that the Coordinator of School Broadcasts represented Alberta at the Western Regional meeting for cooperative programming among the four western provinces. Previous to this, meetings had been attended by the Supervisor of Schools, whose position was abolished in 1945, and the Director of Curriculum, a new position created in 1945.

Between 1950 and 1955, the title of Coordinator of School Broadcasts had been changed to Supervisor of School Broadcasts. In 1952, Miss Doris Berry left the position to join the School Broadcasts Department of the CBC in Winnipeg, and Mr. Leslie Gue became the new Coordinator. The arrival of Mr. Richard A. Morton in 1954 marked the beginning of the title "Supervisor" and of the practice of sending the Supervisor of School Broadcasts to represent Alberta at the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting meetings.

In 1957, the School Broadcasts Branch commenced a limited tape recording service for schools. This was a free service; schools provided their own tape, ordering from a mimeographed list of provincial school programs which had been broadcast in previous years and which were still available on tape. This remained a service of the School Broadcast Branch as long as the Branch existed, steadily growing.

The staff of the School Broadcast Branch itself grew very slowly, commencing with two in 1947 with some clerical assistance through the Correspondence School Branch, and growing to two with one stenographer in 1952. In 1955 one clerk was added, and by 1963 the staff still only consisted of two professionals with a stenographer, a clerk-typist, and an additional clerk to handle the tape recording service. The actual title "Assistant Supervisor of School Broadcasts" came into existence in 1957 when Mrs. Helen Jackman resigned as script editor and Mr. Delmar Dupperon joined the staff. In July 1959, Mr. Robert Miller assumed the position of Assistant Supervisor of School Broadcasts.

The basic organization of a supervisor and assistant supervisor of a separate branch, the School Broadcasts Branch, responsible to the Director of Curriculum remained in effect until the fall of 1963, when the School Broadcast Branch was amalgamated with the Audio Visual Aids Branch of the Department of Education, forming the Audio Visual Services Branch.[2]

Alberta Radio Committee

The Alberta Radio Committee, sometimes referred to as the Provincial Radio Committee on School Broadcasting, originally appointed by the Minister of Education, continued to operate with annual meetings for the full life time of the School Broadcast Branch, 1947-63. It functioned as an advisory committee to the school broadcast staff, advising on programming, evaluation, scheduling, production, future broadcast policy, utilization, and branch services. The Committee also coordinated the work of several subcommittees, most notably that of an Evaluation Subcommittee. See the concluding section of this chapter, subtitled "Evaluation," for complete details.

During the year 1947, the Alberta Radio Committee was enlarged for greater effectiveness. At that time the Committee included: Mr. M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman); Mr.

A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary); Mr. J. B. McRae, Programme Director, CKUA; Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director of the Correspondence School Branch; Mr. A. A. Aldridge, Supervisor of Guidance; Mr. D. T. Oviatt, Supervisor, Teachers' Service Bureau; Mrs. G. C. Higgin, Faculty of Education, Edmonton; Miss Rae Chittick, Faculty of Education, Calgary.[3] The membership of this committee cannot be accurately traced through every year of its existence since all records have been destroyed for several years, and the annual reports only mention that meetings were held. In 1957, however, ten years later than the above committee listing, the Provincial Radio Committee members still represented significant educational interests in Alberta: Mr. M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman); Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director of Correspondence School Branch; Mr. Jack Cheel, Principal, Altadore School, Calgary; Mr. R. Claringbull, Manager, CBX; Mr. M. O. Edwardh, Assistant Director of Curriculum in charge of Elementary Education; Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent, Wetaskiwin School District No. 36; Mr. Jack Hagerman, Manager, CKUA; Mrs. Helene Jackman, Script Editor, School Broadcasts Branch; Mr. R. A. Morton, Supervisor of School Broadcasts; Miss Josephine Bailey, Edmonton, ATA Representative; Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary). Absent was Mr. E. W. Buxton, Associate Professor of Education, University of Alberta.[4] All available listings of this committee are in the appendices. The Radio Committee was enlarged in title to include television in 1961.

Programming Expansion

The year 1947 marked the beginning of a greatly expanded Alberta Broadcast schedule. A number of new series were instituted, and the School Broadcast Hour from 2:00 to 3:00 p.m. was commenced in the fall of 1947. The fall of 1947 saw all educational broadcasts being aired for the first time during school hours; previous to this, the high school programs, originally prepared to accompany correspondence courses, were being aired in the late afternoon and evening. The new series created were: music appreciation for elementary grades and for junior high schools and current events for junior and senior high schools. In addition, an experimental program entitled "Programme News for Parents," produced by Doris Berry, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, was created directly for adults, presenting news, personalities, and the philosophy behind school radio. The schedule grew from seven Alberta series in 1946-47 to eleven between 1947-48. Complete program calendars are presented in the Appendix.

Once this initial expansion in programming was undertaken, programming in educational radio in Alberta has never substantially retreated. The 1948 annual report describes programming in this way:

> The broadcast service offers programmes for all grade levels, with the majority of programmes directed to the elementary and intermediate grades. The type of programme is planned to meet needs in the classroom, and to provide aid in a field not served by any other medium. Thus, the subjects presented include music (singing and appreciation), current events, literature, social studies, oral French, and speech training. A weekly five-minute review is broadcast to parents informing them of the purpose, planning, and programming of the week's broadcasts.[5]

1948-49 Alberta series. By the spring of 1949, the School Broadcast Hour had been dropped, and programs were broadcast only between 11:00

15. A school broadcast--music, 1948, Father Green.

and 11:15 a.m. and between 2:00 and 2:30 p.m. The Alberta series included: music (ELEMENTARY MUSIC, Grades I-VI; MUSICAL PLAYTIME, Grades I-VI), speech (SPEECH EXPLORERS, Grades III-VI), children's stories (THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, Grades I-IV), current events (CURRENT EVENTS, Grades VII-XII), history (TODAY'S HORIZONS, Grades X-XI), French (LE FRANCAIS ORAL, Grades X-XI), literature (BOOKS ALIVE, Grades VII-XI), adult information (PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS).

1949-50 Alberta series. The 1949-50 Alberta produced portion of the Alberta School Broadcast schedule remained very similar to the 1948-49 schedule. The Alberta series were:

BOOKS ALIVE, written by Helen E. MacMillan, Alta Mitchell, and Jean Duce Palmer, script writers of the Correspondence School Branch and produced by John Langdon of CKUA.

CURRENT EVENTS, prepared by Helen E. MacMillan and produced by J. B. McRae.

ELEMENTARY MUSIC, conducted by Janet McIlvena and produced by CBX.

LE FRANCAIS ORAL, conducted by Maurice Lavallee of the Correspondence School Branch and produced by John Langdon of CKUA.

MEDIEVAL MILESTONES and the consecutive series, written by Helen E. MacMillan, Alta Mitchell and Jean D. Palmer and produced at CKUA.

MUSICAL PLAYTIME, written by Helen E. MacMillan, Alta Mitchell, and Carroll Cook, all writers of the Correspondence School Branch and produced by John Langdon at CKUA.

PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS, by Doris J. Berry, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, and produced by CBX.

SPEECH EXPLORERS, conducted by Cornelia Higgin, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, and produced by CKUA.

THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, written by Carroll Cook and produced at CKUA.

WANTED: NEW HOMES, written by Jean Duce Palmer, Eunice Stronach, Helen MacMillan (Correspondence School Branch), Catherine Philip, Shelagh Barnett.[6]

1950-51 Alberta series.

> The schedule for the broadcasts remained the same: fifteen minutes at eleven o'clock, thirty minutes at two, over at least a twenty week period from October to March. Programs were presented in current events, history, citizenship, literature, speech, stories, oral French, music and health. The educational network was: CKUA, Edmonton; CJCJ, Calgary; CFGP, Grande Prairie; CBX, Alberta (afternoon programs only).[7]

A new series entitled CHANNELS OF COMMERCE, dealing with the story of trade and its development, was written by Catherine Philip, John Langdon, and Hazel Robinson and produced by Alan Hood of CKUA. It was developed in a manner that meant that certain programs were most useful at a certain grade level with grade levels ranging from five to nine. Two other new series were: BE WHERE YOU ARE!, designed to help students accept responsibility and discharge it to the best of their ability, written by Jean D. Palmer and Louise Peers; and LANDMARKS OF HISTORY, recreating decisive moments in history, written by Jean Duce Palmer, Catherine Philip, Ethel Hopkins, Mary Fetherstonehaugh, Alan Hood and Ivor Roberts. The regular Alberta series of BOOKS ALIVE, SPEECH EXPLORERS, CURRENT EVENTS, SING AND PLAY, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, and PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS continued to run along with a complement of national and regional programs.

1951-52 Alberta series. The 1951-52 schedule showed the following changes by the spring of 1952: LANDMARKS OF HISTORY, BE WHERE YOU ARE and CHANNELS OF COMMERCE were replaced by FRONTIER TO FARMLAND and WITH KNAPSACK AND CAMERA for Grades VII-IX. This became part of the regular scheduling pattern--several long continuing series and a number of short series changing every year. FRONTIER TO FARMLAND, highlighting agricultural history and development, was written by Catherine Philip, Shirley Higginson, Louise Peers, and Gwen Pharis Ringwood. WITH KNAPSACK AND CAMERA, designed to help listeners develop a "personal attitude of reverence and respect for the law, order and beauty of nature, and at the same time to point the way to new possibilities in the use of leisure time,"[8] was written by specialists in the field: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Salt, Mr. Kerry Wood, Mr. A. S. Bird, Mr. Albert Oeming, and Leonard Leacock. Regional and National series still continued as a complement to provincial programming.

1952-53 Alberta series. Aside from the long continuing Alberta series, a number of changes should be noted for the 1952-53 broadcast year. BE WHERE YOU ARE returned as a series. ACROSS OUR WIDE DOMINION was created by writers Clifford Shelton, Henry Kreisel, Esther Kreisel, Sheilagh Jameson, and Jean Duce Palmer, showing how environment affects the type of life we live. TRAVEL BY TELESCOPE appeared with writer Catherine Philip, introducing students to interesting concepts and legends about the universe. COLONY TO COMMONWEALTH was instituted with writers Delbert Yound and Clifford

Oral French

16. French on tape, 1953.

Shelton.[9]

1953-54 Alberta series. Four new short series were created in Alberta to replace the new short series listed previously for 1952-53. MEN OF COURAGE featured great men of our time with writers Delbert Young, Megan Smith, Jack Delany, and Doris Berry. CANADIAN MOSAIC, showing cultural influences at work in Canada, was written by Jean Mayo, Eric Candy, Catherine Philip, Leslie Gue, and Victor Williams. ROUNDING THE PEGS, a career guidance series, was written by Helene Jackman, Jack Delany, John Dutton, Kathleen Salt, and Hazel A. Robinson. MAN AND THE WHEEL, the machine age, was written by Ethel Hopkins, Delbert Young, Kathleen Salt, Clifford Shelton, and Hazel A. Robinson.[10]

1954-55 Alberta series. This year was marked by the creation of the following series: BACK TO THE MIDDLE AGES, written by Helene Jackman, Catherine Philip, and Delbert Young; A SHIP OF CANADA, written by Jean Duce Palmer; LIFE IN NEW FRANCE, written by Jack Delany, Richard Morton, Delbert Young, and Megan Smith.[11]

1955-56 Alberta series. The broadcast year 1955-56 was marked by the airing of the following series: FAMOUS EXPLORERS AND NAVIGATORS, acquired from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC); ALBERTA ALBUM, a newly created Alberta series which had an accompanying student picture album; DEMOCRACY IN ACTION; MEN AND WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT, with writers Iris Allan, Megan Smith, Victor Williams, and Barbara Villy Cormack.[12]

1956-57 Alberta series. Programming continued in 1956-57 with few changes. Long running series such as THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, CURRENT

EVENTS, SPEECH EXPLORERS, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS, and SING AND PLAY continued supplemented by a BBC series, STORIES AND RHYMES, and several new short social studies series.[13]

1957-58 Alberta series. In the 1957-58 school year, we see the creation of two new Alberta series that were to have a far reaching effect: QUESTION MARK TRAIL, a natural science series created by Dr. Cyril Hampson of the University of Alberta, commenced with five broadcasts in 1957. ALBERTANS AT WORK commenced a practice of touching the Alberta industry scene in some way every year. This grew in later years into the long running television series ALBERTA AT WORK.[14]

1958-59 Alberta series. The year 1958-59 saw the continuation of QUESTION MARK TRAIL, ALBERTA ALBUM, the Alberta industry idea with MADE IN ALBERTA, and the creation of FOOD FROM AFAR, PIONEER TRAILS, and ALBERTANS ABROAD.

> The School Broadcasts Branch suffered a severe loss with the death in May, 1958, of Mrs. Alex McLeod McIlvena. For twenty years Mrs. McLeod had directed the program "Sing and Play" from Lethbridge. "Sing and Play," a program of songs and rhythmic games for Division One boys and girls, was the most popular of all the school broadcasts during the past several years. Because "Sing and Play" was so closely identified with Miss McIlvena, it was decided to conclude the series. A new primary music program "Listen and Sing" is planned for the 1958-59 season under the direction of Mrs. William (Valerie) Bailey of Edmonton.[15]

1959-60 Alberta series. The 1959-60 schedule continued with nearly the same series as in the 1958-59 schedule, but experimental television series at the local level were now making themselves apparent.

> In March, 1959, the School Broadcasts Branch joined with the Edmonton Public School Systems in presenting a series of

> ten television lessons over CFRN-TV, Edmonton. The lessons were planned by committees of Edmonton teachers and included three lessons in spelling for Grades VII and VIII, three lessons in science for Grades V to VIII and four lessons in social studies for Grades V and VI. Eighty-nine classrooms in Edmonton and vicinity took part.
>
> A special Television Advisory Committee was set up to evaluate the series and met on May 20, 1959. Among its conclusions was the following: that, generally speaking, in this experiment, the length of the productions and the amount of material included in them satisfied the great majority of teachers; that the lessons judged most effective by the classroom teachers included many types of illustrative materials, called for a substantial measure of class participation and were characterized by a direct and dynamic presentation; that the types of programs which are most useful in classroom teaching are in the areas of science and social studies at the grade level included in the experiment (V to VIII).
>
> The General Curriculum Committee, at its meetings on November 28, 1958, and May 29, 1959, discussed educational television and its place in Alberta. The General Curriculum Committee approved the suggestion of both the Radio Committee and the Television Advisory Committee that a series of television lessons be planned for January, February, March in 1960 to parallel the National Advisory Council series of telecasts.[16]

1960-61 Alberta series. The major part of the work of the School Broadcast Branch continued to be in the planning and production of radio programs, but gradually more and more interest was being shown in television as a teaching tool and the Branch's audiotape recording service.

> School television is very much in the experimental stages in Alberta. During the 1960-61 school year nine series were available to schools in the province. Two four-lesson series were provided in the month of November by the Departments of Education of the four Western Provinces through the joint action of their School Broadcast Branches. Six series made up of a total of twenty-five programs were presented by the CBC on the advice of the National Advisory Council. A ten-program series on "The Weather" designed to supplement the appropriate unit in the Grade VIII Science course was sponsored by the School Broadcasts Branch of the Department. Both the Western Regional series and the National series were broadcast over all CBC network television stations in Alberta. The School Broadcasts Branch series on Grade VIII

was viewed on CFRN-TV, Edmonton, and CFCN-TV, Calgary.[17]

Radio programming in 1960-61 saw the birth of two new series which have since become part of the regular Alberta School Broadcast schedule and persist up until today. YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB and CHRISTMAS IN ALBERTA commenced in the 1960-61 schedule. YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB was a creative writing series that permitted young writers to submit their work to the Branch and later have it printed in the YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB booklet. (Today, selections from the series are also read on air in special READ-IN programs and on the special student series, WRITE ON!) CHRISTMAS IN ALBERTA is specially prepared using recordings of work of Alberta classrooms as they prepare for Christmas concerts and presentations. Regular Alberta series continued: QUESTION MARK TRAIL, SPEECH EXPLORERS, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, ALBERTANS AT WORK, MADE IN ALBERTA, and FOOD FROM AFAR. Current events was now presented under the title WORLD OF TODAY and music under the title TIME FOR MUSIC. BOOKS ALIVE had now been replaced by ADVENTURE TIME which included folktales, poetry, and stories of famous adventurers; and a series entitled ALBERTA HISTORY had been added to the schedule. QUESTION MARK TRAIL, ALBERTA HISTORY, ALBERTANS AT WORK, CHRISTMAS IN ALBERTA, and FOOD FROM AFAR were all assembled under the general series title, ALBERTA ALBUM, along with MADE IN ALBERTA.[18]

1961-62 Alberta series. In addition to the continuing series--WORLD OF TODAY, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, QUESTION MARK TRAIL, ALBERTA HISTORY, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB, ADVENTURE TIME, CHRISTMAS IN ALBERTA, and SPEECH EXPLORERS--the following new series made their appearance, expanding the schedule with programming running from October 3 to June 1 (previously the schedule had concluded just prior to Easter): TALES FROM OTHER LANDS, STORIES IN MUSIC, EXPLORING OUR UNIVERSITY, FRONTIER FAMILY, WE WORK IN ALBERTA, WE LIVE IN ALBERTA, A JOB FOR TOMORROW, THE AUTHOR SPEAKS, DRAMA FOR JUNIORS, MEN WHO FOUND OUT, MEN OF THE MIDDLE AGES, OUR DEMOCRATIC HERITAGE AND GEOGRAPHY.

In television, only one series was produced locally, EXPLORING THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.[19]

1962-63 Alberta series. The 1962-63 Alberta School Broadcast schedule continued the long standing series and substituted several new social studies and science series for the short term series. These new series were: THE SOUNDS AROUND and WAYS WEST.[20]

1963-64 Alberta series. The 1963-64 schedule was the last schedule planned prior to the joining of the Audio Visual Aids Branch and the School Broadcast Branch. The continuing series were carried into the 1963-64 schedule: QUESTION MARK TRAIL was extended to ten programs; SPEECH EXPLORERS continued to run weekly for twenty-four weeks; WORLD OF TODAY ran weekly throughout the school year from October to the end of March; YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB continued with six programs running every two weeks; THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR ran weekly from October until the end of March; STORIES IN MUSIC ran with tapes from the BBC; DRAMA FOR JUNIORS continued; the career program was continued under the title NEW FIELDS TO CONQUER; and the Alberta fact was carried forward under the title ALBERTA AT WORK. New social studies series included: PIONEER COMMUNITIES, relating stories of local historic communities; LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT, dramatizing life in ancient Egypt; WAYS WEST, dramatizing events in the lives of explorers; VISIT TO FRANCE, visiting other lands for grade four social studies; and FAR AWAY PLACES, depicting life for grades four to six.

The series MEN OF SCIENCE was added, and French reappeared in EARLY STAGES IN FRENCH after having been absent for some years.[21]

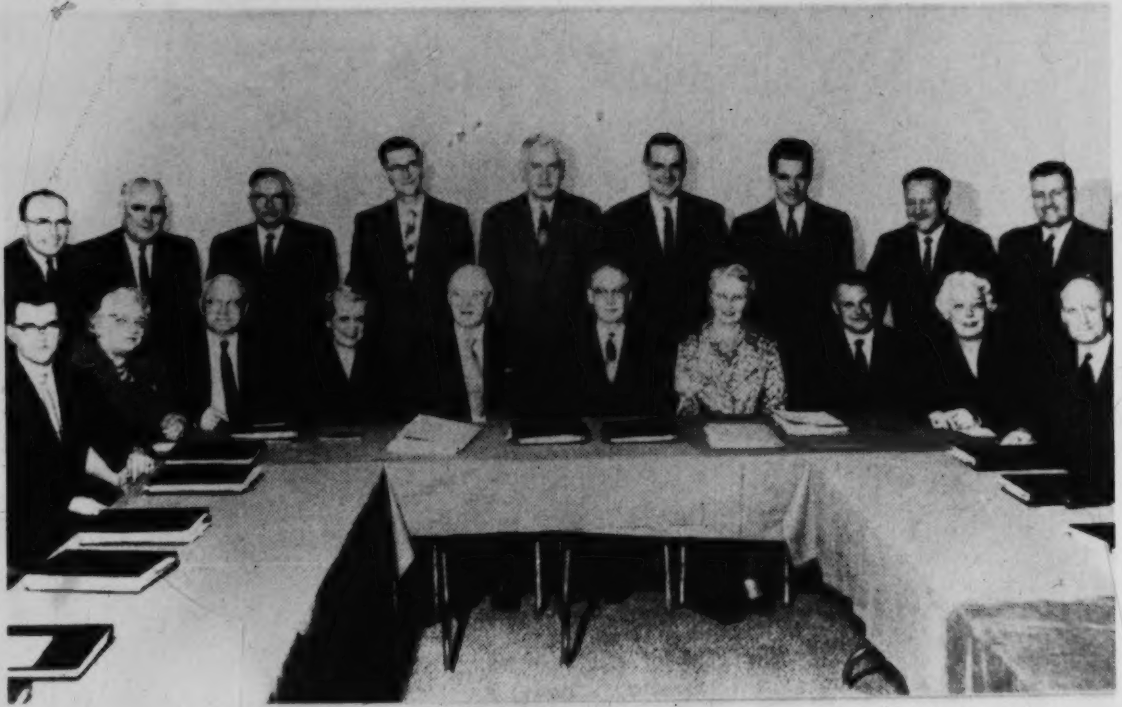
Thus, by the time the School Broadcast Branch combined with the Audio Visual Aids Branch to form the Audio Visual Services Branch, the general format for radio programming was fairly well established.

National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting

Beginning in 1947, the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting continued to function with annual meetings, planning and producing programs designed "to foster a sense of fine Canadian citizenship and to develop an appreciation of Canadian literature, history and music."[22]

In 1950, in order to permit more effective planning, a two-year program schedule of broadcasts was instituted. Long range planning has continued to be a characteristic of national school broadcasts ever since.

The 1950 meeting of the National Advisory Council also marked the time when a request was made to the Canadian Teachers' Federation to undertake a research project on radio broadcasting in Canada. This suggestion led to the formation of a Radio Research Project Committee in August of 1951. During the next year and a half, the committee met frequently to decide procedures and develop questionnaires. Under the direction of Dr. J. Douglas Ayers, Research Director of CTF, 6,500 questionnaires were prepared and sent out



17. The National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting: (standing, left to right) R. A. Morton, M. MacKenzie, B. Adams, W. F. Furey, R. W. Kane, G. Nason, Dr. R. Harris, C. E. Edwards, H. L. McNaught. (Seated, left to right) G. U. McLean, Mrs. I. Ross, Dr. L. W. Shaw, Miss G. McCance, R. S. Lambert, Dr. W. H. Swift, Miss G. Murray, T. V. Dobson, Miss M. Musselman, C. H. Aikman. 1960.

during the school term 1953-54. The thirty-two recommendations of the report were made after thorough study of completed questionnaires from 1,270 principals and 2,500 classroom teachers. The suggestions and recommendations were presented under six categories: Equipment, Classroom Use of School Broadcasts, School Organization, Broadcast Organization, Production, and Evaluation. The resulting publication was entitled "Survey of Radio in Canadian Schools." Fortunately for the National Advisory Council, recommendation number thirty-two read:

> 32. That the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting is an appropriate body for the continuing evaluation of progress made in school broadcasting in Canada and for the formulation of plans to meet future needs.[23]

In 1954 and in 1956, the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting took interest in television experiments, and soon thereafter television began occupying much of their time at meetings. Radio continued as an accepted fact in its regular Friday afternoon time slot, and it continued to be planned in the same manner through the National Advisory Council, and it continued to be produced according to high standards set by the CBC.

At the meeting of the Advisory Council in February of 1959, Dr. W. H. Swift, Deputy Minister of Education for the Province of Alberta, assumed the position of Chairman of the National Advisory Council.

The constitution of the National Advisory Council continued with very little change until 1963, when a change was proposed for consideration that would make it somewhat more independent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. This new constitution still required ratification by the CBC and the Canadian Education Association.

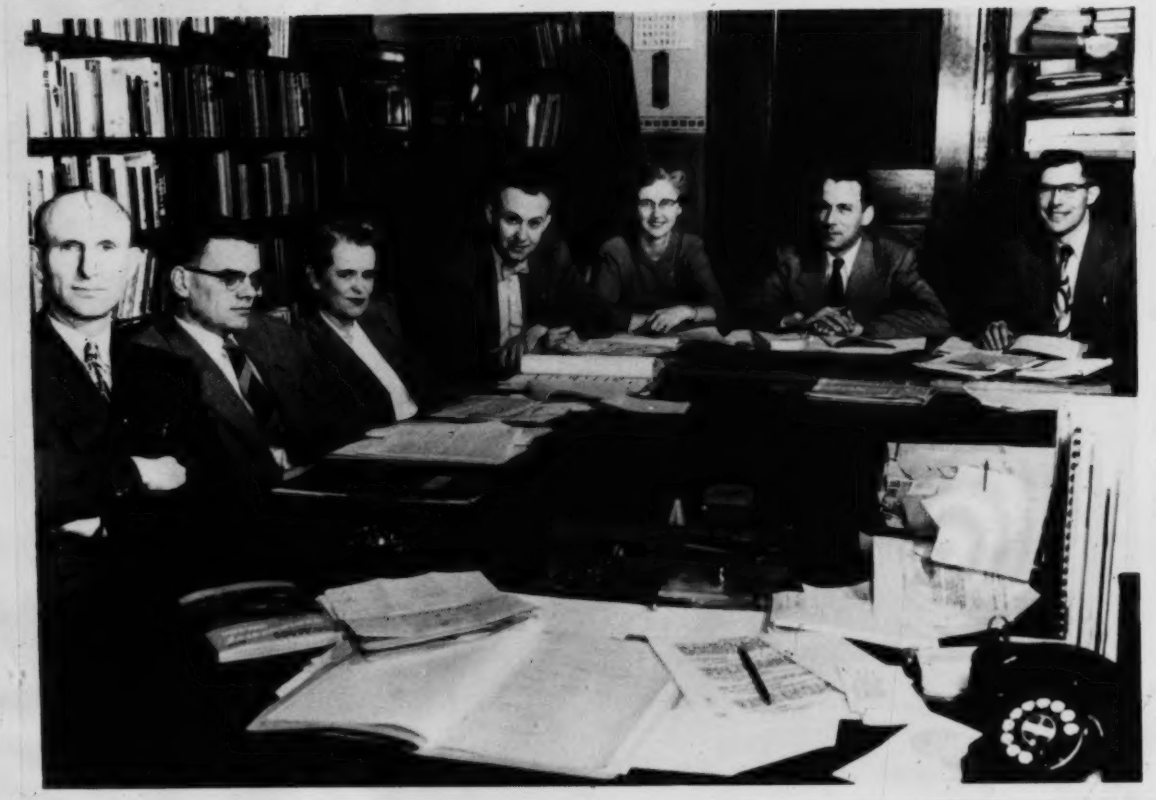
Cooperation with Western Provinces

Through the years from 1947 to 1963, marking the life span of the School Broadcast Branch, the four western provinces continued to cooperate in programming, continuing radio programming and later adding television. The basic agreement remained the same: joint planning and equal cost sharing of direct costs with production executed through the CBC. Two or three-day planning meetings were held annually, rotating among the four provinces with an additional brief meeting establishing final approvals at the same time and place as the meeting of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting. Alberta was represented solely by the Director of Curriculum until 1950 when the Coordinator of School Broadcasts commenced attendance. From then on the directors of curriculum had meetings at the same time as the broadcast people and some joint sessions always ensued.

Music continued a major component of the Western Regional broadcast schedule in Alberta with art joining it in 1950 with the celebrated IT'S FUN TO DRAW, which continued on air through the 1971-72 broadcast year. IT'S FUN TO DRAW was an established Manitoba series, and it was felt that this stimulating creative art series would do much to help teachers implement the changes made in the new Alberta elementary art course.

Benefits of Western Regional broadcasting are summed up by the provincial Annual Report of 1951 in this way:

> The united resources of the four provinces make it possible to present programs of very high calibre. In the historical broadcasts authenticity of local background is guaranteed. These series have proved valuable in helping to establish an appreciation and understanding of Western Canada's history and citizenship. In music the fine musicianship of Winnipeg school choirs and talent at



18. Western Regional Meeting, 1953: (Left to right) H. Janzen, Fred Laight (CBC), Gertrude McCance (Manitoba), Phil Kitley (B.C.), Gertrude Murray (Saskatchewan), Dan Cameron (CBC), Dr. Leslie Gue (Alberta).

19. Western Regional Meeting, 1957: (Seated, left to right) Unidentified CBC representative, Phil Kitley (B.C.), Gertrude McCance (Manitoba), Gertrude Murray (Saskatchewan), unidentified. (Standing, left to right) Fred Laight (CBC, Vancouver), Del Dupperon (Alberta), Richard Morton (Alberta).

> Vancouver has been made available to Alberta classrooms and has increased students' interest in music. In drawing, the skill and help of supervisors of art in Manitoba and Alberta has greatly benefited both teachers and pupils.[24]

The year 1953 marked the first time that a Western Regional series actually originated in Alberta. Through the cooperation of CBX, five dramatized health programs, HEALTH HIGHWAYS, were produced.

Starting in 1956, a new item started appearing on Western Regional agendas: television. In December of 1957, Mr. R. S. Lambert, who was in charge of the School Broadcast Department of the CBC in Toronto, spoke to the committee on the progress made in educational television in various parts of the world. In February of 1958, it was decided to explore the possibility of educational television at a regional level. Plans were made that resulted in the telecast of the first Western Regional programs in the fall of 1960.

School Radios

In 1948, a plan was initiated to aid schools in obtaining radios. A special service was made available through Marketing Services Limited of supplying radios to schools at reduced cost. In the first seven months of operation, the plan helped in the purchase of an additional 114 radios in schools. Particular effort was made to secure sets most suited to classroom conditions. Low cost combination radio-phonographs in battery and electric models were assembled by an Alberta firm especially for educational purposes. Aid in the purchase of radios continued for several years; it is not quite clear when it ceased, but the last Annual Report mention of it as an item was in 1952.

Home and School Association

For a number of years the Home and School Association played a part in school broadcasting.

The 1947 Annual Report indicates that the Radio Evaluation Subcommittee considered it was worthwhile to encourage parents to listen to school broadcasts too. For this reason, the Home and School Associations were contacted through the Federation Chairman. Many associations in Edmonton asked the Coordinator of School Broadcasts to address their meetings and to tell of the broadcast work.[25]

The 1948 Annual Report indicates that the Coordinator of School Broadcasts acted as Secretary of the Radio-Visual Committee for the Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations. A listening project was set up in which parents followed the programs and reported their findings to the Branch. The results were on the whole quite favorable. In the fall, an increasing number of parents requested guides so they could follow the programs, saying they valued the work being done for the schools.[26]

Through the years, the school broadcast staff has since remained available for speaking engagements. In addition, information was supplied about programs to the Alberta Home and School news.

Visits and Publicity

By 1948, frequent school visits were being made to city and rural classrooms by the Coordinator of School Broadcasts, the Program Director of CKUA, and various script writers to listen to the programs and observe class reactions. The results of the visits formed a feedback into writing and production. The visits also revealed a need for more and better classroom radios. A survey was made of electric and battery sets on the market, and radios measuring up to rigid standards were selected. Through Marketing Services, these were then made available to schools at substantial reductions. School visits as a part of evaluation have remained a part of school broadcasting until the time of this study.

By 1948, visits were also being made, at the request of the professors, to university classes. In 1948, visits were made to five summer school classes to demonstrate school broadcasts and to discuss their scope and methods of use.[27]

In 1949, Miss Berry, the Coordinator of School Broadcasts, met representatives of the public and separate school staffs in Calgary to discuss programming and addressed all Faculty of Education students in Calgary and Edmonton.[28] This plan of addressing groups of university students has continued through the years also, although in some years all students have not been reached.

Publications

Throughout the existence of the School Broadcast Branch from 1947-1963, publications remained an important part of the school utilization program.

1947.

> Spring and fall editions of the "School Broadcast Guide" were issued. This fall the circulation to teachers, superintendents, parents, Correspondence School students and others increased to 2,700. Five thousand, seven hundred copies of the "Students' Guide" were issued. The greatly extended demand for this "Guide" is a good indication of the growing use and popularity of the broadcasts.[29]

1948.

> Spring and fall editions of the school broadcast guide were issued previously. The fall circulation to teachers, superintendents, parents, Correspondence School students, and others was increased to 4,900. Fourteen thousand students' guides were issued, and although this represents an increase of 8,300 it was still inadequate to meet the registration demand, as many orders were received late in the term.[30]

1949.

> Figures for the listening audience remained substantially the same as for the fall registration, except for the increase in circulation of the elementary student guides from 14,000 to over 29,000. This sharp rise was caused by two factors: the steadily growing use of the broadcasts, and the improved publicity program which is reaching teachers who did not previously know of the service provided by student guides.[31]

1950. "During the year 2,876 classrooms were registered as using the broadcasts; circulation of the elementary student guide was 33,000."[32]

1951. No actual publication figures are available for this year. It was estimated that over fifty percent of all elementary and junior high classrooms were making use of broadcasts.[33]

1952-63. Comparative publication figures for the broadcast years between 1952 and 1963 can be found in Table I.[34] It should be noted that a change in guide make-up occurred in 1960. In this year, guides were issued as three separate booklets: Division I, Division II, and Junior and Senior High.

Growth of School Broadcast Service--Utilization

The years 1947 to 1963 span a period of tremendous growth in the utilization of school broadcasts and the actual school broadcast service. This period also covers the birth of the audio dubbing service as a further extension of broadcasts.

1947. The only indication of audience size available in 1947 is based on publication distribution: 2,700 teacher guides and 5,700 student guides were distributed.

1948.

> Interest in and use of school broadcasts has greatly increased during 1948. It is estimated that 42% of all the classrooms of the Province are equipped with or have access to radio. The corresponding figure for a year ago was 23%.[35]

1949.

> Figures for the listening audience remained substantially the same as for the fall registration, except for the increase in circulation of the elementary student guides from 14,000 to over 29,000.[36]

Purchase of a tape recorder in this year for the School Broadcast Branch made it possible to undertake a new type of service on the broadcasts. Selections by a student orchestra and a rhythm band were recorded in the late spring when they were at their best performance and used later during the next broadcast term.

1950.

> During the year 2,876 classrooms were registered as using the broadcasts; circulation of the elementary student guide was 33,000. This steady growth in the use of the programs indicates that the broadcasts are increasingly meeting classroom needs. Comments from rural and city teachers alike express appreciation of the service. Many parents have become regular listeners also. The producers at CKUA and CBX have consistently taken great care to keep up the standard of production in the broadcasts.[37]

1951.

> It is estimated that over fifty per cent of all elementary and junior high school classrooms are now making use of the broadcasts. There are almost three times the number of classrooms listening as there were in 1946-47. Coverage in 1950-51 was not as adequate as it had been hoped because some of the private stations did not join in the educational network, with the consequence that in these areas there was a noticeable drop in registration. Standards of production have been raised as a result of the continued efforts of the management and staffs of CKUA and CBX in co-operation with the School Broadcasts staff.[38]

1952-1963. Few specific audience figures or surveys were compiled during this period. It was generally felt that the distribution of the various guides and calendars was a reliable guide as to the extent of utilization of broadcasts (see Table I, page 158).

> One of the most reliable indications of the increasing use being made of school broadcasts in the classroom is the demand for teacher and student guides. Mailing lists for teacher guides were revised this year to make sure they were reaching those who follow the broadcasts. Requests from parents and others interested in the broadcast are included in the totals.[39]

The following constitutes a list of remaining significant comments as recorded in annual reports with regard to growth of the service and utilization figures:

> In August and again in December, 4,236 Teacher Guides were distributed, 3,240 to the schools and 996 to officials and other interested adults.[40] (1952)
>
> The total number of radios in Alberta schools during the year was 2,540. There are 32 divisional and town schools equipped with central sound systems.[41] (1954)
>
> Acceptance of the broadcasts in the classroom is measured in a number of ways. At the beginning of the year teachers are asked to register with the School Broadcasts Branch stating the programs they intend to use during the season. In April, when the season concluded the Branch sent to each school a School Broadcast Acceptance Report Form asking not only which broadcasts were used in the school but also for

TABLE I

PUBLICATION CIRCULATION, 1952-1963

Publication	1962-63	1961-62	1960-61	1959-60	1958-59	1957-58	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54	1952-53
Calendar-Catalogs	12,600	12,900	12,800	10,500							
Teacher Guide					9,700	8,500	7,800	6,200	5,500	5,700	4,750
Teacher Guide to Division I	2,800	2,900	3,000	2,500							
Teacher Guide to Division II	2,100	2,400	2,725	2,700							
Teacher Guide to Division III & IV	750	1,000	1,825	1,800							
All Join In	37,500										
Speech Explorers	27,250	31,300	29,500	34,000	30,000	30,000	34,700	27,000	27,000	26,000	23,000
Question Mark Trail	26,200	29,200	32,000								
Let's Sing Together	33,900	12,000	18,800	18,000	18,000	18,250	19,000	15,400	20,000	16,000	13,900
It's Fun to Draw	2,200	2,250	2,000	2,150							
Listen and Sing Word Book	44,000		57,900	54,500	50,000	47,600	45,000	45,300			
School Television Bulletin	1,000										
Time for Music		44,900	35,400								
Music Makers		27,200	46,000	45,300	43,000	43,000	39,700	35,100	32,000	29,500	25,500
Sing and Play						47,500	45,000	45,300	39,000	32,000	25,000
Alberta Album						26,335	28,681	20,769			

a rating of the broadcast series. Returns from this form indicate the most acceptable school broadcasts for 1957-58 in order were: Sing and Play; It's Fun to Draw; Music Makers; Through the Magic Door; Voices of the Wild; Return of Nanna-Bijou; Alberta Album; and Speech Explorers.[42] (1958)

Registration: Every teacher using the broadcasts was asked to return a postcard to the Branch which was attached inside the front cover of the Teacher Guide to Alberta School Broadcasts. On this card the teacher was asked to state the broadcasts which he intended to use during the season. There was also space for the teacher to order the student booklets accompanying a number of the series. While not all teachers registered, the data derived from the registration forms enabled the Branch to determine which programs were more acceptable than others. More than 3,600 classroom teachers registered with the Branch during the year 1958-59. According to the registrations the ten most acceptable programs were the following in order of preference: Listen and Sing; Music Makers; Alberta Album; Speech Explorers; It's Fun to Draw; Through the Magic Door; Let's Sing Together; Voices of the Wild; Question Mark Trail; and Western Gateways.

Acceptance Report: In April, 1959, the Branch sent to each school principal a form designated "Acceptance Report." The information provided on this form indicated not only the broadcasts used but also gave a rating. Returns from this form indicated the following programs as the ten best-used series offered during 1958-59: Listen and Sing; Music Makers; It's Fun to Draw; Voices of the Wild; Through the Magic Door; Question Mark Trail; Speech Explorers; They Explored Canada; Alberta Album; Western Gateways.[43] (1959)

Registration forms: . . . Approximately 4,300 of these cards were returned and from these the Branch compiled its statistics related to both the distribution of Guide Materials as well as the types of programs teachers most wished to use. The ten most widely-used programs according to the Registration Forms are as follows: Listen and Sing; It's Fun to Draw; Music Makers; Through the Magic Door; Speech Explorers; Voices of the Wild; Question Mark Trail; Let's Sing Together; Made in Alberta; and Pathfinders of the New World. Almost all programs showed a marked increase in listening audiences for the first ten programs during the current year; the previous year the Branch found an increase of more than 92,000.[44] (1960)

Registration Cards: . . . As a result of requests made through registration cards, 7,575 Teacher Guidebooks were distributed . . . The ten most widely used programs according to the registration forms are: Listen and Sing; It's Fun to

20. Mary Mercer, writer, performer, producer, LISTEN AND SING, 1960 to 1972.

21. Dr. Cy Hampson, QUESTION MARK TRAIL, 1957 to 1976.

22. Murray MacDonald, noted artist, makes analysis of IT'S FUN TO DRAW art sent in by students and teachers.

23. Crystal Fleuty, ALL JOIN IN, 1968 to present day.

[redacted]

> Draw; Music Makers; Through the Magic Door; Question Mark Trail; Time for Music; Speech Explorers; Voices of the Wild; Made in Alberta; Alberta History . . . Returns from the cards indicate that interest in school broadcasts is generally being maintained.[45] (1961)

The establishment of the audio dubbing service. The Branch made the decision to offer a limited tape recording service in 1957, issuing a mimeographed list of provincial school programs which had been broadcast in previous years and which were made available on tape. In 1958-59, about twenty schools took advantage of the service with 128 programs being requested; the following year the number of schools requesting service had grown to fifty and the number of programs to approximately 600. In this same year, 1959-60, a specially taped production for non-broadcast use was made for the dubbing center, bringing the total number of titles then available on tape closer to one thousand.[46]

By 1961 the tape library service had supplemented its reservoir of past school broadcast programs with selected tape material from Kent State University, a distribution center for the Division of Audio Visual Instruction of the National Educational Association in the United States, and the United Kingdom Information Service. In 1962, Colorado University, Boulder, Colorado, which had become the distribution center for the National Educational Association, was added to the list of tape resources.

In 1962, an equipment survey was conducted, indicating that there were 543 tape recorders in Alberta schools, an increase of 162 over the figure reported from a similar survey conducted in 1960. By 1963, the number of tape recorders in Alberta schools had grown to over 600.[48]

The 1962-63 school year marks the beginning of requests from school jurisdictions to stock their own centralized libraries of tapes. Schools in these divisions could then borrow tapes directly from their own libraries. In this same school year, eighty schools regularly took advantage of the tape recording service, requesting 1,137 programs, as compared with 873 program requests in 1961-62.[49]

Production and Network Facilities

Through the years 1947 to 1963, the school broadcasts aired in Alberta continued to originate from several sources. Most of the provincial programs aired only in Alberta were produced at CKUA, Edmonton, with the exception of SING AND PLAY which originated at CJOC, Lethbridge. The National broadcasts were produced through CBC Toronto and the Western Regional through CBC Vancouver and CBC Winnipeg. Commencing in 1953, CBC Edmonton began as a contributor to Western Regional production.

Programs were broadcast over an Alberta Educational Network consisting of CKUA and a varying number of other stations and the CBC through CBK. The following constitutes a summary of participating stations:

1947: CKUA (Edmonton), CFGP (Grande Prairie), CJCJ (Calgary), CJOC (Lethbridge), CBK (Regina). Note: CKUA was an outlet for much CBC programming.

1948: CKUA (Edmonton), CFGP (Grande Prairie), CJCJ (Calgary), CJOC (Lethbridge), CBK (Regina).

1949: CKUA (Edmonton), CJCJ (Calgary), CBX (Edmonton), CKRD (Red

Deer), CFGP (Grande Prairie).

1950: CKUA (Edmonton), CJCJ (Calgary), CBX (Edmonton), CFGP (Grande Prairie).

1951: CKUA (Edmonton, CFGP (Grande Prairie), CBX (Edmonton), CJOC (Lethbridge), CFCN (Calgary).

1952: CKUA (Edmonton), CFGP (Grande Prairie), CBX (Edmonton), CJOC (Lethbridge).

1953: CKUA (Edmonton), CFGP (Grande Prairie), CHAT (Medicine Hat), CBX (Edmonton), CJOC (Lethbridge).

1954: CKUA (Edmonton), CFGP (Grande Prairie), CHAT (Medicine Hat), CBX (Edmonton), CJOC (Lethbridge), CFAC (Calgary).

1955: CKUA (Edmonton), CBX (Edmonton), CBXA (Edmonton), CFGP (Grande Prairie), CFAC (Calgary), CJOC (Lethbridge), CHAT (Medicine Hat). Note: CKUA, CFGP, and CHAT carried all school broadcasts from all sources.

1956: CKUA (Edmonton), CKUA-FM (Edmonton), CHAT (Medicine Hat), CFCN (Calgary), CKYL (Peace River), CFCW (Camrose), CBX (Edmonton), CBXA (Edmonton), CFGP (Grande Prairie), CJOC (Lethbridge).

1957: CKUA (Edmonton), CKUA-FM (Edmonton), CHAT (Medicine Hat), CKXL (Calgary), CKYL (Peace River), CFCW (Camrose), CBX (Alberta), CBXA (Edmonton), CFGP (Grande Prairie), CJOC (Lethbridge), CHAT (Medicine Hat).

1958: All stations remained the same as in the previous year.

1959: All stations remained the same as in 1957 with the addition of a second Lethbridge station, CHEC.

1960: All stations remained the same as in 1959.

1961: All stations remained the same as in 1960.

1962: CKUA (Edmonton), CKUA-FM (Edmonton), CKXL (Calgary), CFCW (Camrose), CHAT (Medicine Hat), CHEC (Lethbridge), CKRD (Red Deer), CBX (Alberta), CBXA (Edmonton), CFGP (Grande Prairie), CJOC (Lethbridge).

1963: All stations remained the same with the exception of CJOC (Lethbridge) which dropped from the schedule.[50]

Evaluation

Ever since the first school broadcast in Alberta, evaluation has been an integral part of the whole educational broadcast service. Once the School Broadcast Branch was formed in 1947, this did not change. Evaluation was persistently pursued through a number of vehicles: specially selected evaluating teachers, evaluation forms or cards, special surveys, letters, and school visits.

Radio Evaluation Sub-committee. In 1947, a Radio Evaluation Sub-Committee was formed consisting of: Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent of Schools, Holden (Chairman); Miss Doris Berry, Coordinator of School Broadcasts; Miss Bertha Newton, Faculty of Education; Mr. Lars Olson, Principal, McKenzie School, Tofield; Mr. J. E. Simpson, Principal, Rutherford School, Edmonton. During the fall, the sub-committee sent letters and questionnaires to all schools possessing radios, asking them to indicate the series to which they were listening and their opinion of the series. Response was good; it was estimated that 23 percent of the 5,828 classrooms in the province had radios, and teachers reported that the broadcasts were of genuine value in the classroom and urged their continuance.[51]

In the spring of 1948, a general questionnaire was sent to teachers registered as listening to the programs, soliciting their comments and suggestions. The results were fed back into the fall productions.

In the fall of 1948, a new project was undertaken combining in-service and evaluation under the chairmanship of the Superintendent of Schools for Holden School Division. The afternoon of a teachers' institute held in October was devoted to discussions and evaluations of school broadcasts. Since this particular school division had radios in almost all classrooms, the teachers were well qualified to make suggestions. The Coordinator of School Broadcasts was present at the meeting as well. Each series was discussed in detail, and both the teachers and the school broadcast personnel benefited from the encounter.[52]

During 1949, even more emphasis was placed on evaluation. Short questionnaires on each program series were sent to all teachers registered as listening. Strong approval of the service was indicated, and a number of suggestions for improvement was offered. In May, the Faculty of Education members visiting rural and town schools were asked to complete a questionnaire regarding school broadcasts. These returns were incorporated into the findings from the questionnaires completed by teachers. A second meeting with the teachers of Holden School Division was arranged as in 1948, combining in-service for the teachers and evaluation for the school broadcast staff. Selected teacher committees representing rural, village, town and city schools were also set up across the province to do detailed evaluation work on the 1949-50 series. These centers were located at Holden, Rocky Mountain House, Athabasca, Calgary and Edmonton.

The results of the teacher committees set up in 1949 were helpful. Teacher comments and school contacts were the major factors in the improvement of series.[53]

The Coordinator of School Broadcasts continued teacher contact whenever possible through the years, engaging in single school visits or attending institutes, conventions or university classes.

In 1951, a display of IT'S FUN TO DRAW student art work was hung for the Superintendents' Conference, the Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations convention, and in the Edmonton Museum of Arts. Remarks were most favorable.[54]

By 1957 two main evaluation methods were in effect: a card system and an Acceptance Report form. Approximately fifty teachers indicating a willingness to evaluate programs submitted specially prepared evaluation cards throughout the school year immediately after the broadcasts. These cards were later tabulated and the results considered when planning the following year's production. In the spring, a School Broadcasts Acceptance Report form was sent to all principals. This form made it possible to find out which were the more popular series.[55]

By 1958 the evaluation procedure of cards and Acceptance Report forms had been firmly established. Teachers were asked to register for series on a specially prepared card that came with their school broadcast calendars. These cards also served as an order form for their teacher guides for the broadcasts. Special evaluators were selected from these cards and asked by letter if they would like to be teacher evaluators. Upon acceptance of the task, they then submitted evaluation cards at regular intervals and all results were tabulated at the end of the season. In the spring at the conclusion of the school broadcast year, School Broadcast Acceptance Report forms were then mailed to all principals. The results of these aided in discovering overall acceptance of school broadcasts and made it possible to find out which were the most popular series and the overall rating of each series.[56]

Basically, the evaluation system of having teachers register for a series by completing specially prepared card-order forms that are mailed with their calendar, selecting evaluators from these cards and having the selected evaluators mail in evaluation cards throughout the year has been maintained until the time of this writing (1977). The only variation in recent times has been to have the teachers volunteer to evaluate on the same order card, thus eliminating the necessity of writing to all possible evaluating teachers asking if they will evaluate. Recent times, commencing 1967, have also seen the actual printing of an evaluation report summarizing all programs from all sources.

Through the years, special evaluations were also conducted as required in selected subject areas such as music. The early 1960's also saw the mailing of a special questionnaire at the end of the school broadcast term, similar to the School Broadcast Acceptance Report form of the 1950's.[57]

A Branch Ceases

The School Broadcast Branch, after sixteen years of successful operation, was slowly being drawn into the total media picture in education. By 1963, a new organizational structure had been outlined and was ready to commence functioning, a structure that was designed to simplify the relating of all types of media to education and curriculum.

CHAPTER 8 FOOTNOTES

[1] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1948 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 62.

[2] Internal Departmental papers and correspondence, 1947 to 1963. (Unpublished)

Staff credit listings in Alberta School Broadcast teacher publications, 1952-1955.

[3] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1947 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 62.

Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide, 1947.

[4] Minutes of the Alberta Radio Committee, 1957.

[5] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1948 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 62.

[6] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide, 1949-50.

[7] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1950 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 53.

[8] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide, Spring Term, 1952.

[9] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide and Calendar, 1952-53.

[10] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide and Calendar, 1953-54.

[11] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide and Calendar, 1954-55.

[12] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide and Calendar, 1955-56.

[13] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide and Calendar, 1956-57.

[14] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide and Calendar, 1957-58.

[15] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1958 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 64.

[16] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1960 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 75.

[17] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1961 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 75.

[18] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide and Calendar, 1960-61.

[19] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide and Calendar, 1961-62.

[20] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide and Calendar, 1962-63.

[21] Alberta School Broadcasts, Teacher Guide and Calendar, 1963-64.

[22] Teacher publications issued by CBC, Calling Young Canada, 1947 (Toronto).

[23] Canadian Teachers' Federation, "Survey of Radio in Canadian Schools," Research Study No. 1, April, 1956 (Ottawa).

[24] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1951 (Edmonton: King's Printer).

[25] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1947 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 61.

[26] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1948 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 62.

[27] Ibid., p. 63.

[28] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1949 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 45.

[29] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1947 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 62.

[30] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1948 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 63.

[31] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1949 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 44.

[32] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1950 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 53.

[33] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1951 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 64.

[34] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Reports, 1952 to 1963 (Edmonton: King's Printer, Queen's Printer).
Internal Departmental correspondence and reports, 1952 to 1963.

[35] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1948 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 64.

[36] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1949 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 45.

[37] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1950 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 54.

[38] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1951 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 64.

[39] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1950 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 55.

[40] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1952 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 69.

[41] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1954 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 60.

[42] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1958 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 63.

[43] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1959 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 72.

[44] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1960 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 92.

[45] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1961 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 72.

[46] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1959 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 75.
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[47] Internal branch report, 1961.
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[49] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1963 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 57.

[50] Alberta School Broadcasts publications for teachers, 1947 to 1963.

[51] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1947 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 63.

[52] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1948 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 62.

[53] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1949 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 44.

[54] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1951 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 65.

[55] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1957 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer), p. 67.

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[57] Personal recollections of the Supervisor of School Broadcasts. Internal School Broadcasts reports and forms, 1960.

CHAPTER 9

ALBERTA SCHOOL BROADCASTS, AUDIO VISUAL SERVICES BRANCH

The year 1963 marks the beginning of a new frame of reference for Alberta School Broadcasts. The new Audio Visual Services Branch of the Department of Education was established in the fall of 1963. The new Branch was made up of the former Audio Visual Aids Branch which began in 1944 and the School Broadcasts Branch which began as a separate entity in 1947.

Organization of Alberta School Broadcasts as Part of the Audio Visual Services Branch

By 1964, all the services of the Department of Education related to audio visual materials and learning resources were brought together under one branch designated as the Audio Visual Services Branch. The Branch officers at the time of establishment were: Mr. R. A. Morton, Supervisor; Mr. Blair Dore, Coordinator of School Broadcasts; Gareth Shearman, Coordinator of Visual Education; John Egan, Audio Visual Assistant; and Ellen Watt, Publications Editor. Mr. Donald Hamilton, who had served the Department for many years as Supervisor of Audio Visual Aids, returned to teaching in November, 1963; and Robert Miller, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, resigned at the end of July 1964 to go into the publishing field. The new Branch still remained under the Director of Curriculum in terms of reporting procedure.

The original objectives of this new Branch were as follows:

1. Informative and consultative:

a) to keep up-to-date information about all audio-visual instructional media now being used in the schools of Alberta and to assist teachers and administrators in using media to the best advantage.

b) to become informed about new devices and new uses for present devices which may be significant for future development in Alberta.

2. Selection and distribution of materials:

a) to select and purchase prepared audio-visual materials for instruction such as films and filmstrips.

b) to distribute such material as may seem appropriate.

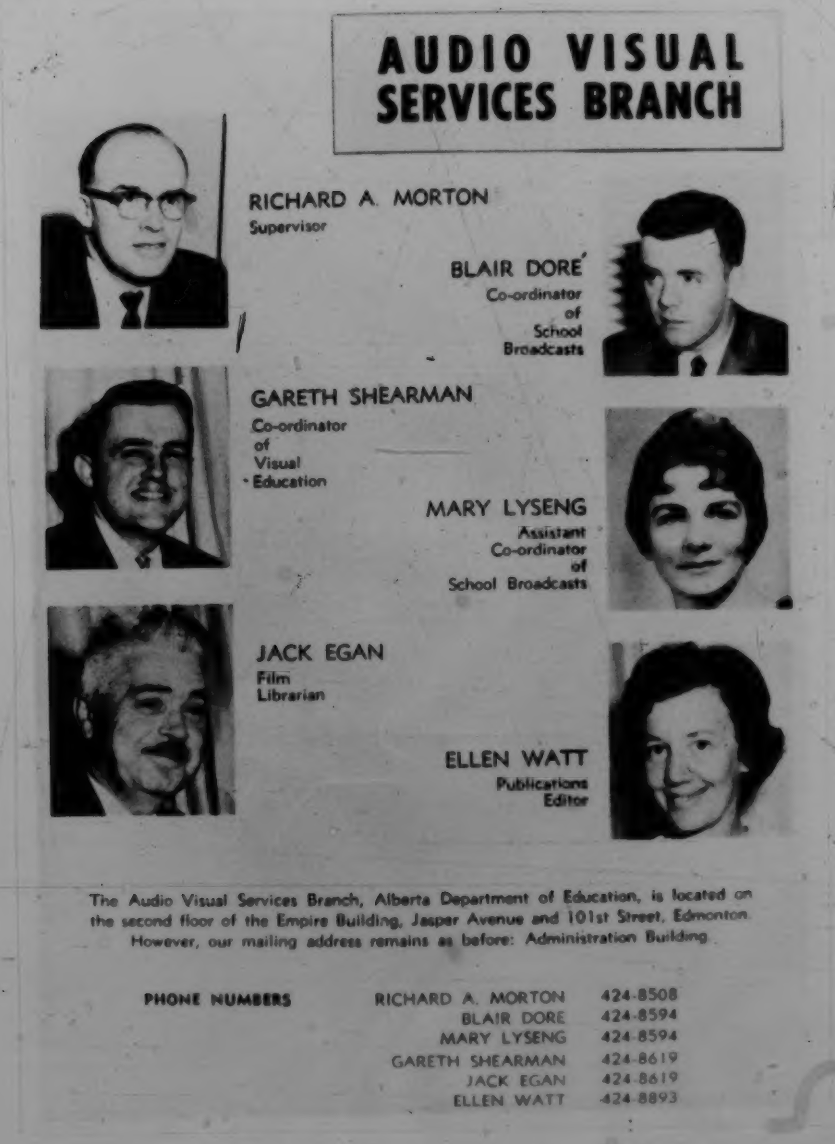
3. Production and origination of material:

a) to prepare suitable materials for radio, television, and tape recording to assist teachers and administrators in carrying out the objectives of curricula.

b) to assure that materials are produced and distributed by broadcast or tape.[1]

No writers, actors or producers were hired on staff. These talent functions were all executed through free lance hiring as were all consultative services. This has remained true of Alberta School Broadcasts up until the time of this writing (October, 1977).

In 1965, a further modification was made in staffing, however. An assistant coordinator of school broadcasts was hired in the person of Mary Lyseng, a former commercial broadcast writer and performer and classroom teacher. In 1967, Mr. Larry Shorter became the new supervisor of the Audio Visual Services Branch, Mr. R. A. Morton moved to become an Associate Director of Curriculum in charge of



AUDIO VISUAL SERVICES BRANCH

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24. From Alberta School Broadcasts 1965-66 Teacher Guide to Radio and Television.

Media and Fine arts, Mary Lyseng became the Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Ellen Watt assumed the position of Assistant Coordinator of School Broadcasts, and John Egan became the Assistant Coordinator of Visual Education.

No further real alteration in branch organization occurred until 1970 at the conclusion of the Alberta Pilot Projects in Television when the Audio Visual Services Branch formed a third section resulting in the following three divisions: Visual Education (Coordinator, Ian James); School Broadcasts (Coordinator, Mary Lyseng); and Curriculum Resources (Coordinator, Wayne Blair). The third section, Curriculum Resources, was designed originally to assist staff of the Curriculum Branch and other Department of Education personnel in implementing curriculum change.

The year 1970 also saw the formation of the Communications Branch within the Department of Education and the moving of Mr. Larry Shorter to its directorship and the establishment of a new association type of management of the Audio Visual Services Branch. The position of Supervisor of Audio Visual Services as a separate position was abolished, and the three coordinators executed the basic management of the Branch through association and daily management of their sections. Mr. R. A. Morton, through his position of Associate Director of Curriculum (Media and Fine Arts), formed the liaison contact with curriculum and undertook certain media functions with regards to the Branch.

A number of staff changes also marked the year 1970: Wayne Blair left the Branch, and his position was filled by Ian James; Ardis Kamra assumed the position of Coordinator of Visual Education.

The creation of the position of Director of the Alberta Communications Authority in 1973 and the appointment of R. A. Morton into that position saw the placement of Dr. Gene Torgunrud, Director of Curriculum, as acting supervisor of the Branch. In this same year, the School Broadcasts section was expanded to include other media production, media other than broadcast, designed for a student target audience. The year 1973 also saw the following changes: Rod McConnell was appointed Assistant Supervisor of Curriculum Resources; Mr. Martin Adamson became, in December of 1973, Associate Director of Curriculum in charge of Media and Fine Arts; Mr. Ian James left the Audio Visual Services Branch.

In 1974, the titles of the coordinators were officially changed to supervisors (they had been functionally this for some time), and the section entitled Visual Education was changed to Learning Resources, and the section entitled Curriculum Resources was changed to Professional Resources. Mr. Garth Hendren joined the Branch in January of 1974, replacing Ian James as Supervisor of Professional Resources; Ellen Watt moved to the Alberta Educational Communications Corporation; and Jim Watt joined the Branch as Assistant Supervisor of School Broadcasts.

The staff complement of the Audio Visual Services Branch as established in 1974 has remained constant to October 1977:

Associate Director of Curriculum (Media)--Martin Adamson,

Supervisor of School Broadcasts and Media Production--Mary Lyseng,

Assistant Supervisor of School Broadcasts and Media Production--Jim Watt,

25. Mary Lyseng, Supervisor of Alberta School Broadcasts and Media Production, 1977, with the Audio Visual Services Branch since 1965.

26. Jim Watt, Assistant Supervisor of Alberta School Broadcasts, 1977, with the Audio Visual Services Branch since 1974.

Supervisor of Professional Resources--Garth Hendren,
Assistant Supervisor of Professional Resources--Rod McConnell,
Supervisor of Learning Resources--Ardis Kamra,
Assistant Supervisor of Learning Resources--John Egan.

The essential duties and functions of the School Broadcasts and Media Production section have remained basically the same since 1974: the coordination, programming, and production of radio and other media with a student target audience. This is still true in 1977, although other plans have been proposed and discussed.[2]

The present situation in 1977 sees Alberta School Broadcasts co-existing with the Alberta Educational Communications Corporation, a crown corporation whose mandate is to produce and distribute media materials also. It has been proposed that the Supervisor of School Broadcasts and the Assistant Supervisor of School Broadcasts positions be abolished along with the supervisors and assistants in the other two sections of the Audio Visual Services Branch; that the personnel involved become, in effect, consultants in media in curriculum; that the production coordination aspects of media production be reassigned to the Alberta Communications Corporation; that, in effect, Alberta School Broadcasts as an organization cease.[3]

Radio-TV Sub-Committee and the Radio-TV Ad Hoc Committee

At the time of the establishment of the Audio Visual Services Branch in 1964, the old committee structure was replaced with a new structure with new reporting procedures. To advise the Branch on general policy, the Audio Visual Services Advisory Committee was appointed early in the spring and convened its first meeting April 10,

1964. The Advisory Committee included senior administrative personnel from Calgary and Edmonton, professors from the Faculty of Education in both cities, a county superintendent, a representative from the Alberta Teachers' Association, a school trustee, and representatives from CKUA and CBC, as well as senior curriculum officials from the Department of Education. In his introductory remarks to the Committee, Dr. Byrne, Deputy Minister, pointed out that the personnel of the new Branch would concern themselves with all aspects of technology and would try to relate these to curriculum developments in the province.[4]

Established as reporting committees to the Audio Visual Advisory Committee were two sub-committees: the Visual Education Sub-Committee and the Radio-Television Sub-Committee. The Radio-Television Sub-Committee concerned itself with all matters relating to radio and television programming, distribution and utilization in the province. This is where decisions were reached about program proposals and recommendations made regarding the general operation of the broadcast service.[5] The founding members of the Radio-Television Sub-Committee were: Dr. Ethel King (Chairman), Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Calgary; Mrs. I. L. Wiley, Teacher, Rimbey Elementary School; Sister Veronica, Teacher, St. Clare's School, Edmonton; Derald Willows, Teacher, Garneau Public School, Edmonton; L. W. Gover, Principal, Buchanan School, Calgary; R. A. Morton, Supervisor of Audio Visual Services, Department of Education; Blair Dore, Coordinator of School Broadcasts; and Ellen Watt, Audio Visual Publications Editor.[6]

However, the Audio Visual Advisory Committee became increasingly inactive by the late 1960's, leaving the two sub-committees

27. Radio T.V. Sub-committee Meeting, October 26, 1973. See following page for other half of group. Left to right: Lorraine Gislason (Athabasca), Alaine Skoreyko (Calgary), John Schiller (Valleyview), Heather Pritchard (Alberta Native Communications Society), Douglas McCullough (Edmonton), Eldon Wyman (Edmonton).

28. Radio T.V. Sub-committee Meeting, October 26, 1973. Left to right: Gene Kalita (Edmonton), Dudley Kelso (High Prairie), Wagner Saende (Lethbridge), Lucille Ridel (Red Deer), Mary Lyseng (Supervisor), Ellen Watt (Assistant Supervisor), Lorraine Gislason (Athabasca).

with the real necessity of outside consultation with their committees but with nowhere to report. Later, in the case of broadcasts, the "sub" was dropped from the committee name, and the group, during 1968, was restructured to include as its basic membership only practicing classroom teachers chosen in consultation with the Alberta Teachers' Association after thorough study of all broadcast evaluators. Teachers were chosen for the committee so that all grades were covered, rural-urban representation was established, and as many subject specialties as possible were encompassed. Curriculum personnel were also included in the committee membership.[7]

Operation of the Radio-TV Committee remained the same until the establishment of the Learning Resources Advisory Committee in 1974 after the official demise of the Audio Visual Advisory Committee.[8] The Radio-TV Committee then became an ad hoc committee, the Radio-TV Ad Hoc Committee, with its primary functions being programming and evaluation. It has remained so until the present, although it did not have any scheduled meetings in 1976 or 1977 because senior management wished to seek a new structure in the face of the possibility that Alberta School Broadcasts would be transferred to the Alberta Educational Communications Corporation (popularly designated ACCESS). However, at the meeting of the Learning Resources Advisory Committee (September 16, 1977), it was recommended that the Radio-TV Ad Hoc Committee meet again and help chart a new mandate for their committee.[9]

Programming Expansion

The extent of broadcast programming and the general framework for its execution changed very little with the establishment of the Audio Visual Services Branch in 1964. The only real changes since then have been increased television programming with the growth of educational television and the addition of the cooperative programming with the Alberta Native Communications Society.

Programming continued to operate on three levels: provincial, regional and national; and tape utilization became an important factor in program exposures in the province. Much of the programming continued to be directed at the elementary grades, but schedules were planned with material for all grade levels.

The 1964-65 broadcast series. The radio broadcast schedule for 1964-65 still had music and social studies occupying a prominent position. The long running music series LISTEN AND SING, ALL JOIN IN, and LET'S SING TOGETHER were still running along with a host of social studies series ranging from the popular ALBERTA AT WORK, through PIONEER COMMUNITIES and LIFE IN ANCIENT GREECE to BEGINNINGS OF A NATION. In fact, sixteen social studies series for radio were listed for that year.

Several other long running series remained popular and continued to produce new programs: the art series for grades four to eight, IT'S FUN TO DRAW; the natural science series, QUESTION MARK TRAIL with Dr. Cy Hampson; the language arts series, SPEECH EXPLORERS with Mary Stratton; the natural science series, VOICES OF THE WILD; the current events series, WORLD OF TODAY; the creative writing series, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB; and the language arts series, MAGIC DOOR.

29. Robert Miller conducts an interview for a grade four series, PIONEER COMMUNITIES, 1965.

Television had now become a dominant factor in the broadcast schedule, but there was no reduction in radio programming nor any lack of concern about its quality. Tape service continued to grow.[10]

The 1965-66 broadcast schedule. The year 1965-66 really saw very little change in the general organization of the broadcast schedule. The overall programming emphasis still was in the area of social studies with music following closely behind. The long continuing series continued to run.[11]

The 1966-67 broadcast series. Scheduling in 1966-67 revealed a further interest in another subject area: language arts. SPEECH EXPLORERS, MAGIC DOOR, and YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB joined a variety of other language programs: ARE YOU LISTENING?, WRITING REPORTS, THINK ABOUT WORDS, WORD POWER, TO TALK OF MANY THINGS, and CANADIAN WRITERS AND THEIR THEMES.

Mondays on provincial radio on CKUA still remained a "social studies" day, and the long running music series continued to form a basic part of the music program in many schools.[12]

1967-77: A decade of regular programming. This decade of radio broadcasting saw only a few changes in the basic format or overall broadcast design. That is, national radio programs were by and large concerned with things of general Canadian interest (Canadian content) and thus became largely social studies, followed by literature and some science. Western Regional programs were again predominantly social studies followed by music, art, science and language arts. Provincial programs (CKUA in the mornings and CBC in the afternoons

30. An Alberta School Broadcast production at CKUA, 1971. Producer Jack McCreath, far right.

on Mondays and part of Wednesdays) generally followed this pattern:

1. Mondays on CKUA were devoted to a number of short social studies series usually dramatized with a substantial emphasis on history; Mondays on CBC were devoted to primary music with a large singing component.

2. Tuesdays or one day of the week on CKUA were set aside for QUESTION MARK TRAIL and SPEECH EXPLORERS (changed to EXPLORE, EXPRESS in 1973 so an interdisciplinary approach to creative activities could be taken).

3. Wednesdays on CKUA were reserved for IT'S UP TO YOU, a series consisting of open-ended dramas planned by opportunity class teachers for opportunity classes and general elementary citizenship; Wednesdays on CBC were retained for ALL JOIN IN, a music series for grades three and four.

4. Thursdays on CKUA were devoted to language arts programs and/or some social studies and music featuring the continuing series YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB and CHRISTMAS IN ALBERTA (tape recordings from schools, largely music).

5. Fridays on CKUA were reserved for MAGIC DOOR.

The following summarizes the significant changes in programming or program personnel:

1967-68: ALL JOIN IN. Crystal Fleuty assumed the role of singing teacher, taking over from Sten Gunderson.

1968-69: YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB. Jim Watt, a classroom teacher, now Assistant Supervisor of School Broadcasts and Media Production, took over the series from Robert Miller.

1968-69: VOICES OF THE WILD. This long running national series concluded.

1970-71: COMMUNITIES WEST. This series was created by the four western provinces and continues to run today. It has a television complement running one day later.

1972-73: THE NATIVE WAY. Cooperative programming commenced with the Alberta Native Communications Society, and as a result, the schedule on CKUA was expanded to include two programs daily on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The Alberta Native Communications Society programming was designed to bring native programs to the native students but also to give white children a glimpse and understanding of native life. All production, including research, writing, acting, directing, and technical operation was executed by the native people.

1972-73: MAGIC TUNES. The long running music series, LISTEN AND SING, presented by Mary Mercer, was replaced by this new series planned and performed by Anne Wheeler.

1973-74: EXPLORE EXPRESS. The long continuing series, SPEECH EXPLORERS, was reconstituted and renamed EXPLORE EXPRESS. Mary Stratton continued as the writer-performer.

1976-77: WESTERN PROFILES. The Departments of Education of the four western provinces through western regional cooperation created this new series. It is complemented by a television program.

1977-78: QUESTION MARK TRAIL. This long running highly popular series underwent a change in personnel. Albert Karvonen assumed the planning, performing and production roles. He continued the visual aspect of it, originally instituted by Dr. Hampson, by planning and producing a set of forty color slides to accompany the the programs.

1977-78: NOVELS IN STEREO. For the first time, the full stereo facilities of CKUA will be used in a dramatic production. The novels are selected from the recommended list for study in senior high schools.[13]

From the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting to the Media Programming Committee of the Council of Ministers

The National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting continued as originally constituted until 1966 when it was reconstituted and emerged as the Canadian Commission on School Broadcasting with two reporting councils--the Council for School Broadcasting in the English Language and the Council for School Broadcasting in the French Language. Membership in the Commission was as follows: the chairman of each of the Councils for School Broadcasting, one representative of provincial Departments of Education designated by each Council, one representative of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation from each of the Councils, one representative of the teaching profession from each of the Councils, one representative of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, and the Secretary of the Standing Committee of Ministers of Education.[14]

The Council for School Broadcasting in the English Language had a membership of not more than twenty persons, and they were designated as follows: one each from the ten Departments of Education, three named by the Standing Committee of Ministers of Education, two by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, four by the Canadian Teachers' Federation and the Secretary of the Standing Committee of Ministers of Education.

The Council for School Broadcasting in the French Language was to have consisted of fifteen members designated as follows: eight by the Minister of Quebec, including two after consultation with teachers' organizations; two by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; the Secretary of the Standing Committee of Ministers of Education; and four who were to be designated by the Standing Committee of Ministers of Education as representatives of provinces other than Quebec.

The objectives of the Commission were as follows:

1. to recommend to the appropriate authorities general policies on school broadcasting;

2. to coordinate activities of the two Councils;

3. to promote:

a. consultation amongst the provincial Departments of Education in Canada and broadcasters,

b. the effective use of the media of radio and television in education,

c. the production of school broadcasts having educational content of common interest to the schools of the various provinces.

The Councils were deemed to be the working arms of the Commission and were to report regularly to the Commission and at least once a year to the Standing Committee of the Ministers of Education. Each Council had as its mandate the opportunity to:

1. recommend to the Commission a basis for policy in programming, production and utilization of radio and television for in-school use in the English language or in the French language, as the case may be;

2. maintain a continuous evaluation of these Canadian radio

and television programs to ensure that content and production reflect changes that such evaluation indicates to be necessary;

3. maintain liaison with provincial and regional school broadcasting organizations and promote educational broadcasting on a regional basis;

4. develop interprovincial and international exchange of recordings and scripts of school broadcasts;

5. evaluate school broadcasts produced in other countries for possible use in Canada.

The Commission was financed by annual grants from each of the Departments of Education, calculated on a share basis according to the most recent population census data, and from grants from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The budgets of the two Councils consisted of sums approved by the Commission.[15]

The inaugural meeting of the English Council took place in Toronto, February 13, 14, and 15, 1967 (the first meeting of the Commission directors was December 1, 1966).

The membership of the first English Council was as follows:

Mr. B. Scott Bateman, Deputy Minister, Manitoba Development Authority;

Mr. John R. Meredith, Assistant Superintendent, British Columbia Department of Education;

Dr. J. Hrabi, Associate Director of Curriculum, Alberta Department of Education;

Mr. L. H. Bergstrom, Deputy Minister of Education, Saskatchewan Department of Education;

Mr. L. M. Johnston, Director of Programs Branch, Ontario

Department of Education;

Dr. L. P. Steeves, Director of Audio Visual Education, New Brunswick Department of Education;

Mr. J. C. Gaw, Assistant Director, Audio-Visual Bureau, Quebec Department of Education;

Mr. R. W. Kane, Supervisor, Radio and Television Education, Nova Scotia Department of Education;

Mr. J. E. MacCullum, Director of Audio-Visual Education, Prince Edward Island Department of Education;

Mr. H. J. B. Gough, Director of Curriculum, Newfoundland Department of Education;

Mr. R. A. Morton, Supervisor of Audio Visual Services, Alberta Department of Education;

Miss Gertrude Murray, Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Saskatchewan Department of Education;

Miss G. McCance, Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Manitoba Department of Education;

Mr. D. J. McCarthy, Acting Network Supervisor, Schools and Youth Programming, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;

Miss Sylvia M. Moss, Educational Liaison Officer, Schools and Youth Programming, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation;

Miss Florence Wall, Teacher, Canadian Teachers' Federation, Nova Scotia;

Mr. H. G. Ferrabee, Teaching Aids Consultant, Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal;

Mr. Sucha Gill, Templeton Secondary School, Vancouver;

Mr. N. M. Goble, Deputy Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian

Teachers' Federation, Ontario;

Dr. F. K. Stewart, Secretary, Standing Committee of Ministers of Education, Ontario.[16]

This new Commission for national programs was fraught with problems from the beginning. According to correspondence of R. A. Morton, then Planning Director of the Alberta Educational Communications Authority in 1972, the situation could be summarized as:

> When the CME [Canadian Ministers of Education] was formed there existed a Canadian Commission on School Broadcasts supported jointly by the CBC and Departments of Education. It was a semi-independent body with an English side and a French side and it never worked very well. The only part that did function effectively was the School Broadcasts Council (English) which worked with CBC people in planning national school broadcasts. At that time CBC paid all costs.
>
> The Ministers in 1969 decided to withdraw support from the Commission and set up their own liaison with the CBC. The I.M.C. [Instructional Materials Committee] was given the responsibility to do this. In place of the School Broadcasts Council (English) a Joint Programming Committee was set up excluding CTF [Canadian Teachers' Federation] representatives. They were included at a sub-committee level charged with the responsibility of making program proposals.[17]

The Joint Programming Committee, of which the Supervisor of School Broadcasts in Alberta was a member, functioned as a programming unit from June of 1969 to November of 1971. It was actually an ad hoc committee of the Instructional Materials Committee (I.M.C.) of the Council of Ministers. The title of the Joint Programming Committee was changed to the Sub-committee for Media Programming in 1972 because the mandate was enlarged to include all media programming, not just broadcasts. When the decision was reached by the Council of Ministers in 1973 to abolish the I.M.C. (Instructional Materials Committee), the Sub-committee for Media Programming became a committee in its own right and was renamed the Media Programming Committee (MPC). It is the recollection of the Supervisor of School Broadcasts for Alberta that so much time was spent in the years 1969 to 1973 rewriting committee mandates that it was difficult to find time to accomplish the programming work.[18]

The title of Media Programming Committee has remained intact until the time of this writing (October 1977), and the Supervisor of School Broadcasts and Media Production for Alberta Education continues to sit on the Committee.

The Media Programming Committee (MPC) functions with two sections, an English and a French, and each section has a smaller broadcast group consisting of representation from the MPC, the CBC, and the NFB (National Film Board of Canada). The broadcast groups do much of the in-depth work necessary to ascertain a broadcast schedule; they are, in fact, working groups of the MPC. The MPC (English section) or MPC (French section) votes on the programming as presented and worked out by the broadcast groups in their respective sections. This is how national radio programming is achieved.

A recent change in proposal design occurred in 1977. To further involve more members of the MPC in the design of the radio programs, individual members from different provinces were asked to work out the instructional design of a specific series, making use of consultants and curriculum experts in their provinces. These would then be discussed by the broadcast group and their structure incorporated into the CBC production.[19]

Cooperation with Western Provinces

From 1964 until October 1977, the Western Regional has continued to operate in the manner it was originally established. Its activities since its establishment included planning of programs, sharing of production responsibilities, and four-way cost sharing. Three-day meetings have been held annually with chairmanship and meeting locale rotating among the four provinces. The association has been a most cooperative one, benefiting all members. Very few disagreements or disruptions have occurred.

Each province normally has sent two delegates from its school broadcast section with the host province including as many of their staff as feasible and profitable. The host province also provided additional curriculum representation at these meetings with a scheduled presentation by the Director of Curriculum.

Since 1964, when school broadcasts commenced functioning under the Audio Visual Services Branch, there have been some significant changes in Western Regional personnel. Some outstanding "pioneers" of radio education have retired and new faces emerged. These include: Margaret Musselman (1957-1965); Gertrude McCance (1949-1974); Gertrude Murray (1951-1973); and Richard Morton (1954-1967).[20]

The 1977 representation at these meetings included: Barrie Black (British Columbia), Sheila Egerton (British Columbia), Mary Lyseng (Alberta), Jim Watt (Alberta), Phil Schalm (Saskatchewan), Delee Cameron (Saskatchewan), Glen Harrison (Manitoba), and Helen Sissons (Manitoba), plus CBC members.

Visits and Publicity

The practice of making visits to schools and addressing groups of teachers and publicizing the programs by all available means continued under the new organizational pattern of the Audio Visual Services Branch in 1964.

School visits were made and are being made for all new services and as many of the continuing ones as possible. All requests for talks and demonstrations from universities and conferences were welcomed and filled if at all possible. Demands on staff, however, have remained high since only two professional staff members must coordinate all programs at all levels, provincial, regional, national, as well as other media productions projects.

Aside from the visits and the normal channels of publicity (broadcast calendars, guides, press releases) a new channel of publicity was opened in 1965 with the establishment of Signpost, an audio visual publication undertaken by the Audio Visual Services Branch and circulated to principals, superintendents, and audio visual coordinators. Later, librarians and staff rooms were added to the circulation. The Signpost publication grew through the years and has now combined with the curriculum publication, being issued as a joint publication under the title, Current Curriculum. This change occurred in 1976. School Broadcasts, as of 1976, inserts promotional material or "ads" for series in this publication as well as give preview listings of schedules before they are printed as brochures.[21]

Alberta School Broadcasts have also received much publicity through numerous award winning programs. Over twenty national and international awards were won between 1970 and 1976, including numerous Ohio Awards, the Jury's Prize in the Japan Prize, the Golden Sheaf Award in the Yorkton International Festival, and a gold plaque at the Chicago International Film Festival. This figure included television, but radio accounted for a significant share of the awards.[22]

Publications

School Broadcasts under the Audio Visual Services Branch continued to issue as many publications as before. Basically, the policy was to issue every year the following broadcast publications:

1. a radio calendar with combination registration-supplementary material order form,
2. a television calendar with combination registration-supplementary material order form,
3. a comprehensive radio teachers' guide with utilization material for all radio programs,
4. a comprehensive television teachers' guide with utilization material for all television programs,
5. an ALL JOIN IN music booklet for students,
6. a LET'S SING TOGETHER music booklet for students (combined with the appreciation series later entitled LISTENING TO MUSIC),
7. a music publication for the primary grades for a series on CBC (LISTEN AND SING, later followed by MAGIC TUNES). The series originally had teacher and student booklets; later only teacher publications were issued because of the cost factor in the vast

numbers required--as high as 55,000 student booklets.

8. an art publication for teachers on radio (IT'S FUN TO DRAW, later followed by STUDIO WEST),

9. a television publication (CREATIVE HANDS, now followed by THE WAY I SEE),

10. a student folder with pictures for QUESTION MARK TRAIL (now includes slide sets for teachers as well),

11. a student publication for EXPLORE EXPRESS (formerly SPEECH EXPLORERS),

12. special additional booklets for special new series complementing a specific curriculum area such as WHAT IF? (language arts),

13. additional supplementary material in sheet for certain series such as LET'S GIVE A SPEECH and BON JOUR AMIS.

The volume of publications has remained high through the years but is no longer used as a means of establishing audience figures for series since a considerable number of publications are used as informational and publicity devices through universities, regional offices, and instructional materials centers. A sampling at five-year intervals reveals the figures shown in Table II (page 204).

Growth of School Broadcasts and Utilization

By the time the Audio Visual Services Branch was operational in 1964, a regular school broadcast registration scheme had been established. Sufficient calendars, listing all programs and giving a mini-description of the series, were sent to all schools so that

TABLE II

NUMBER OF PUBLICATIONS PRINTED[23]

Publication	1962-63	1967-68	1972-73	1977-78
Radio Calendars	12,600	19,800	25,000	28,000
Television Calendars		19,500	25,000	28,000
Radio Guides	5,650	8,000	4,500	3,100
Television Guides		6,000	5,000	3,100
Magic Tunes (Listen and Sing)	44,000 (student)	5,000 (teacher)	3,500 (teacher)	1,900 (teacher)
Clue by Clue				1,800
Explore Express (Speech Explorers)	27,250	25,000	21,000	17,000
All Join In	37,500	42,000	30,000	20,000
Question Mark Trail	26,200	35,000	*	17,000
Studio West (It's Fun to Draw)	2,200	3,000	3,000	2,600
Let's Sing Together	33,900	*	*	20,000
Your World of Money				10,000

*Figures not available.

each teacher could have his copy. A registration card (postcard size and self-addressed) combined with an order form for other utilization materials was enclosed (later cards also asked for volunteer evaluators). Participating audience figures were compiled from these.

Figures were compiled every year for every series from the commencement of the Audio Visual Services Branch to the present day. Several long-running series and total radio audience figures are reflected in the following tables. It should be noted that total radio audience figures were compiled by totalling the audience figures for all series. Thus the figures tend to represent more of unit of participation than precise audience figures (some classes may use more than one series and thus be counted twice). It should also be pointed out that more and more schools are using programs on tape and that this usage is not included in the figures.

Production and Network Facilities

With the establishment of the Audio Visual Services Branch, production facilities available to Alberta School Broadcasts remained essentially the same. Alberta provincial programs were mainly produced at station CKUA (only a few series were done at CBC, although these tended to be long running music series); regional programs still were split between the four western provinces with production thus coming out of Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, and Winnipeg; national programs, although planned by all provinces, were produced through CBC Toronto. The year 1972 marked the beginning of a new arrangement for some productions broadcast on CBC--a number of programs were produced at CKUA and then taken to the CBC for airing

TABLE III

TOTAL RADIO AUDIENCE FIGURES[24]

1963 to 1977

Broadcast Year	Classrooms
1963-64	10,031
1964-65	11,823
1965-66	12,597
1966-67	14,258
1967-68	13,937
1968-69	12,558
1969-70	13,161
1970-71	12,551
1971-72	12,797
1972-73	14,125
1973-74	11,786
1974-75	9,714
1975-76	11,502
1976-77	20,856

(this included a Western Regional series and a provincial series). The precedent was also set in 1974 with the broadcasting of a series produced free lance through a private producer.

By agreement with CBC, all indirect production and broadcast costs are absorbed by that corporation while the Branch pays the direct costs of scripting and performing. In the case of CKUA, the Branch, until the establishment of a functional communications corporation in 1975, rented the production facilities of CKUA on a yearly contract basis. After the establishment of the Alberta Communications Corporation as a functional entity, the facilities of CKUA have been made available to Alberta School Broadcasts as part of the Corporation's service to Alberta Education.

Commencing with the 1964-65 broadcast year, programs were broadcast only from the following sources: CKUA Edmonton, CBX Edmonton, and CBR Calgary. This has remained true until the time of this writing (October 1977) with the exception of several private stations that have taken up the broadcasts at certain periods of time. CHEC-FM, Lethbridge, re-broadcast the CKUA schedule from the 1970-71 school year through the 1973-74 school year, and CJPR, Blairmore, has been re-broadcasting it from 1974-75 until 1977.

CKUA's services were greatly expanded between 1975 and 1977 with the gradual realization of their FM network. As of the 1977-78 schedule, the following CKUA stations are operating and carrying Alberta School Broadcasts:

CKUA-AM (580) and FM (Stereo 95), Edmonton
CKUA-FM (Stereo 94), Calgary
CKUA-FM (Stereo 97), Medicine Hat

CKUA-FM (Stereo 99), Lethbridge

CKUA-FM (Stereo 97), Peace River

CKUA-FM (Stereo 101), Grande Prairie[25]

Evaluation

With Alberta School Broadcasts as a functional section of the Audio Visual Services Branch, there was no real change in the emphasis still placed on evaluation of programs and services. Every series is evaluated no matter what the source--provincial, regional, or national.

The evaluation system worked out before Alberta School Broadcasts became part of the Audio Visual Services Branch remained the basis for the evaluation system that has existed until the time of this writing (October 1977). Teachers registered for series on the order card that accompanied their calendar. Evaluators were selected from these registrations. Packs of self-addressed, post-paid, postcard-sized evaluation cards were sent to the teacher, one for each program in the series. The cards were even filled in for the teacher as to the name of the series, the date, and other pertinent data. The teacher returned the completed card immediately after the broadcast. Selected student groups were chosen also from the registration cards, and class lots of special student evaluation cards were sent to the teacher. Cards were filled in by the students, unaided by the teacher, and returned to Alberta School Broadcasts. All evaluations were then compiled at the end of the year. Since 1967, this has taken the form of a printed booklet that is distributed to writers, producers, consultants, media coordinators, superintendents and other educators upon request.

Added to the evaluations received from the card system were the results of school visits, the compilation of letters and phone calls, and the comments of people in media.

Sample evaluation cards are included in the appendix.

Additional evaluation of programs were received in the 1976-77 school year through the efforts of the evaluation officer with the Alberta Educational Communications Corporation (ACCESS) who conducted two surveys. Included are radio programs as well as television, although educational radio for grades one to twelve was only produced by Alberta School Broadcasts whereas educational television was produced both by Alberta School Broadcasts and ACCESS.

Results of Alberta School Broadcast evaluation and Alberta Educational Communications Corporation evaluation are included in the appendix in a sample form.[26]

Conditions in 1977

In 1977, educational radio was still in a relatively strong position. It remained a fast, inexpensive way of bringing media to teachers and students and continued to be used enthusiastically by teachers both off air and on tape.

CHAPTER 9 FOOTNOTES

[1] Morton, R. A., internal Audio Visual Services Branch report, 1965. (Unpublished)

[2] Internal Departmental correspondence, 1965 to 1974.

Interviews with R. A. Morton, Garth Hendren, Jack Egan, Ardis Kamra, and Martin Adamson.

Recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.

Reference names and dates in Annual Reports, 1965-1974.

[3] Internal Departmental correspondence, 1976-77.

Personal recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.

[4] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1964 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer).

[5] Ibid.

[6] Minutes of the Radio-Television Sub-Committee, 1964.

[7] Interviews with R. A. Morton and Martin Adamson.

Recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.

Internal Departmental correspondence, 1968-69.

[8] Interview with Martin Adamson, 1977.

[9] Recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.

Departmental correspondence and reports, 1974-1977.

[10] Alberta School Broadcasts publications for teachers, 1964-65.

Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1964 (Edmonton: Queen's Printer).

[11] Alberta School Broadcasts publications for teachers, 1965-66.

[12] Alberta School Broadcasts publications for teachers, 1966-67.

[13] Alberta School Broadcasts publications for teachers, 1967 to 1977.

[14] Constitution of the Canadian Commission on School Broadcasting, 1966.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Internal Departmental correspondence with a Council member listing, 1966-67.

[17] Correspondence from R. A. Morton, Planning Director of the Alberta Educational Communications Authority, to Dr. W. Worth and Dr. J. Hrabi.

[18] Internal Departmental correspondence, 1969-1973.
Minutes of meetings of the Joint Programming Committee, 1969-1971.
Minutes of meetings of Sub-Committee for Media Programming, 1971-1973.
Interview with Leo Desmarteau of the Council of Ministers, August, 1977.
Archival summary of the CMEC in the Toronto offices.
Recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.
Interview with R. A. Morton.

[19] Personal recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.
Working documents of the Media Programming Committee, 1973-77.

[20] Interview with R. A. Morton.
Personal recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.

[21] Generalization from Annual Reports, 1964-1976.
Recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.

[22] Recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.
Internal Departmental summary of awards.

[23] Compiled from internal Departmental yearly summaries and from a study of invoices, 1962-1977.

[24] Figures were compiled from Radio Evaluation Reports of the School Broadcast section, 1963-1977. Note: The totals represent combined audience totals of all radio series. Since some classes may use more than one series, the figures presented become an approximation only and thus serve only as a guide for comparison of year to year.

[25] Recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.
Alberta School Broadcasts, Radio Calendar, 1977-78.

[26] Recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.

CHAPTER 10

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Forty-eight years have elapsed since the first educational radio broadcast in Alberta. Forty-eight years have dulled the novelty of this once new media innovation of radio broadcast. Forty-eight years have etched their way through Alberta education. Curriculum changes have emerged and waned; an economic depression has ravaged the economy and been overcome; atomic warfare has been conceived and waged; a world war has been fought and won; our nation has celebrated its centennial; Quebec separatism has stared us in the face and still threatens our nationhood; man has reached into space and walked on the moon; and the words "energy," "conservation," and "environment" are in the news every day. What does an analysis of these forty-eight years of Alberta educational broadcasting reveal? With Alberta's only educational radio station, CKUA, about to become "more educational" or instructional in its percentage of programming to satisfy the dictates of the CRTC (Canadian Radio-Television Telecommunications Commission), would a look at the past provide direction to the future?

Curriculum, Children and Society

The relationship between radio broadcasting and curriculum has been long and intimate. With the exception of the first educational broadcast in 1929 and the Lethbridge experiment in 1936-38, radio broadcasting services for educational purposes have been under the direction or supervision of the senior Department of Education official in charge of curriculum. That 1929 broadcast was directly sponsored through the office of the Deputy Minister, who was reflecting the aims and objectives of curriculum of that time. The Lethbridge experiment was organized and conducted by the teachers and the superintendent of schools for the Lethbridge area of the province. The area superintendent of schools at that time was an employee of the Department of Education, with one of his delegated responsibilities being curriculum.

A second noticeable relationship between broadcasts and curriculum is the responsiveness of broadcasts to reflect societal conditions, almost more immediately than other forms of curriculum implementation, such as guides. This is most observable during wartime conditions.

A third discernible relationship between broadcasts and curriculum is in the area of child psychology and some of its expressed major concerns in the education of children. This is especially true in the areas of mental and physical hygiene and good citizenship.

It is of interest to examine the three broadcast phases separately--the Empire Day program, the Lethbridge experiment, and Alberta School Broadcasts.

The Empire Day program, 1929. In 1929, Alberta was still in the midst of a period of settlement and development. Thus, there was great concern for trying to establish the schools themselves, for trying to find good teachers who would stay at least a term, for willing taxpayers who would try to pay the teacher and for willing and sacrificing families who would permit school attendance after grade eight. We see concern and joy in school inspectors' reports over such things as more good English being spoken among the students, students dressing more neatly, and the "Canadianizing" of settlers' children. We see a time when an attempt was being made to break free of the bonds of memorization as the road to education.

In the 1929 Annual Report, Inspector Owen Williams of Vegreville reports:

> Since 1924 thirty-five two-room schools have been established in this inspectorate . . . It is very gratifying to note these results of our endeavors to Canadianize the Central European, and it augurs well for the future.[1]

Inspector F. S. Carr of Medicine Hat reports in that same Annual Report that:

> Credit must be given the teachers in the rural schools for the great progress made in the use of English. It is rare nowadays, in visiting schools, to find one in which every child, with the exception of some beginners, cannot orally answer in quite good English. The children, too, reflect in their dress and appearance that progress has been made in some of the social graces which are so important in practical education.[2]

Inspector C. H. Robinson of Lamont reports in 1929 that:

> Many teachers are still found who believe that the memorization of lists of facts is education. Little attempt is made to get pupils to think things out for themselves and take active part in class discussions. The lecture method, the dictation of notes, and the use of printed notes is found to be all too common.[3]

The Department of Education curriculum guide for 1929 states:

> Education in a democracy, both within and without the school, should develop in each individual the knowledge, interests, ideals, habits and powers whereby he will find his place and use that place to shape both himself and society toward ever nobler ends.

> In a country such as ours where the conduct of the affairs of the state is in the hands of all the people, training in the duties of citizenship could hardly be neglected. This course is built on the general assumption that adequately meeting each day's need as it arises is fulfilling all the present requirements of Citizenship and is the best preparation for meeting the needs of adult life.[4]

Keeping all of the above conditions in mind, it is not unexpected to note that the first school broadcast was citizenship oriented or to see why the Empire Day format was chosen with chorus renditions of "O Canada" and "The Maple Leaf" and "God Save the King" with an address by His Honour Lieutenant Governor Egbert and Empire Day messages from Their Majesties the King and Queen.

The Lethbridge experiment. The Lethbridge "Radio School of the Air," which commenced in 1936 and included more than one hundred schools by 1938, was originally created to help solve the problems of the rural teacher confronted with a demanding new curriculum necessitating a great deal of specific preparation. Classrooms were mostly multi-grade, often with nine grades in one room, and the demands upon the teacher were virtually impossible at times. Two overriding objectives were in operation at all times: the needs of the rural school and the presentation of material on the new course of studies not readily available in texts.

The Lethbridge teachers' concern with new curriculum is understandable when one looks at the words of the Supervisor of Schools for the Department of Education, Dr. H. C. Newland. He begins his part of the 1936 Department of Education Annual Report:

> The year 1936 has assuredly been a year of real progress for this Province. The deliberations of curriculum committees have borne fruit in new programmes for Grades I to

> VI, for Grade IX, and for the Normal Schools. New courses have been added to the programmes, and new textbooks have been introduced. A new scheme has been projected for the training and certification of teachers. A new system has been announced for examining Grade IX students.[5]

The new grade nine program comprised five compulsory subjects, English, mathematics, social studies, general science, health and physical education, together with three optional subjects to be selected from the following: junior business, art, dramatics, music, oral French, general shop, and household economics. Fortunately for the teachers, "it was not to be expected, however, that all of the teachers offering the former Grade IX programme would be qualified for teaching the optional subjects of the new programme."[6]

In the case of the elementary school, the new curriculum came in the form of the "enterprise system."

> After a prolonged and exhaustive discussion it was resolved to recommend that the enterprise programme be introduced in September, 1936, and that the new programme be printed and distributed to all schools before that date.
>
> The enterprises, according to a ruling of the General Committee, are activity procedures for motivating the acquisition of fundamental skills and for presenting the learning materials of content subjects in loose groupings. They are not activity units in that extreme form in which there is a complete fusion of subject-matter content, and through which learning is incidental rather than teacher-directed. Teachers who follow the enterprise procedure will therefore require in the new programme a statement of outcomes and attainments, grade by grade, for each of the skills and content subjects.[7]

Considering the situation faced by rural teachers in the light of this new curriculum, it is most understandable that they were seeking assistance and that, to the teachers of Lethbridge, radio broadcasts were among the answers. The social studies programs, especially those about other countries, were a boon to busy teachers with inadequate libraries and no time to research and prepare many new "enterprise" lessons. Descriptions of this programming appear in Chapter 3, pages 27-43. The music programs were of assistance to the teacher, who had to teach music to nine grades with no musical training. See Chapter 3 for programming descriptions.

Needless to say, these first series of educational radio broadcasts in Alberta grew out of a real need in curriculum and were produced with a view to satisfying that need.

Alberta School Broadcasts. As soon as the Department of Education became directly involved in educational radio broadcasting in 1937, the immediate concern was that the Department must be involved so that any broadcasts introduced into schools must be integrated with the daily programme (the curriculum). The Departmental responsibility was immediately placed upon the Supervisor of Schools, a position that was responsible for the curriculum in the province and its adoption in schools. In fact, the first Radio Committee immediately decreed at its meeting in May 1937:

> (a) that the programmes be of a kind that will be especially useful to under-privileged schools;
> (b) that the school broadcasting period be not longer than fifteen minutes, and that on an average schools receive not more than two programmes per day.
> (c) that there be programmes for Division I and Division II of the Elementary School, as well as programmes for the Intermediate School.
> (d) that the subjects of the programmes be Music and Music Appreciation, Social Studies, Science and Literature. The total time of the broadcasting time is to be divided equally amongst the four subjects.[8]

Radio education remained under the Supervisor of Schools until the time that position was abolished in 1943. The reorganization of the Department of Education in that year created the new position of Director of Curriculum under whom school broadcasts were placed. Broadcasts have thus remained firmly tied to the curriculum organization until 1977 with even more complex integration planned for the future. Proposed plans in 1977 place professional media personnel on curriculum committees to aid in the development of curriculum and resource materials at the same time.

With the passage of years, it is interesting to note a number of incidents and statements relating to curriculum, society, and children:

1. Citizenship: The first radio broadcast in 1929 placed great emphasis on citizenship at a time when Alberta was a young province with many new settlers from many nations and at a time when the monarchy was strong.

2. Lethbridge Experiment: The Lethbridge teachers, in their first broadcasting experiment, were reacting to curriculum while curriculum makers, in turn, were reacting to a new philosophy of education.

3. Department of Education Concern: The first Department of Education Radio Committee had a strong desire to get a firm hand on radio broadcasting to schools with a view to aiding underprivileged schools.

4. Curriculum Personnel: The Supervisor of Schools and later the Director of Curriculum continued to sit on all broadcast committees, provincial, regional, and national, until 1955, when for the first time the Supervisor of School Broadcasts represented Alberta at the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting. Thus it was,

at least for those years, impossible for curriculum not to be considered when planning broadcasting.

5. Broadcast Staff: Once the Director of Curriculum ceased being the key representative of the Department at broadcast meetings, broadcast staff were left with heavier responsibilities in assuring that curriculum was being reflected in programming.

6. Social Responsibilities--Western Regional: With the advent of World War II, the Western Regional Committee placed the following responsibility on broadcasts:

> Though the radio can never displace the classroom teacher, or classroom activities, it can guide, stimulate, intensify, and supplement classroom effort, especially in underprivileged communities.
>
> The radio should encourage interest in the concerns of the community and of the world outside the classroom, and foster in pupils that sense of civic and social responsibility on which rests the future of democracy.[9]

7. Social Responsibility--National: In 1941, the Department of Education gave its backing or sponsorship to a CBC Network series entitled THE CHILD IN WARTIME and encouraged listening to CHALLENGE TO YOUTH which included such titles as "Can Democracy Keep the Peace?" and "Why Plan for the Future?" Education was thus expecting much of radio broadcasting. See Chapter 5, page 77, for quotations of very explicit wartime literature placed in teacher guides.

8. Societal Needs--Post-War: The importance of integrating educational broadcasting with societal needs is clearly stated in Donald Cameron's report to the Second National School Broadcasting Conference in 1942:

> That during the next two years any series of national school broadcasts to be released by the CBC be concerned primarily with the following topics: the equalization of educational opportunities and social welfare throughout

> Canada; the problem of social security; the abolition of racial discrimination; full employment after the war; and the C.N.E.A. [Canadian Newfoundland Education Association] report on Post-war Education.[10]

9. Curricular Needs: The Western Regional Committee in 1943 asked that the members appointed to the Regional Committee by any one province should constitute a local radio-curriculum committee or panel in that province and that the persons appointed to the radio-curriculum committee be experts in their respective fields. In these early meetings, they also specified the areas of curriculum to be studied.

10. Curriculum Input--Western Regional: At the Western Regional level, once the Director of Curriculum ceased attending these meetings as a broadcast representative, coincidental meetings with the western Directors of Curriculum were held at the time of broadcast meetings. At least one joint session was scheduled. The practice today has evolved into having the Director of Curriculum for the host province of the broadcast conference address the broadcast group reflecting the western views.

11. Personal Development: Educational broadcasters always seemed to have felt that it is possible to develop "better" human beings through broadcasts. The difference was that, until about 1960, the belief seemed to be that one could teach children to be good citizens (neat, polite, cooperative, self-motivated, responsible) quite directly and openly, verging close to preaching at times. Today, although the intent may be there, the approach is more subtle and the conclusion more open-ended. For example, in the 1953-54 schedule, we see THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR featuring "The Books That

Talked Back" and being quite explicit in explaining how children should care for books. The same series in 1957-58 sponsored "Jerry and the Safety Zone Sign" in which the safety zone sign lectured Jerry on safety. In 1977, we see similar problems being handled in the series entitled IT'S UP TO YOU but being done through open-ended dramas meant to stimulate class discussion and encouraging students to come to their own conclusions under the teacher's guidance.

It is also interesting to note that the early programs were much more conservative in the topics that they dealt with in the area of human behavior and relationships and that programs, especially since the 1960's, stayed close to generally accepted topics such as cleanliness, safety, good citizenship. Broadcasts in the 1970's tended to encompass all aspects of life. For example, the IT'S UP TO YOU series of the 1970's has broached nearly all topics, including child molesting, one-parent homes and alcoholism. The POSTERS FOR THE MIND series in 1975 dealt with a variety of current topics such as venereal disease and women's liberation.

12. Curriculum and Teacher Guides: Since 1953, teacher guides and calendars have been very explicit about where series relate to the existing curriculum. From 1953 to 1960, teacher guides used to specify the page number in the curriculum bulletin to which each series related. An example of this can be seen in Appendix III, page 320, which is a reproduction of the original chart in the 1956-57 Alberta School Broadcasts Teachers' Guide. From 1960 to the present date, curriculum designations are shown in category groupings on the school broadcast calendar for the entire year.

13. Curriculum Units: It was not uncommon for series to be

structured tightly to an existing unit of curriculum, especially in the earlier years. For example, "Alberta at Work" was the actual title of the elementary unit of work in the curriculum in 1964-65, and the broadcast series was also titled ALBERTA AT WORK and designed to supply resource material directly related to this study.

14. Current Events and Current Problems: Current topics affecting society and current events have always formed a significant part of broadcast programming. Current events and news programs can be found in all years of broadcasting, although since the advent of television such material has been divided between television and radio. Societal problems have always been programming material for school broadcasts as can be seen through an examination of several series titles: MESSAGE FOR TOMORROW with individual program titles such as "How Canada Feeds Starving Europe" (1945); HEALTH HIGHWAYS (1955); FREEDOM FITNESS (1965); and POSTERS FOR THE MIND (1975). See Appendix III, page 303, for complete program listings.

15. Canadian Content: Concern for Canadian content in broadcasting to schools has always been paramount. By 1943, we note the Western Regional Committee's concern about the appropriateness of the Columbia School of the Air series because they were not produced in Canada. (See Chapter 6, page 95.) An examination of series titles shows a heavy emphasis on Canadian history, geography, current events, and literature. Today this concern for all things Canadian is further reiterated in the purposes of Canadian School Broadcasts as established through the Council of Ministers of Education, Media Programming Committee:

> 1. To foster a sound spirit of Canadianism and a love and pride of our country, based on an understanding and knowledge of the country's history and of its varying geographical, social and economic conditions with resulting diverse points of view.
> 2. To deal with matters of national importance, developing in students the feeling of being responsible members of the Canadian nation, and assisting them to interpret their roles in it.
> 3. To draw attention to Canada's work on the international scene and its unique and important role as a member of the community of nations.
> 4. To present programs beyond the resources of finance and personnel available at local, provincial and regional levels.
> 5. To present programs based on elements common to the curricula across the country, thus helping to avoid unnecessary duplication of programs and expense.[11]

Educational broadcasts directed to the schools of Alberta have thus always been firmly based on the curriculum and have always been cognizant of current societal problems and conditions. Audiences have always been highly interested in series that are closely related to curriculum as can be seen from the utilization figures presented previously on page 111 and those presented in a subsequent section of this chapter (Table IV). Future programming should definitely reflect this relationship in instructional design resulting from curricular needs.

Audience

A study of the available audience figures presented in Tables II and III and the additional supporting facts presented here may lead to a number of interesting observations:

1. The school year 1966-67, aside from the current year included in this study (1976-77), was a high point in broadcast utilization. (This was Canada's Centennial and whether there is any correlation between utilization and the Centennial, the researcher

is not prepared to say, but there were series that dealt with the Canadian fact.) The researcher has set the year 1976-77 aside in the above statement because that year represents a large increase in network distribution facilities and thus a large increase in audience potential. That year is the year that the CKUA FM Network became operational in southern Alberta, and many schools that could not receive CKUA before could now use their broadcasts.

2. Elementary grades use more broadcasts than junior or senior high school grades, and the relationship between the figures for schools utilizing broadcasts to the total school population has always remained approximately 50 percent once the schools became equipped.

The Department of Education Annual Report, 1948, reports:

> Interest in and use of school broadcasts has greatly increased during 1948. It is estimated that 42% of all the classrooms of the province are equipped with or have access to radio. The corresponding figure for a year ago was 23%.[12]

The Department of Education Annual Report, 1951, states:

> It is estimated that over fifty per cent of all elementary and junior high school classrooms are now making use of the broadcasts. There are almost three times the number of classrooms listening as there were in 1946-47.[13]

ACCESS Research and Evaluation in an "In-school Audience Survey for Educational Broadcasts" conducted in 1976 and 1977 states:

> For educational radio, 47% of the responding principals indicated that this medium was used by teachers in the school during Fall, 1976. The highest percentage of affirmative responses was received from Elementary schools (50%) while the lowest percentage came from Senior High Schools (15%).
>
> Thirty-seven percent of the principals indicated that educational radio was used in the school during the month of January or February, 1977. Again the highest and lowest

percentages of affirmative responses were received by the Elementary schools (51%) and the Senior High schools (2%), respectively.[14]

The 1966-67 Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education "Radio Evaluation 1966-67" reports the following audience figures for several selected series representing various grade levels:[15]

> "LISTEN AND SING (CBC RADIO, GRADE I-II, SERIES OF 20, MONDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 2,403: . . ." (of approximately 2,955 possible classrooms)
>
> "ACTION AND ADVENTURE (CBC RADIO NETWORK-WESTERN REGIONAL-SASKATCHEWAN: GRADE III-IV, SERIES OF 4, TUESDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 226: . . ." (of approximately 2,800 possible classrooms)
>
> "MAGIC DOOR (CKUA RADIO, GRADES I-III, SERIES OF 20, FRIDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 989: . . ." (of approximately 4,367 possible classrooms)
>
> "NORTHERN NOTEBOOK (CKUA RADIO, GRADE III-IV, SERIES OF 3, MONDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 217: . . ." (of approximately 2,800 possible classrooms)
>
> "IT'S FUN TO DRAW (CBC RADIO NETWORK-WESTERN REGIONAL-MANITOBA, GRADE IV-VIII, WEDNESDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 2,112: . . ." (of approximately 6,215 possible classrooms)
>
> "LET'S SING TOGETHER (CBC RADIO NETWORK-WESTERN REGIONAL-MANITOBA AND B.C., GRADE V-VIII, THURSDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 1,327: . . ." (of approximately 4,827 possible classrooms)
>
> "QUESTION MARK TRAIL (CKUA RADIO, GRADE IV-VI, SERIES OF 12, TUESDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 1,260: . . ." (of approximately 3,996 possible classrooms)
>
> "TRAIL BLAZERS OF THE ROCKIES (CKUA RADIO, GRADE IV-VI, SERIES OF 3, MONDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 100: . . ." (of approximately 3,996 possible classrooms)
>
> "SCIENCE NEWS (CBC RADIO NETWORK-WESTERN REGIONAL-ALBERTA, GRADE VI-IX, TUESDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 42: . . ." (of approximately 7,198 possible classrooms)

> "CITIZENSHIP NOW (CBC RADIO NETWORK-WESTERN REGIONAL-B.C., GRADE VII-IX, SERIES OF 4, TUESDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 29: . . ." (of approximately 3,202 possible classrooms)

> "STORY OF CONFEDERATION (CBC RADIO NETWORK-NATIONAL, GRADE VII AND UP, FRIDAYS) . . . Registered Participating Audience 1966-67: Classrooms 58: . . ." (of approximately 5,593 possible classrooms)

The 1975-76 Audio Visual Services Branch, Alberta Education, "Radio Evaluation, Alberta School Broadcasts 1976-77" reports the following audience figures for several selected series representing various grade and subject classifications:[16]

> "MAGIC TUNES (CBC RADIO, GRADES I-II, TWENTY-EIGHT PROGRAMS, MONDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 1,178: . . ." (of approximately 2,539 possible classrooms)

> "MEET MR. METRE (CKUA AND CJPR, GRADES I-III, 3 PROGRAMS, THURSDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 337: . . ." (of approximately 3,791 possible classrooms)

> "MAGIC DOOR (CKUA AND CJPR, GRADES I-III, TWENTY-SIX PROGRAMS, FRIDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 556: . . ." (of approximately 3,791 possible classrooms)

> "IT'S UP TO YOU (CKUA AND CJPR, ELEMENTARY AND OPPORTUNITY, THIRTEEN PROGRAMS, ALTERNATE WEDNESDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 262: . . ." (of approximately 4,000 possible classrooms)

> "ALL JOIN IN (CBC PROVINCIAL NETWORK, GRADES III-IV, FIFTEEN PROGRAMS, ALTERNATE WEDNESDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 769: . . ." (of approximately 2,344 possible classrooms)

> "STUDIO WEST (CBC WESTERN REGIONAL, GRADES IV-VI, FIFTEEN PROGRAMS, ALTERNATE WEDNESDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 385: . . ." (of approximately 4,000 possible classrooms)

> "RAILS TO THE RESCUE (CBC WESTERN REGIONAL, GRADES IV-VI, FOUR PROGRAMS, TUESDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 153: . . ." (of approximately 4,000 possible classrooms)

> "QUESTION MARK TRAIL (CKUA AND CJPR, GRADES IV-VI, THIRTEEN PROGRAMS, ALTERNATE TUESDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 583: . . ." (of approximately 4,000 possible classrooms)

> "EXPLORE EXPRESS (CKUA AND CJPR, GRADES IV-VI, THIRTEEN PROGRAMS,

> ALTERNATE TUESDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 537: . . ." (of approximately 4,000 possible classrooms)
>
> "TRADITION VS. CHANGE (CKUA AND CJPR, JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH, FOUR PROGRAMS, MONDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 131: . . ." (of approximately 7,293 possible classrooms)
>
> "TECHNOLOGY AND LEISURE (CBC NATIONAL, JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH, THREE PROGRAMS, FRIDAYS) . . . Registered Listening Audience 1975-76: Classrooms 137: . . ." (of approximately 7,293 possible classrooms)

3. The subject disciplines with the highest utilization rates have consistently remained throughout the years music and art, followed by natural science and language arts (especially dramatized stories).

Programming

A study of Table IV on page 228 and the broadcast schedules (listed in the Appendix) reveals that:

1. There has always been an emphasis on music programming, ranging from a high of 75 percent of the total programming in 1938-39 and 1939-40 to a low of 20% in 1936-37. Originally the grade level split was fairly even between grades one to six and grades seven to twelve. However, in more recent years the music emphasis in the elementary division has tended to move slightly ahead (about 4 percent more).

2. Current events programming occupied a strong position in the schedules until about 1970 when it almost disappeared. Current events has been as high as 26 percent of the entire broadcast schedule (1960). Television has had its influence here in the 1970's, especially when large classroom audiences have been turning on

TABLE IV

SUBJECT AND GRADE DISTRIBUTION OF PROGRAMMING[17]

	LETHBRIDGE 1936-37				LETHBRIDGE 1937-38				DEPARTMENT 1937-38				DEPARTMENT 1938-39			
SUBJECT	E	S	U	T	E	S	U	T	E	S	U	T	E	S	U	T
Music			20%	20%			20%	20%			25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	75%
Art																
Current Events															25%	25%
Language Arts	20%			20%	20%			20%			25%	25%				
Science											25%	25%				
Social Studies		20%		20%		20%		20%			25%	25%				
Drama			20%	20%												
Health			20%	20%												
Other																

Key: E - Elementary Grades I-VI
S - Secondary Grades VII-XII
U - Combined Grades (general overlapping elementary and secondary)
T - Total

Continued . . .

SUBJECT	1939-40 E	S	U	T	1940-41 E	S	U	T	1945-46 E	S	U	T	1950-51 E	S	U	T
Music	25%	25%	25%	75%	19%	19%	19%	57%	17%	16%		33%	10%	11%	5%	26%
Art															5%	5%
Current Events			25%	25%			14%	14%							16%	16%
Language Arts						7%		7%	17%			17%	13%	10%		23%
Science							7%	7%			17%	17%	2%			2%
Social Studies						15%		15%			33%	33%	2%	11%	6%	19%
Drama																
Health														2%		2%
Other														7%		7%

Key: E - Elementary Grades I-VI
S - Secondary Grades VII-XII
U - Combined Grades (general overlapping elementary and secondary)
T - Total

Continued . . .

	1955-56				1960-61				1965-66				1970-71			
SUBJECT	E	S	U	T	E	S	U	T	E	S	U	T	E	S	U	T
Music	18%	10%		28%	14%	10$		24%	24%			24%	14%	10%		24%
Art			4%	4%			4%	4%			5%	5%	2%		4%	6%
Current Events	9%	14%		23%	10%	16%		26%	2%	18%		20%		2%		2%
Language Arts	20%	5%		25%	22%	2%		24%	19%	4%		23%	30%	2%		32%
Science	1½%	1½%		*3%	6%			6%	9%	3%		12%	9%	2%		11%
Social Studies	7%	10%		17%	14%	2%		16%	10%	3%		13%	10%	4%		14%
Drama									2%	1%		3%	2%			2%
Health													4%	2%		6%
Other											2%	2%			3%	3%

Key: E - Elementary Grades I-VI
S - Secondary Grades VII-XII
U - Combined Grades (general overlapping elementary and secondary)
T - Total

Continued . . .

SUBJECT	1975-76 E	S	U	T
Music	13%	7%		20%
Art	5%			5%
Current Events				
Language Arts	16%	5%		21%
Science	10%			10%
Social Studies	18%	6%		24%
Drama	4%			4%
Health	5%	5%		10%
Other		4%	2%	6%

Key:
E - Elementary Grades I-VI
S - Secondary Grades VII-XII
U - Combined Grades (general overlapping elementary and secondary)
T - Total

WHAT'S NEW, a television news program series.

3. Along with music, social studies and language arts have become staples of broadcast programming. These three disciplines each usually occupy from 20 percent to 25 percent of the total radio broadcast schedule. That is, from 60 percent to 75 percent of the entire schedule is made of programs relating to these three disciplines.

4. Science programming has gradually gained in prominence in overall programming, maintaining an average of approximately 10 percent of the schedule since about 1965.

5. The remaining 15 percent to 20 percent of the schedule is usually made up of a 4 percent to 5 percent art with traces of drama, guidance, and other special areas.

6. The earlier programs had a wider target audience than more recent ones. Earlier teachers had ungraded schools to a large extent that often spanned nine grades in one room.

7. Earlier program schedules had more programs directed to the general division grades seven to twelve. (More teachers had more grades in a single classroom and had full control over timetabling, affording easier utilization.) The amount of secondary programming gradually fell during the year. By 1970, secondary programming had become very minimal.

8. Remaining records indicate that if the following conditions exist, the series will continue: program content that teachers need and a format that is interesting and does not place great demands on teacher preparation. This is evidenced by the long sustaining series listed in Table V on pages 233 and 234.

9. Greatest program success has been in areas of greatest

TABLE V

AUDIENCE FIGURES FOR SELECTED LONG RUNNING SERIES

1963 TO 1977[18]

SERIES TITLE	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
QUESTION MARK TRAIL	794	884	1,014	1,260	1,042	965	930
EXPLORE EXPRESS (SPEECH EXPLORERS)	871	931	708	1,043	719	765	852
LISTEN AND SING (MAGIC TUNES)	1,709	1,790	1,816	2,403	1,856	1,728	1,847
MAGIC DOOR	794	888	909	989	866	765	750
ALL JOIN IN	1,243	1,320	1,259	1,550	1,440	1,213	1,228
LET'S SING TOGETHER	1,125	1,142	1,109	1,327	1,043	978	974
IT'S FUN TO DRAW (STUDIO WEST)	1,731	1,915	1,824	2,112	2,330	1,426	1,798
IT'S UP TO YOU					83	159	254
YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB	85	87	84	189	353	198	175
LISTENING TO MUSIC (MUSICAL NOTEBOOK)					275	253	202

TABLE V (CONTINUED)

SERIES TITLE	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
QUESTION MARK TRAIL	707	928	814	759	636	583	1,201
EXPLORE EXPRESS (SPEECH EXPLORERS)	694	1,006	931	537	619	537	670
LISTEN AND SING (MAGIC TUNES)	1,973	1,767	1,669	1,109	1,156	1,178	1,327
MAGIC DOOR	851	673	685	483	534	556	602
ALL JOIN IN	1,100	1,272	1,244	982		769	1,134
LET'S SING TOGETHER	717	1,121	1,181	680	661	709	818
IT'S FUN TO DRAW (STUDIO WEST)	1,800	1,364	1,109	521	350	385	440
IT'S UP TO YOU	291	322	279	224	197	262	336
YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB	244	249	260	266	293	328	378
LISTENING TO MUSIC (MUSICAL NOTEBOOK)	306	191	1,432	881	497	730	916

teacher need. Music is the best example of this principle. All elementary teachers were and are expected to teach music, and since not all persons can do so, music programs have been highly successful. Art is another example, especially during the 1950's and 1960's. In addition, all teachers are expected to include Canadian content in their lessons; thus, most Canadian content broadcasts were successful in establishing audiences and receiving favorable reaction.

10. The reverse of point nine is also true. Broadcasts that wandered from real teacher needs or broadcasts that were difficult to utilize failed to obtain significant audiences. Thus, we see series such as HOW DO YOU SAY HELLO? with visits to countries such as Zambia in 1969 and directed to grades five to seven registering audiences of only seventeen classrooms (and soon disappearing from the schedule). Another example of a low interest series that also gleaned an audience rating of only seventeen classrooms is ON THE SPOT, which featured 7-minute news reports from each of the four western provinces (1967-68 broadcast schedule). These programs were actually features of general interest from each province, and no advance notice could be given in the teacher guide. They were difficult for teachers to use. STUDENT MAGAZINE (1973-74), which attempted to link up students across Canada in discussion, met with about the same success--nineteen classrooms. A real teacher need or curriculum link is the best assurance for program survival.

Scripting and Production

A study of existing radio scripts and production reports reveals that scripting and production have not changed substantially since educational radio became firmly established. The changes have been in the sophistication of the audio technology. Recording equipment is superior, audio recording tape has been developed and is of high quality now, sound effects are readily available on recordings, microphones are of high quality, technical producers are very experienced and well-trained, and stereo recording is here (as of 1976-77).

Excellent writers and producers do not belong to an age; they appear without regard to the calendar and often without regard to formal training. Many talented writers and producers are a part of the history of school broadcasts from the very beginning, but many of these learned from experience. Today there are many writers and producers emerging from courses, but much still depends on basic talent and experience. Many of the early writers of school broadcasts have become noted authors: Elsie Park Gowan, Max Braithwaite, Gwen Pharis Ringwood, Henry Kreisel, Kerry Wood, Barbara Villy Cormack, Iris Allan, Cy Hampson, Delbert Young. Today we still see the interest of many talented published writers: Iris Allan still writes; Maria Campbell, author of Halfbreed, is a recent contributor; Esther Fraser has done scripts; and Marjorie Morgan contributes.

Through the years, the emphasis on drama as a script format has remained and continues to be most successful in the classroom. A script that can stand on its true dramatic merit, aside from the educational content it may carry, is still the most successful script. Interviews have not worked very well with children unless executed with great skill and edited sharply, and unless they are with very important or very exciting people. Perhaps this is a rebellion against incessant television interviews seemingly designed to fill time. The younger the child, according to the evaluation comments, the less likely the interview is to succeed. Direct teaching has succeeded well if the child is involved as a participant or if the performer is able to strike a rapport with children.

Production through the years is only as good as its producers and its actors. Every year is marked by its outstanding productions and its mediocre ones. Many prominent names in the dramatic field have been and continue to be involved as actors and producers of Alberta School Broadcasts: Walter Kaasa, Ron Wigmore, John Neville, Jack McCreath, Shirley Higginson, Mary Glenfield, Frank Glenfield, Collin MacLean, Bonar Bain, Ray Phipps, Will Reese, Bill Meillen, Richard Gishler. A study of old tapes even reveals the voice of Robert Goulet in "Samolapodil and the Reindeer" from the MAGIC DOOR series and Dawn Wells in STUDIO WEST.

According to a prominent writer of the 1950's, Kathleen Salt, dramatic training sessions were organized to aid in the training of new school broadcast actors, since it was one of the main complaints of writers that their work was not effectively handled by the actors. As of 1976-77, the practice of auditioning young talent and then placing them with experienced producers still continues. The quest for new talent and the desire to train and assist talent has always been a recognized part of Alberta School Broadcasts.

There has recently been a difficulty with ACTRA at radio station CKUA involving the insistence of the union in having Alberta School Broadcasts adhere to a contract that was negotiated with ACCESS and to which the Department of Education was not partner.

Compliance with ACTRA's request on the part of the Minister of Education would mean that the entire Department of Education would be bound by this contract, not just Alberta School Broadcasts. Alberta School Broadcasts is at present (1976-77) working with non-union talent at CKUA. This, however, has not affected the CBC relationship with ACTRA where it has been traditional that when CBC's ACTRA contract is invoked, Alberta School Broadcasts pays union rates and observes union conditions. This latter relationship does not require that the entire Department of Education be affected (education is an exclusion under the CBC's contract, but it is the very essence of ACCESS's contract since they are an educational communications corporation).[19]

A production is only as good as the people involved in it. The year on a calendar cannot determine how good production is or should be. As a direction for the future, it would seem that all that can possibly be done to aid and augment new talent and seek and use experienced talent should be done so that children experiencing educational broadcasts have the best.

Teacher Utilization Materials

Teacher guides and student guides of 1976-77 are the result of years of growth and experimentation. Much teacher evaluative feedback has gone into the calendars and teacher guides. Teachers require utilization materials that are easy to use and that are complete and accurate; they do not wish to consume hours of valuable time in preparation for programs. If teachers cannot readily understand calendars, schedules, or guides, they just ignore them and programs are not used. This is as true with broadcasts as it is for any other program or activity of Alberta Education as witnessed by the recent conference on school curriculum at Red Deer:

> And a survey of about 1,300 teachers and principals in Alberta by another University of Alberta education professor, Dr. Jean Young, indicates the majority are not interested in participating in curriculum decisions.
>
> Over half responded they were not particularly interested and 21.5 per cent flatly said the extra responsibility was "not attractive." The more subjects a teacher taught, the less he or she was interested in curriculum planning, said Dr. Young.[20]

The 1976-77 teacher calendars and guides made it easy for teachers to identify program titles, program content, and distribution facility.

Evaluation

Evaluation has always been a prominent part of radio education. As well, evaluation has served as an important feedback mechanism into programming. Teachers have always formed the basis of the evaluation system through questionnaires, letters, visits, and cards. Teacher evaluation, and later, student evaluation, has always been heeded. If teacher consensus is that something is not working and is not useful (usually evidenced in no audience for the series), the series has been modified or discontinued.

The teacher has been the determining factor also in the evaluation received through the Radio Education Committee and its various successors. This has been successful until the time this study was completed. It would seem that future developments in educational broadcasting should be cognizant of this, and an organizational scheme that will permit this contribution of teachers in the development of broadcasts should be encouraged. New plans under development through Alberta Education with regards to the Alberta Educational Communications Authority have not been very cognizant of teacher concerns so far, and the former teacher committee has been ignored, as has the long historical need for teachers to be a part of the whole system. However, the most recent meeting of the Learning Resources Advisory Committee offered some hope in this direction. A resolution was passed that the remaining members of the former Radio-TV Ad Hoc Committee should meet and strive to establish a mandate in keeping with the new Departmental structure and the existence of ACCESS.

Problems and Limitations of Radio Broadcasting

Yesterday's problems are still the problems of today (1976-77), although audiotape has solved a number of the worries. Scheduling was and still is a problem if all teachers are to be served. The advent of the departmentalized school over the ungraded school of the 1940's and 1950's meant that timetables often stood between a teacher and her wishes to use broadcasts. Departmentalized schools are still with us, but the use of audiotape enables teachers to use the programs when they wish. For Alberta School Broadcasts, this means that it is now again economically practical to produce programs for junior and senior high for broadcast because they will be used on tape. The broadcast is often an economical and fast means of distribution for local tape recording. The needs of many teachers for current programs can be served at the same time.

Promotion was a problem yesterday, and promotion is still a problem today. In 1937, we see the Annual Report of the Department of Education stating:

> She [Miss Marryat] recommended that more publicity be given to the announcement of these broadcasts both through the Official Announcement in the "A.T.A. Magazine," and also by special announcements to the inspectors.[21]

In 1977, we see "ads" for programs and series going into Current Curriculum; we see school visits and university visits still being made to promote school radio programs; we see a special task force at the national level designed to study promotion of educational broadcasts.

The problems of 1977 were really no different from yesterday's. Although all available means for publicity were seemingly pursued, phone calls still came in every week expressing surprise that all these materials and services were available and were free; letters were still posted from teachers asking how they could receive information about programs. Every avenue was seemingly explored at every time in history, but every year the problem was always the same.

Publications have always been a problem associated with radio broadcasting and, at the same time, a boon. They are a great promotional necessity and a utilization necessity, but they are very expensive. Publication production costs continue to be a problem, but teacher demands are a reality.

Broadcast outlets were always a problem in early broadcasting. The Alberta Educational Network was ever changing, and it was a burden on the broadcast staff to keep a reasonable distribution service operating. The problem remained with us until 1977. CKUA has solved much of this recently, however, with the opening of the last stages of their provincial FM network. However, the rumour or innuendo existed in 1977 that CBC would again engage in manoeuvers that might mean the moving of Alberta School Broadcasts from their AM frequency.

Reception as a problem has diminished and nearly disappeared. It was a real problem in the early days of broadcasting, and with CKUA, a major challenge until 1976 in the southern areas of the province (the FM network in the south and later in the north solved this). Only a few reception ghettos remained in some areas.

Finances continued to be the perpetual problem of broadcasting, although Alberta School Broadcasts have, through the years, managed to produce a complete schedule to meet air assignments. Much of this has been through the dedication of its talent (writers, actors and producers of school broadcasts have been very loyal through the years, as can be seen by the many years some individuals have engaged in broadcast activities). Finances have always dictated, to a large extent, what could be done, but more importantly, required that broadcast staff carefully study educational requirements.

Finances, however, loom heavily in the future as a deterrent to educational radio. If ACCESS becomes the hiring body for personnel in the future, ACTRA contracts will become operative and, in effect, reduce the production capacity drastically (perhaps by one-half) if further financial resources are not allocated.

Administration, Policy and Forces at Work

The 1976-77 administration of Alberta School Broadcasts, as can be seen from the preceding chapters, has evolved from a long arduous history of committee meetings and Departmental reorganizations but based on real teacher need. The first broadcast in Lethbridge came directly from the teachers, and the Department became directly involved after a request to examine that experiment. The need to meet educational demands or requirements has served as the spur in determining much of what has elapsed since. Curriculum and teacher needs have been paramount in shaping the structure. As the scope of the service has increased, so has the need and necessity of the government to develop the scope of the Branch and the decision-making freedom of the staff until the 1976-77 structure was established.

The main forces at work in the development of broadcasting until 1977 have been teachers, curriculum and society. We see this during the first experiment in Lethbridge with teachers trying to cope with the enterprise system and the new curriculum in nearly all subject areas at once; in the Department of Education's use of the music broadcasts and even the art broadcasts as almost a form of fine arts supervisor offering help in teaching; and with the Radio-TV Ad Hoc Committee making decisions on what should be the current programming schedule of Alberta School Broadcasts. Society has always been there, shaping curriculum and thus broadcasting, since broadcasting is an easy means of communication and most persuasive if handled sagaciously. This is most noticeable during the war years and after the war with all the worries of firmly establishing democracy as a way of life. The concern today has turned to conservation, consumerism and environment.

The structure of regional, provincial and national divisions in broadcasting has evolved through economics and logic. As can be seen through the constitution of the old National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting, the Western Regional reports through the years, and today's stated aims of national broadcasting, there are common interests that can be served more effectively, more truthfully, and more economically, if organized and treated jointly.

In Conclusion

A study of the past may contribute much in determining directions for the future. The Alberta Educational Communications Authority and the Alberta Educational Communications Corporation are contemplating an expansion of CKUA's instructional output to schools. The CRTC is demanding more instructional broadcasting of CKUA. It is important to look at the past as a learning and guidance tool before launching into vast amounts of new programming. Forty years of experience has probably evolved some structures and practices worth saving. It would seem the part of wisdom to examine these structures and practices when plotting the future.

CHAPTER 10 FOOTNOTES

[1] Government of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1929 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 58.

[2] Ibid., p. 66.

[3] Ibid., p. 42.

[4] Government of Alberta, Department of Education, English Citizenship and Arithmetic, Part I of the Programme of Studies for the Elementary Schools of Alberta, Grades I to VIII inclusive (Edmonton: W. D. McLean, King's Printer, 1929).

[5] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1936 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 22.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1937 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 26.

[9] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1940 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 42.

[10] Cameron, Donald, Director of Extension, University of Alberta, Internal report to the Second National School Broadcasting Conference, 1942.

[11] Canadian School Broadcasts, Teacher Calendar, CBC, 1977.

[12] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1948 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 63.

[13] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1951 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 65.

[14] ACCESS Research and Evaluation, "In-School Audience Survey for Educational Broadcasts," 1976-77.

[15] Department of Education, "Radio Evaluation 1966-67."

[16] Alberta Education, "Radio Evaluation, Alberta School Broadcasts 1976-77."

[17] Figures established from a study of past programming schedules, 1936 to 1976.

[18] Figures established from a study of past programming records, 1963-1977.

[19] Personal recollections of Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Mary Lyseng.

[20] Edmonton Journal, October 7, 1977, p. 21.

[21] Province of Alberta, Department of Education, Annual Report, 1937 (Edmonton: King's Printer), p. 25.

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Morton, R. A. Internal Audio Visual Services Branch Report. 1965. (Unpublished)

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Ross, J. T., Deputy Minister of Education. "To All School Trustees in the Province of Alberta--An Empire Day Program by Radio." Circular announcement, Government of Alberta, Department of Education. Edmonton: King's Printer, 1929.

Shea, Broadcasting the Canadian Way. Montreal: Harvest House, 1963.

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Wiersma, William. Research Methods in Education. Philadelphia/New York: J. B. Lippincott, 1969.

APPENDIX I

TALENT LISTING FOR ALBERTA

TALENT LISTING FOR ALBERTA

1929 Empire Day Broadcast

Baker, Perren, Minister of Education, Province of Alberta

Brownlee, John Edward, Premier of Alberta

Conquest, G. R., gave an address

Dewhurst, Chris, cornet soloist

Eagleson, J. Norman, Conductor of Choirs in this first broadcast

Egbert, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor

Their Majesties, the King and Queen

Lethbridge, 1936-37

Brown, Mrs., accompanist for MOTHER GOOSE series

Caull, Mrs. P., Assistant Director of Central School Chorus, SPECIAL EVENTS programs

Davidson, Agnes, Director of DRAMA programs

Davidson, Margaret, script writer, VALENTINE SPECIAL

Johnson, Ralph, first director of the music series

McIlvena, Janet, Supervisor of Music in Lethbridge Schools, A.T.C.M., L.R.S.M., assumed the direction of the music series from Ralph Johnson

Perry, Cameron, first school broadcast announcer, CJOC lethbridge

Reach, Bob, engineer in charge of production

Reid, Effie, Director of Central School Chorus, SPECIAL EVENTS programs

Rhydid, Mrs., voice of Mother Goose

1937-38

Records not available

1938-39

Jenkins, Thomas, associate of Watson Thomson from the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, INTERMEDIATE MUSIC broadcasts

Jones, Glyndwr, F.R.A.M., Calgary, INTERMEDIATE MUSIC broadcasts

McIlvena, Janet, former Lethbridge radio music teacher, program organizer and on-air teacher of ELEMENTARY MUSIC

Thomson, Watson, M.A., Department of Extension, University of Alberta, organizer and presenter of SOCIAL STUDIES NEWS CASTS

1939-40

Jones, Glyndwr, music teacher on air for INTERMEDIATE SINGING and MUSIC APPRECIATION

McIlvena, Janet, music teacher on air for ELEMENTARY MUSIC

Thomson, Watson, organizer and presenter of SOCIAL STUDIES NEWS CAST

1940-41

Cartwright, H. D., Balmoral Junior High School, SOCIAL STUDIES

Jones, Glyndwr, INTERMEDIATE MUSIC

McIlvena, Janet, ELEMENTARY MUSIC

1941-42

Allan, Margaret, FRENCH I

Harvie, Elizabeth, FRENCH I

Jones, Glyndwr, MUSIC APPRECIATION AND SINGING

Rand, Stanley, SOCIAL STUDIES

1942-43

Collins, Kay, DRAMATIZATIONS

Higgin, Mrs. G. C., Edmonton Normal School, organizer, performer, producer of INTERMEDIATE MUSIC

McIlvena, Janet, ELEMENTARY MUSIC

Oliver, Zella, DRAMATIZATIONS

1943-44

Gowan, Elsie Park, writer for the national series, PROUD PROCESSION

Higgin, Mrs. G. C., INTERMEDIATE MUSIC

McIlvena, Janet, ELEMENTARY MUSIC

1944-45

McIlvena, Janet, ELEMENTARY MUSIC

Oliver, Zella, SPEECH TRAINING

1945-46

McIlvena, Janet, ELEMENTARY MUSIC

Oliver, Zella, SPEECH TRAINING

1946-47

Berry, Doris, Correspondence School Branch, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR script writer, ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE, WIN YOUR WORLD

Cook, Carroll, Correspondence School Branch, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR script writer, TODAY'S HORIZONS, WIN YOUR WORLD

Higgin, Mrs. G. C., SPEECH TRAINING

Jackman, Helene, SCIENCE ON THE MARCH

Kent, James W., SCIENCE ON THE MARCH

MacMillan, Helen E., ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE, SCIENCE ON THE MARCH, TODAY'S HORIZONS, WIN YOUR WORLD

McIlvena, Janet, ELEMENTARY MUSIC

Stronach, Eunice, ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE, SCIENCE ON THE MARCH, TODAY'S HORIZONS, WIN YOUR WORLD

Thompson, Nancy, ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE, TODAY'S HORIZONS

Waller, Leslie, TODAY'S HORIZONS

Yates, Jack, SCIENCE ON THE MARCH, TODAY'S HORIZONS, WIN YOUR WORLD

1947-48

Berry, Doris, PROGRAMME NEWS FOR PARENTS, BOOKS ALIVE, TODAY'S HORIZONS, ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE

Cook, Carroll, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, BOOKS ALIVE, TODAY'S HORIZONS, ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE, WIN YOUR WORLD

Davis, Nancy, BOOKS ALIVE, TODAY'S HORIZONS, ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE

Higgin, Mrs. G. C., SPEECH EXPLORERS

Howe, Dr. T., ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE

Kent, James W., SCIENCE ON THE MARCH

Lavallee, Maurice, ORAL FRENCH PROGRAMMES

MacMillan, Helen E., BOOKS ALIVE, TODAY'S HORIZONS, ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE, WIN YOUR WORLD

McIlvena, Janet, ELEMENTARY MUSIC

Mitchell, Alta, BOOKS ALIVE, TODAY'S HORIZONS, ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE, WIN YOUR WORLD

Stronach, Eunice, BOOKS ALIVE, TODAY'S HORIZONS, ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE

Tanner, Elsie, MUSICAL PLAYTIME, TIME OUT FOR MUSIC

1948-49

Berry, Doris, PROGRAMME NEWS FOR PARENTS, EXPLORING THE BOOKSHELF

Cook, Carroll, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR

Higgin, Cornelia, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Lavallee, Maurice, ORAL FRENCH

MacMillan, Helen E., CURRENT EVENTS, BOOKS ALIVE, TODAY'S HORIZONS, EXPLORING THE BOOKSHELF

McIlvena, Janet, ELEMENTARY MUSIC

Mitchell, Alta, BOOKS ALIVE, TODAY'S HORIZONS, EXPLORING THE BOOKSHELF

Palmer, Jean Duce, BOOKS ALIVE, TODAY'S HORIZONS

Tanner, Elsie, MUSICAL PLAYTIME

1949-50

Barnett, Shelagh, BOOKS ALIVE, WANTED: NEW HOMES, writer

Berry, Doris, CURRENT EVENTS, PROGRAMME NEWS FOR PARENTS, WESTERN GATEWAYS, writer

Cook, Carroll, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, MUSICAL PLAYTIME, writer

Fetherstonhaugh, Mary, BOOKS ALIVE, writer

Harkness, Evelyn, SHIPS A-SAILING

Higgin, Cornelia, SPEECH EXPLORERS, writer, presenter

Kent, James, HEALTH HIGHWAYS, WESTERN HIGHWAYS

Langdon, John, BOOKS ALIVE, CURRENT EVENTS, ORAL FRENCH, MUSICAL PLAYTIME, PROGRAMME NEWS FOR PARENTS, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, SPEECH EXPLORERS, MEDIEVAL MILESTONES, producer, some narration

Lavallee, Maurice, ORAL FRENCH, writer, presenter

MacMillan, Helen E., WANTED: NEW HOMES, BOOKS ALIVE, CURRENT EVENTS, MEDIEVAL MILESTONES, MUSICAL PLAYTIME, HEALTH HIGHWAYS, TODAY'S HORIZONS, writer

McIlvena, Janet, ELEMENTARY MUSIC, writer, presenter

McRae, J. B., CURRENT EVENTS, producer

Mitchell, Alta, BOOKS ALIVE, MUSICAL PLAYTIME, MEDIEVAL MILESTONES, SHIPS A-SAILING, writer

Palmer, Jean Duce, BOOKS ALIVE, MUSICAL PLAYTIME, WANTED: NEW HOMES, MEDIEVAL MILESTONES, HEALTH HIGHWAYS, SHIPS A-SAILING, writer

Philip, Catherine, BOOKS ALIVE, WANTED: NEW HOMES, writer

Phillips, Sallie, HEALTH HIGHWAYS

Richards, John, WESTERN GATEWAYS

Stronach, Eunice, BOOKS ALIVE, WANTED: NEW HOMES, HEALTH HIGHWAYS, SAFEGUARDS OF DEMOCRACY, TODAY'S HORIZONS, writer

1950-51

Barnett, Shelagh, BOOKS ALIVE, writer

Berry, Doris, PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS, BOOKS ALIVE, WESTERN GATEWAYS, writer, organizer

Berry, Helen M., BOOKS ALIVE

Cook, Carroll, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, writer

Ferris, Helen, BOOKS ALIVE, writer

Fetherstonhaugh, Mary, LANDMARKS OF HISTORY, writer

Higgin, Cornelia, SPEECH EXPLORERS, writer, presenter

Higginson, Shirley, BOOKS ALIVE, writer

Hood, Alan, LANDMARKS OF HISTORY, writer; CHANNELS OF COMMERCE, producer

Hood, Rosemary, BOOKS ALIVE, writer

Hopkins, Ethel C., LANDMARKS OF HISTORY, writer

Jameson, Shelagh S., BOOKS ALIVE, LANDMARKS OF HISTORY, writer

Kent, Louise Andrews, BOOKS ALIVE

Langdon, John, CHANNELS OF COMMERCE, writer; CURRENT EVENTS, narrator; BOOKS ALIVE, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, producer

Lavallee, Maurice, ORAL FRENCH, writer, presenter

McIlvena, Janet, SING AND PLAY, writer, presenter

Palmer, Jean Duce, BE WHERE YOU ARE, BOOKS ALIVE, LANDMARKS OF HISTORY, WESTERN GATEWAYS, writer

Peers, Louise, BE WHERE YOU ARE, BOOKS ALIVE, writer

Philip, Catherine, CHANNELS OF COMMERCE, BOOKS ALIVE, LANDMARKS OF HISTORY, writer

Roberts, Ivor, LANDMARKS OF HISTORY, writer; THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, producer

Robinson, Hazel A., CHANNELS OF COMMERCE, BOOKS ALIVE, WESTERN GATEWAYS, writer

Seredy, Kate, BOOKS ALIVE

1951-52

Berry, Doris, PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS, writer, presenter; BOOKS ALIVE: "Creative Writing V," writer; THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Abigail's First Christmas," "He Wore a Woven Wrapper," "Billikin Bumkins," writer; CURRENT EVENTS, writer; THEN ON THE THIRD DAY; WORKING TOGETHER: "I Forgot"

Bird, Mr. and Mrs. A. S., WITH KNAPSACK AND CAMERA: "The Birds on Bees," writers and presenters

Candy, Eric, FOUNDATIONS OF OUR FREEDOM: "The Peers Pull the Purse Strings," writer

Fetherstonhaugh, Mary, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Boy Who Asked Questions," writer

Hanson, Helen, BOOKS ALIVE: "Light from Darkened Eyes," writer

Harkness, Evelyn, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Larry Chipmunk," "Sally Sunflower," writer

Higgin, Cornelia, SPEECH EXPLORERS, writer, presenter

Higginson, Shirley, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Paul Gets a Letter," writer; FRONTIER TO FARMLAND: "Make Way for a Miracle," writer

Hocking, Jocelyn, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Top and Toe Are Bothered by a Bad Bamboozalum," writer

Hood, Rosemary, BOOKS ALIVE: "Ludwig Beethoven," writer

Hopkins, Ethel C., BOOKS ALIVE: "The Story of Hiawatha," writer; MEDIEVAL MILESTONES: "Workers Break Bonds," writer

Horley, Ralph, MUSIC MAKERS, producer

Jackman, Helen, BE WHERE YOU ARE: "On the Job"

Jameson, Shelagh, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Greatest Fun in the World," writer

Johnston, Stella, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Hammy Be Careful," "Hammy Again," "The Story of the Pintails," writer

Kriesel, Esther, MEDIEVAL MILESTONES: "The Scribe's Tale," writer; FOUNDATIONS OF OUR FREEDOM: "The King Asked His Friends," writer

Langdon, John, CURRENT EVENTS, narrator, producer

Lavallee, Maurice, ORAL FRENCH, writer, presenter

Leacock, Leonard, WITH KNAPSACK AND CAMERA: "The Flowers That Bloom," writer, performer

McIlvena, Janet, SING AND PLAY, writer, performer

McLean, Lois, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Panuck," writer

Oeming, Al and Elspeth, WITH KNAPSACK AND CAMERA: "These Were Our Friends," writers and performers

Palmer, Jean Duce, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Unlikely Matilda Jane," writer; BE WHERE YOU ARE: "Maybe I Should Do Something," "If It's Worth Doing," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "The Flying Carpet," "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," "Curiouser and Curiouser," writer; FRONTIER TO FARMLAND: "Ruts to Roadways," writer; MEDIEVAL MILESTONES: "When the Craft Was Young," writer; WORKING TOGETHER: "I was So Mad!"

Peers, Louise, BE WHERE YOU ARE: "Let's Do It Together," "You May Be Right," writer; FRONTIER TO FARMLAND: "Horseshoes to Tractor Lugs," writer

Philip, Catherine, FRONTIER TO FARMLAND: "Meet Mr. Pig," writer; FOUNDATIONS OF OUR FREEDOMS: "The King Asked His Friends," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "Creative Writing III," writer

Ringwood, Gwen Pharis, FRONTIER TO FARMLAND: "A Little Dirt Goes a Long Way," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "Creative Writing I," writer, performer

Roberts, Ivor, MEDIEVAL MILESTONES: "Fences That Made History," writer; BOOKS ALIVE, producer

Robinson, Hazel A., MAGIC DOOR: "Little Toot," "From Pasture to Palace," "Why Spring Was Late," "The Happy Prince," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "Creative Writing V," "The Dog of Pompeii," writer; MUSIC MAKERS, writer; BE WHERE YOU ARE: "Are You Sure?," writer; WORKING TOGETHER: "I Didn't Do It!"

Salt, Mr. and Mrs. W. R., WITH KNAPSACK AND CAMERA: "Salt on the Birds' Tale," writers and performers

Salt, Kathleen, BOOKS ALIVE: "Thor's Hammer," "A Piece of String or Anything," writer

Shaw, Betty Reilly, FOUNDATIONS OF OUR FREEDOM: "They Had the King's Ear," writer

Shelton, Clifford E., BOOKS ALIVE: "Creative Writing II," "More Than a Patriot," "Bad Influence," writer

Singer, Madeline, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Giant and the Three Golden Hairs," "Mr. Popper's Penguins," writer

Wood, Kerry, WITH KNAPSACK AND CAMERA: "The Wild Geese," writer, performer

Young, Delbert, MEDIEVAL MILESTONES: "Betric the Stubborn," writer; FOUNDATIONS OF OUR FREEDOMS: "The People Have Their Say," writer

1952-53

Berry, Doris, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Problems of Prothemeus Piskie," writer

Candy, Eric, COLONY TO COMMONWEALTH: "Building Boundaries," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "The Three Musketeers," writer

Delaney, Jack, BE WHERE YOU ARE: "Because I Said So," writer

Dutton, John, BOOKS ALIVE: "Part of Fifty-two"

Fetherstonhaugh, Mary, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Boy Thankful," writer

Gentleman, Muriel, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Alice in Wonderland," writer

Goulet, Robert, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Sampolapodil and the Reindeer," actor

Gowan, Elsie Park, WESTERN GATEWAYS: "This Land for My Sons," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "A Fight on Our Hands--Creative Writing 3," "Shaped Like a Question Mark--Creative Writing 2," writer

Gue, Leslie, PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS, writer, presenter; BOOKS ALIVE: "Behind the Scenes"

Harkness, Evelyn, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Mr. Match Flares Up," "Along the Beaver Bank," "Mr. Wren Pays His Rent," "Leaper," writer

Hocking, Jocelyn, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Top and Toe Have Baby Trouble," "Sampolapodil and the Reindeer," writer

Hopkins, Ethel C., BOOKS ALIVE: "The Knight of Labrador," writer

Hood, Rosemary, COLONY TO COMMONWEALTH: "Twin Islands of Felicity," writer

Jackman, Helene, BE WHERE YOU ARE: "On the Job," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "The Gold Bug," writer

Jameson, Sheilagh, ACROSS OUR WIDE DOMINION: "Cattle in the Coulees," writer

Johnston, Stella, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Good Luck Storks," "How Tulips Came to Holland," "Adventures in Amsterdam," "Wooden Shoes for Tulips," writer

Kriesel, Esther, ACROSS OUR WIDE DOMINION: "The Cobalt Story," writer

Kriesel, Henry, ACROSS OUR WIDE DOMINION: "The Power of Water," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "He's Gone!," writer

McIlvena, Janet, SING AND PLAY, writer, presenter

Palmer, Jean Duce, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Patty and the Princess," writer; ACROSS OUR WIDE DOMINION: "Harvest of the Sea," writer; BE WHERE YOU ARE: "But the Gang Does It," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "Byline," "Play Workshop," "Setting the Rat Trap," "The Rat Trap," writer

Philip, Catherine, TRAVEL BY TELESCOPE

Ringwood, Gwen Pharis, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Lines in Rhymes," "Mei Lan's Birthday," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "Poetry is Pictures," "Showcase," "The Story of Aida," writer; MUSIC MAKERS

Salt, Kathleen, BOOKS ALIVE: "The Door Slowly Opened," "Everyone is Different and Everyone is Two People," writer; BE WHERE YOU ARE: "I Can Always Do It Tomorrow," writer

Scargill, Harry, BOOKS ALIVE: "The Chestry Oak," "Mysterious Island," writer

Shelton, Clifford E., ACROSS OUR WIDE DOMINION: "Seed of the Island," writer; BE WHERE YOU ARE: "Mind Your Moods," writer; BOOKS ALIVE: "Poetry is Life," writer; COLONY TO COMMONWEALTH: "Soul Force of Freedom," writer

Small, Mollie, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Cocky Cockatoo," writer

Smith, Megan, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Lad and the Northwind," writer

Speer, Rita, SPEECH EXPLORERS, writer, presenter

Young, Delbert, BOOKS ALIVE: "The Three Golden Apples," writer; COLONY TO COMMONWEALTH: "A Shillelagh for O'Brien," writer

1953-54

Allan, Iris, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Workaday Cowboy," writer

Berry, Doris, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Still Small Voice," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Twenty-six Tell All," writer; MEN OF COURAGE: "Great Spirit," writer; THE EASTER STORY

Candy, Eric, CANADIAN MOSAIC: "The Silent Traveller," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Forest Ranger," writer

Delaney, Jack, MEN OF COURAGE: "The Defendant Will Speak," writer; ROUNDING THE PEGS: "Five Hundred Jobs," writer

Dutton, John, ROUNDING THE PEGS: "We are Pleased to Inform You," writer

Fetherstonhaugh, Mary, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Great Stone Face," writer

Gentleman, Muriel, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Secret Crown," "And Then There Were Ten," writer

Gowan, Elsie Park, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Want to Go Hunting?," writer

Gue, Leslie, PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS, writer, performer; THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Big Jim and the Barber," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Tricks of the Trade," writer; CANADIAN MOSAIC: "Faith of Our Fathers," writer; MUSIC MAKERS

Harkness, Evelyn, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Sing a Song of Bluebirds," "Joey and Jerry Muskrat," writer

Hocking, Jocelyn, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "How Glooskap Found Summer," writer

Hopkins, Ethel, MAN AND THE WHEEL: "The Wheels Go Round," writer

Jackman, Helene, ROUNDING THE PEGS: "People Are Different," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp," "Master Skylark," writer

Jameson, Sheilagh, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Books That Talked Back," "Roping and Riding," writer

Johnston, Stella, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Cold Wind Doth Blow," "Penny Pumpkin," "The Stripeless Tiger," writer

Mayo, Jean, CANADIAN MOSAIC: "Leaves from Life," writer

McIlvena, Janet, SING AND PLAY

Miller, Isabel, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "North for Adventure," writer

Morton, R. A., BREAKING NATURE'S BONDS: "Man the Dikes," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Wanted--Paragraph Mechanic," writer; MEN OF COURAGE: "Glad Did I Live"

Palmer, Jean Duce, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Torten's Christmas Secret," "The Fable of James McDroop," "Clouds," writer; BREAKING NATURE'S BONDS: "Thirsty Acres," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Fur and Feathers," writer

Philip, Catherine, BREAKING NATURE'S BONDS: "Manitoba--Gateway to the West," "Whirling Wheels," writer; THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Garry and the Cuckoo Clock," writer; CANADIAN MOSAIC: "It's in the Air," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Ship That Flew," writer

Pimm, Donald, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "How Words Got That Way," writer

Ringwood, Gwen Pharis, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Play's the Thing," "A Polished Performance," writer

Robinson, Hazel A., ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Master Skylark," "Showcase," writer; THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Puss in Boots," writer; ROUNDING THE PEGS: "Room at the Top--And Elsewhere," writer; MUSIC MAKERS, writer and performer; MAN AND THE WHEEL: "Quill Pens or Calculators?," writer

Salt, Kathleen, ROUNDING THE PEGS: "Way to Go!," writer; MAN AND THE WHEEL: "Wheels Within Wheels," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Stowaways," writer

Shelton, Clifford E., MAN AND THE WHEEL: "Catt and the Pharoah," writer

Shields, Karen, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Wonderful Cornfield"

Singer, Madeline, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Bobby Boxes the Compass," "Black Beauty," writer

Small, Mollie, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Missing--Santa Claus!," "You Be Me," writer

Smith, Megan, MEN OF COURAGE: "I Accuse . . . ," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "A Robin Hood Adventure," writer

Speers, Rita, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Williams, Victor, CANADIAN MOSAIC: "Checkroom for History," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Tricks of the Trade"

Young, Delbert, BREAKING NATURE'S BONDS: "They Dreamed of Oil," writer; MEN OF COURAGE: "He Made Them Free," writer; MAN AND THE WHEEL: "Mechanical Minds," "Quill Pens or Calculators?," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Introducing 'The Micawbers'," writer

1954-55

Allan, Iris, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Adventures of Dick Whittington," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Many Moons"

Bento, Alta Mitchell, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Jimmy Says Thanks," "Paddy Python and His Pals," writer

Berry, Doris, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Christopher's Miracle," writer

Broday, Eugene, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Adventures of Lief the Lucky," writer

Cameron, Hope, MEN OF COURAGE: "Great Soul in Beggar's Garb," writer

Candy, Eric, WORKING TOGETHER: "Straight is the Line," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Gallow's Rock," writer

Davies, Dora, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Pumpkin That Wouldn't Grow," "What's a Quarter Worth?," "Saved by a Sneeze," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Selfish Giant," "The Trial of Queen Guinivere," writer

Delaney, Jack, LIFE IN NEW FRANCE: "Runners of the Forest," writer; MEN OF COURAGE: "Abraham Lincoln," writer

Gentleman, Muriel, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "How Gerard Lost His Voice," "What's the Time?," writer

Gowan, Elsie Park, WORKING TOGETHER: "The Other Side of the Wall," "Glorious Journey," writer

Gue, Leslie, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "A Smile for Sammy," writer

Higgin, Cornelia, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Hoar, Blanche, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The King of the Golden River," writer

Hocking, Jocelyn, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Ron Measures Up," writer

Jackman, Helene, BACK TO THE MIDDLE AGES: "Garth the Swineherd," writer; MUSIC MAKERS, writer, presenter; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Behold Your Queen!," "Freckles," "Guard of the Limberlost," writer; LIFE IN NEW FRANCE: "Runners of the Forest"

Jameson, Sheilagh, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Rescue of Pal," "Billy Decides," writer

Johnston, Stella, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Monkeyshines," "Bring 'Em Back Alive," "Old Mister Freighter," "Menino," writer

Marliss, Ethel, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Merrylips," writer

McIlvena, Janet, SING AND PLAY

Miller, Isabel, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "It Happened This Way," writer

Morton, R. A., PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS, writer, presenter; LIFE IN NEW FRANCE: "The King Takes Over," "The Edge of the Forest," writer; MEN OF COURAGE: "The Good Doctor of the Dark Forest," writer; MUSIC MAKERS, writer, presenter

Palmer, Jean Duce, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Peter, Put It Away!," writer; A SHIP OF CANADA: "A Neighborly Call," "Atlantic Journey," "Cargo for Germany," "A Trip to the Tropics," "Cargoes of New Canadians," writer; DEMOCRACY IN ACTION: "McRae for President," "It All Begins with Pericles," "A Talk With the Town Father"

Philip, Catherine, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Greater Love Hath No Man," writer; BACK TO THE MIDDLE AGES: "Dick and Sir Richard," "Trial by Fire," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "P.S. Write Soon," writer

Pimm, Donald, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Lad with a Whistle," "The Last of the Mohicans," writer

Robinson, Hazel A., ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Take Your Choice," "Wind on the Moon," "Adventure with Poetry," writer

Salt, Kathleen, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Treasure Island," "Adam and the Road," writer

Smith, Megan, WORKING TOGETHER: "The Greater Good," writer; LIFE IN NEW FRANCE: "The King's Girls," writer; MEN OF COURAGE: "The 'Gad-Fly' of Athens," "Trail Blazer," writer

Williams, Victor, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "How Roland Battled the Orc," "Buckeye Boy," writer

Young, Delbert, BACK TO THE MIDDLE AGES: "By Fire and Sword," "A Herdman Finds a Way," writer; LIFE IN NEW FRANCE: "Denis, the Shipbuilder," writer

1955-56

Allan, Iris, MEN AND WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT: "Jonas Salk, Polio Fighter," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Many Moons," writer

Bento, Alta Mitchell, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Scarlet Pimpernel," writer

Candy, Eric, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "If Freddy Forgets," "Why We Have Winter," writer

Cook, Carroll, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," "The Boy Handel," "A Grandma for Christmas," "The Golden Touch," writer (re-runs)

Cormack, Barbara Villy, MEN AND WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT: "William Osler, The Doctor's Teacher," writer

Davies, Dora, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Pilgrim Thanksgiving," "The Adventure of Wandering Wilber," "A Tick-tock Tale," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Green Ginger Jar," writer

Delaney, Jack, ALBERTA ALBUM: "We Visit a Dairy," writer

Fetherstonhaugh, Mary, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Adventures of Jim Davis," writer

Gue, Leslie, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Elmer, the Bullying Bear," "It Makes You Feel Good," writer; ALBERTA ALBUM: "Dollars from Ditches," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Creative Writing--Sights, Sounds and Smells," writer

Hoar, Blanche, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Matchlock Gun," writer

Hocking, Jocelyn, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Magic of Spring," writer

Hopkins, Ethel, ALBERTA ALBUM: "A Pioneer Christmas," writer

Jackman, Helene, MUSIC MAKERS, writer, presenter; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Showcase," "Scarlet Pimpernel"

Jameson, Sheilagh, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Drums in the Forest," writer

Johnston, Stella, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Robins for Luck," writer

MacDonald, Ruth, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "A Valentine Surprise," writer

Marliss, Ethel, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "No Boats on Bannermere," writer

McIlvena, Janet, SING AND PLAY

Morton, R. A., PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS, writer, presenter; MUSIC MAKERS, writer, presenter; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Showcase"

Neal, May, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Ghosts of Christmas," writer

Palmer, Jean Duce, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Saint Nicolas Comes to

Holland," "Pamela's Party," writer; DEMOCRACY IN ACTION: "Provincial Steering Wheel," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Virginian," "By-line," writer

Pimm, Donald, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Words That Sing," "The Taming of the Shrew," writer

Pinko, Kathleen, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Swiss Twins," writer

Salt, Kathleen, ALBERTA ALBUM: "Under the Sandstone Dome," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Adventures of Homer Price," writer

Small, Mollie, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Bobby and the Postman," writer

Smith, Megan, ALBERTA ALBUM: "Sweets from Beets," writer; MEN AND WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT: "Mary Jackson, Mrs. Doctor of the North," writer

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Williams, Victor, MEN AND WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT: "Henri Dunant, Brother to All Mankind," "John Howard, Who Sought Justice for Criminals," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Three Golden Nobles"

Wilson, Don, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Door in the Wall," writer

Young, Delbert, ALBERTA ALBUM: "Mallard Gets on the Map," writer

1956-57

Allan, Iris, WESTERN GATEWAYS, writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Sukanabi," writer

Candy, Eric, THE STORY OF FAMILIAR THINGS, writer

Cook, Carroll, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Saturday for Little Deer," writer

Cormack, Barbara Villy, GLASS THROUGH THE AGES, writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Jo March--One of the 'Little Women'," writer

Dakin, Kathleen, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Magic of Spring," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Prince and the Pauper," writer

Davies, Dora, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Little Abou Crosses the Desert," "Jimmy and the Red Wagon," writer; SALUTE THE KERNEL, writer; THE STORY OF FAMILIAR THINGS, writer

Delaney, Jack, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Swiss Family Robinson," writer

Gue, Leslie, SALUTE THE KERNEL, writer; THE STORY BEHIND FAMILIAR THINGS: "The Newspaper," writer; HOMELANDS OF ALBERTA PEOPLE: "Scandinavia," writer

Hocking, Jocelyn, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "A Folk Tale from Mandalay," writer

Hopkins, Ethel, GLASS THROUGH THE AGES, writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Anne of Green Gables," writer

Jackman, Helene, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Billy Bluebird Learns a Lesson," "Ronald and the Elfkin," "When Little Red Ran Away," "The Crowded House," "The Battle With Blimp the Imp," "The Silver Music Box," writer; MUSIC MAKERS, writer, performer

Johnston, Stella, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "Ralph, the Raspberry Imp," writer

MacDonald, Ruth, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Scheherazade," writer

McIlvena, Janet, SING AND PLAY, writer, presenter

Miller, Isabel, HOMELANDS OF ALBERTA PEOPLE: "The Ukraine," writer

Morton, R. A., PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS, writer, presenter; MUSIC MAKERS, writer, performer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Poetry and Music," writer

Philip, Catherine, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "It's a Big World," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Elementary, My Dear Watson," "The Emperor's Nightingale," writer

Pimm, Donald, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Robert Louis Stevenson," "The Count of Monte Cristo," writer

Pinko, Kathleen, THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR: "The Adventures of a Valentine," writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Other Wise Man," writer

Salt, Kathleen, HOMELANDS OF ALBERTA PEOPLE: "German," writer

Smith, Megan, GLASS THROUGH THE AGES, writer; THE STORY BEHIND FAMILIAR THINGS

Williams, Victor, GLASS THROUGH THE AGES, writer

Young, Delbert, ALBERTA ALBUM, writer; ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Introducing 'The Micawbers'," "Selkirk Settlers," writer

1957-58

Allan, Iris, MAKERS OF THE WEST

Arrol, Ed, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "First Settler"

Candy, Eric, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Back to Treasure Island"

Cashman, Tony, ALBERTA ALBUM

Delany, Jack, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Madeline de Vercheres"

Dupperon, Del, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Gateways to Everywhere"

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Hopkins, Ethel, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Coral Island"

Jackman, Helene, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "To Your Good Health," "Champlain," "Perseus and the Gorgon's Head"

McDonald, Ruth, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Sing for Christmas"

McIlvena, Janet, SING AND PLAY

McLean, Lois, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Panuck"

Morton, R. A., PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS

Palmer, Jean Duce, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Fur and Feathers"

Philip, Catherine, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "A Teacher Invented the Telephone"

Pinko, Kathleen, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Lance of Kanana," "Door to the North"

Salt, Kathleen, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "The Case of the Curious Silence," "Hero or Villain," "Parties and Picnics," "Five Points to a Star," "Come With Me"

Smith, Megan, ADVENTURES WITH BOOKS: "Hannibal's Elephants"

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Young, Delbert, ALBERTANS AT WORK; CONSERVATION STORY

1958-59

Allan, Iris, PIONEER TRAILS

Arrol, Ed, ADVENTURE TIME: "Land of Eternal Bloom"

Bailey, Valerie, LISTEN AND SING

Beadnell, Stan, THE CURIOSITY CLUB

Cormack, Barbara, ADVENTURE TIME: "The Warrior Queen"

Delany, Jack, ADVENTURE TIME: "Laura Secord"

Gue, Leslie, ADVENTURE TIME: "The Skyline Builder"

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Harris, Christie, LAWS FOR LIBERTY

Hoar, Blanche, ADVENTURE TIME: "How Alexander Won His Horse." "West with the Red Coats"

Hopkins, Ethel, ADVENTURE TIME: "Siegfried Makes the Sword," "The Talking Wire"; FOOD FROM AFAR

McCreath, Jack, ADVENTURE TIME: "He Knocked on Many Doors," "Annapurna"

McDonald, Ruth, ADVENTURE TIME: "Citizens All!"

Miller, Isabel, ADVENTURE TIME: "The Whirly Bird Christmas"

Morton, R. A., PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS; YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB: "Future Tense--When You Are Grandpa and Grandma," "Endings--They Lived Happily Ever After--Maybe," "Summing Up"

Palmer, Jean Duce, ADVENTURE TIME: "The Palace of King Minos," "Knights of St. John"

Philip, Catherine, ADVENTURE TIME: "Mystery of the Sacred Cat," "Adventure in White," "The Professor Next Door"

Pinko, Kathleen, ADVENTURE TIME: "Twelve Foot Davis"

Salt, Kathleen, ADVENTURE TIME: "Rudi, Dog of the Snows"; YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB: "Beginnings: Yes, Yes! Go On!" "Past Tense--Long Ago, Before You Were Born," "The Story Tree"

Sheratte, Olga, ADVENTURE TIME: "From Coal to Color"

Smith, Megan, ALBERTANS ABROAD

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Young, Delbert, MADE IN ALBERTA

1959-60

Allan, Iris, ADVENTURE TIME: "John Rowand, Chief Factor," "Major Steele of the Mounted"

Bailey, Valerie, LISTEN AND SING

Cormack, Barbara, ADVENTURE TIME: "How Thor Got His Hammer Back"

Creighton, Sally, MATHEMATICS, MARVELS AND ME

Fancott, Edmund, ADVENTURE TIME: "Magna Carta--The Great Charter"

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Higginson, Shirley, ADVENTURE TIME: "Gulliver's Travels in Laputa--The Flying Island"

Hoar, Blanche, ADVENTURE TIME: "Bayard--The Flower of Chivalry," "The Wizard of Menlo Park," "Young White Father"

Hopkins, Ethel, ADVENTURE TIME: "The Star in the Window," "The Death Of Balder"; FOOD FROM AFAR

Jameson, Sheilagh S., ADVENTURE TIME: "Rustlers on the Diamond P," "A Tenderfoot on the Diamond P"

McDonald, Ruth, ADVENTURE TIME: "North Into Freedom," "The Friendly Atom"

Morton, R. A., NEWS FOR SCHOOLS; PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS

Palmer, Jean Duce, ADVENTURE TIME: "Boy of Sparta," "Christophilos and the Shark"

Philip, Catherine, ADVENTURE TIME: "Mr. and Mrs. Cro-Magnon"; ALBERTANS AT WORK

Smith, Megan, ADVENTURE TIME: "I Accuse . . . !"; ALBERTANS ABROAD

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Young, Delbert, ADVENTURE TIME: "Adrift on Great Slave"

1960-61

Allan, Iris, ADVENTURE TIME: "Many Moons," "Paul Kane"; ALBERTA HISTORY: "First White Woman in the West (Marie Lagimodiere"

Arrol, Ed, ADVENTURE TIME: "Captain Cook"

Candy, Eric, ADVENTURE TIME: "Pioneer Doctor"

Cormack, Barbara, ADVENTURE TIME: "The Vikings"

Davies, Dora, ADVENTURE TIME: "Anansi, the Spider Man"

Delany, Jack, ALBERTA HISTORY: "Crowfoot"

Fetherstonhaugh, Mary, ALBERTA HISTORY: "The Law Wears a Scarlet Coat"

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Harris, Christie, CURIOSITY CLUB

Heig-Brown, Roderick, TALES OF THE EARLY WEST: "Captain of the Discovery . . . "

Hopkins, Ethel, FOOD FROM AFAR

Knox, Olive, TALES OF THE EARLY WEST: "Little Giant"

Lambert, R. S., TALES OF THE EARLY WEST: "Franklin of the Arctic"

Loggie, Isabel, ALBERTA HISTORY: "The Good Traveller (Peter Fidler)"

Mercer, Mary, SING AND PLAY

Morton, R. A., PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS

Palmer, Jean Duce, IN SERVICE FOR OTHERS

Phelan, Josephine, TALES OF THE EARLY WEST: "The Bold Heart"

Philip, Christopher, MYTHS

Prunkl, W. R., CANADIAN SIGNPOSTS

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Wood, Kerry, TALES OF THE EARLY WEST: "The Great Chief"

1961-62

Allan, Iris, ALBERTA HISTORY: "Guide to the Mounties (The Story of Jerry Potts)"

Arrol, Ed, ADVENTURE TIME: "On the Trail"

Callan, Dorothy D., ADVENTURE TIME: "Trail to the Unknown Sea"

Cormack, Barbara, ADVENTURE TIME: "Sir Walter Raleigh"

Creighton, Sally, DEEP ARE THE ROOTS; WORDS AT WORK

Davies, Dora, ADVENTURE TIME: "The Golden Trail," "Woman of Courage"

Delany, Jack, ALBERTA HISTORY: "Bold Adventurer (Anthony Henday)"

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Hoar, Blanche, ALBERTA HISTORY: "The Deterrents (Forts Ethier, Ostell)"

Hopkins, Ethel, ALBERTA HISTORY: "The Peacemakers (Lacombe, McDougall)"

Mercer, Mary, SING AND PLAY

Philip, Catherine, FRONTIER FAMILY

Philip, Christopher, MYTHS

Prunkl, W. R., WESTERN GATEWAYS

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

1962-63

Arrol, Ed, WAYS WEST: "Woods Runner--Jean Baptiste Lajimodiere"

Cashman, Tony, ALBERTA HISTORY: "From Fort to Settlement (Edmonton), Part 2"

Creighton, Sally, THE RULE OF LAW

Davies, Dora, WAYS WEST: "Buffalo Hunter--Star Blanket"

Dawson, Elizabeth, STORIES IN MUSIC: "Jack and the Three Sillies"

Forer, Marian, DISCOVERIES IN WORDS

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Hoar, Blanche, WAYS WEST: "With Brush and Paint--Paul Kane"

Hopkins, Ethel, ALBERTA HISTORY: "The Great Mistake--Peter Pond," "General Buckskin--General Strange"

Mercer, Mary, LISTEN AND SING

Morton, R. A., PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS; THE EASTER STORY, PART I and THE EASTER STORY, PART II

Philip, Catherine, ALBERTA HISTORY: "From Fort to Settlement (Calgary), Part 1"

Prunkl, W. R., CANADIAN SIGNPOSTS

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

1963-64

Cormack, Barbara, LET'S ALL LISTEN

Creighton, Sally, BEGINNINGS OF A NATION: "Fur Brigade," "Overlanders of '62, "Acadian Settlement," "New Brunswick Loyalists"

Crisp, W. G., BEGINNINGS OF A NATION: "Backwoodsmen"

Elkington, Peter, BEGINNINGS OF A NATION: "New-found-land"

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Hay, Ean, EASTER STORY

Leviston, Merna, VISIT TO FRANCE

Mercer, Mary, LISTEN AND SING

Miller, Robert, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB

Morton, R. A., PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS

Perrault, E. G., BEGINNINGS OF A NATION: "Founding of Montreal"

Prunkl, W. R., FAR AWAY PLACES

Rhodes, Robert, LIFE IN ANCIENT EGYPT

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

1964-65

Allan, Iris, WAYS WEST: "Magellan--Conqueror of the Seas"; WESTERN GATEWAYS

Barclay, Lorne, POETRY SPEAKS, PART I and POETRY SPEAKS, PART II

Cormack, Barbara, LET'S ALL LISTEN

Creighton, Sally, BEGINNINGS OF A NATION

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Hoar, Blanche, TRAILBREAKERS

MacLean, Colin, MEN OF SCIENCE: "Hippocrates--The Father of Medicine," "Anton Leeuwenhock--The First of the Microbe Hunters"; WAYS WEST: "Samuel de Champlain--The Man Who Built a World"

Mercer, Mary, LISTEN AND SING

Miller, Robert, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB

Morton, R. A., PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS

Prunkl, W. R., FAR AWAY PLACES

Rhodes, Robert, LIFE IN ANCIENT GREECE

Roebuck, James, A VISIT TO GERMANY

Speelman, Barry, WAYS WEST: "Ronald Amundsen--The Great Adventurer"; MEN OF SCIENCE: "Dangerous Experiment," "The Wonder Drug"

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

1965-66

Cormack, Barbara, LET'S ALL LISTEN

Creighton, Sally, BEGINNINGS OF A NATION: "Shipping"

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Johnston, Stella, OUR FIVE SENSES; THE POETRY TREE

Mercer, Mary, LISTEN AND SING

Miller, Robert, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB

Perrault, E. G., BEGINNINGS OF A NATION: "Rails," "Air"

Rhodes, Robert, VISIT TO SWEDEN

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Watt, Ellen, OF MEN AND RIVERS: "MacKenzie's River of the North"

Zwicky, Jean, ALL JOIN IN

1966-67

Arrol, Ed, PROUD PATHFINDERS: "Maquinna the Magnificent," "Dr. Oronhyatekha (Peter Martin)"

Davies, Dora, NORTHERN NOTEBOOK: "Areak Carves Himself a Job," "The New Breed of Eskimo"

Fraser, Esther, TRAILBLAZERS OF THE ROCKIES

Gunderson, Sten and Lyseng, Mary, ALL JOIN IN

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

MacLean, Colin, FAR AWAY PLACES

McLaughlin, Sister, ARE YOU LISTENING

McRory, Robert, PROUD PATHFINDERS: "Indian Industry"

Mercer, Mary, LISTEN AND SING

Millen, Muriel, NORTHERN NOTEBOOK: "Boat-Builders from the North"

Miller, Robert E., WRITING REPORTS; YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB

Smith, G. M. G., CENTENNIAL SALUTE

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Young, Delbert, VISIT TO ITALY

1967-68

Barford, Grace, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Up and About," "Mary's Gift"

Bowman, Bob, COLORFUL CANADIANS

Brooker, Marion, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Hello"

Bush, Averil, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Quiet Please," "The Ride Home"

Donald, Margaret, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Spares and Strikes," "At the Lake"

Fraser, Esther, TRAILBLAZERS

Graves, Warren, OCEAN TRADER (COMMODITIES)

Gunderson, Sten, ALL JOIN IN

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Leviston, Merna, DOWN MEXICO WAY

McKie, Florence, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Play-Fight," "Don't Forget"

McLaughlin, Sister and Benger, Mrs. K., ARE YOU LISTENING

Mercer, Mary, LISTEN AND SING

Metcalfe, Bill, PIONEER LIFE

Mickelson, Ruth, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Unexpected Guests," "Getting Found"

Miller, Robert E., CENTENNIAL SUMMARY; YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB

Pawson, Ruth, POETRY TIME

Salt, Kathleen, ANCIENT CIVILIZATION

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Taft, Alma, LET'S GIVE A SPEECH

Young, Delbert, ANCIENT EGYPT

1968-69

Allan, Iris, THE NOR'WESTERS

Blakeman, Evelyn, JUNIOR STUDIO

Bradshaw, Elsie, LET'S READ: "Word Pictures"

Brooker, Marion, IT'S UP TO YOU: "The Big Game," "Casts and Braces," "Fast Ice"

Bush, Averil, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Best Behaviour," "Are All the Monkeys There?"

Cormack, Barbara, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Fire Drill?" "The New Found Friend," "Last One In"

Davies, Dora, GREAT INDIAN CHIEFS

Donald, Margaret, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Sylvan Lake or Bust," "Please and Thank You"

Finch, Betty, LET'S READ: "Find the Facts," "Think About It"

Fleuty, Crystal, ALL JOIN IN

Graves, Warren, DOWN UNDER

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

MacLean, Colin, THIS SHRINKING WORLD

McKie, Florence, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Who's Coming?" "I Didn't Do Anything"

Mercer, Mary, LISTEN AND SING

Morgan, Marjorie, BIRTHPLACES OF INDIAN LEGENDS

Radford, Naomi, STORIES OF THE SASKATCHEWAN

Roberts, Joy, A VISIT TO FRANCE

Salt, Kathleen, ANCIENT GREECE

Shandling, Rebecca, LET'S READ: "What's It About?" "What Comes Next?"

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Watt, Jim, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB

Young, Delbert, STORIES OF THE MOUNTIES; TODAY'S ESKIMOS

1969-70

Allan, Iris, THE EVER-PRESENT PAST

Arrol, Ed, LIFE ON THE PLAINS (ARGENTINA)

Blakeman, Evelyn, JUNIOR STUDIO

Brooker, Marion, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Whose Job?" "The Job is Yours If?"

Bush, Averil, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Me First!" "Convenient Cash," "I Am, You Are"

Cormack, Barbara, IT'S UP TO YOU: "He Did It!" "But Everybody Does," "You're So Lucky"

Dahlgren, Dorothy, INDIAN LEGENDS AND CUSTOMS

Davies, Dora, GREAT INDIAN CHIEFS

Donald, Margaret, IT'S UP TO YOU: "My Mother Didn't Come," "The Decision"

Fleuty, Crystal, ALL JOIN IN

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

McKie, Florence, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Why Can't I Go?" "Cry Wolf!"

Mercer, Mary, LISTEN AND SING

Radford, Naomi, ALBERTA PIONEERS

Salt, Kathleen, THE MIDDLE AGES

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Watt, Jim, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB

Young, Delbert, OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBORS

1970-71

Allan, Iris, MEN WHO CAME WEST

Arrol, Ed, FACES OF CANADA: "St. Lawrence Lowlands: Grandpere Tremblay's Tulips," "Laurentian Plateau: Wendy Smith, New Canadian," "Cordillera: Pulp and Paper Town"

Blakeman, Evelyn, JUNIOR STUDIO

Brooker, Marion, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Welcome Brother!" "I Wish I Had a Dad," "Play Ball

Buck, Nancy Clegg, LISTEN AND TELL

Bush, Averil, IT'S UP TO YOU: "I Want It Now!" "The Fine Line of Truth"

Cormack, Barbara, FACES OF CANADA: "Maritimes: The Reprieve," "Prairies: Too Much Food?" "The North: House By the Lake"; IT'S UP TO YOU: "Where Were You?" "Safety First and Fast," "I'm Me"

Donald, Margaret, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Missing!" "I'm Not What You Think," "Why Can't I?"

Fleuty, Crystal, ALL JOIN IN

Fraser, Esther, COMMUNITIES WEST

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Leviston, Merna, ANCIENT AZTECS

McKie, Florence, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Be Careful!" "Why Won't You Help?"; THE SOUND IS NOW

Mercer, Mary, LISTEN AND SING

Radford, Naomi, STORIES OF THE PIONEERS

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Svidal, Rose, LET'S READ

Watt, Jim, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB

Young, Delbert, FROM CAVE TO CASTLE; THE VERY FIRST ALBERTANS

1971-72

Allan, Iris, COMMUNITIES WEST: "Lethbridge"

Blakeman, Evelyn, JUNIOR STUDIO

Brooker, Marion, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Various Talents," "Shall We Try It?"

Bush, Averil, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Hunting Season," "What Did I Do?"

Cormack, Barbara, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Say, Did You Hear," "What Did She Say?" "One Parent"

Davies, Dora, COMMUNITIES WEST: "This Way North, Hay River, NWT"; PIONEER SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS: "Fort Saskatchewan," "Grouard"

Donald, Margaret, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Help Needed"

Fleuty, Crystal, ALL JOIN IN

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Leviston, Merna, THE BUSHMEN: HUNTERS OF THE DESERT

Lyseng, Mary, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB: "Read-In"

McKie, Florence, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Mixed-Up Janet," "What's Your Problem," "But You Really Must," "Court"; WHAT DO YOU THINK

Mercer, Mary, LISTEN AND SING

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Svidal, Rose, LET'S READ AND LISTEN

Watt, Jim, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB: "Witches' Brew," "Junkyard," "Crystal, the Snowflake," "Stupid Cupid," "The Further Adventures of Superbunny"

Williams, Irene Haley, PIONEER SETTLERS AND SETTLEMENTS

Young, Delbert, THE ROMANCE OF CANADA'S ARCTIC ISLANDS; TODAY'S MOUNTIES

1972-73

Aikenhead, J. D., SCIENCE WE DO

Allan, Iris, COMMUNITIES WEST; THE McDOUGALL WOMEN

Blakeman, Evelyn, JUNIOR STUDIO; STUDIO WEST: "Stretch-Knit Design," "Curl! Crumple! Cut!" "Three-Ring Circus," "The Color of Jewels," "Building Blocks," "Phantom Image," "Images and Echoes," "Clay Medallions"

Brooker, Marion, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Happiness Is?" "The Law--Friend or Enemy?"

Bush, Averil, IT'S UP TO YOU: "How About You!" "To Have a Friend"

Cantin, Bernard, VOYAGE EN MONTAGNES

Cormack, Barbara, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Is It You?" "Why Does He Bug Me?" "Home is Here"

Davies, Dora, EMILY CARR

Dick, Dorothy Williams, WESTERN CANADIAN ARTISTS

Dolphin, Frank, LATIN AMERICA: THE FIGHT FOR TOMORROW

Donald, Margaret, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Booster Shot," "Are You With It?" "Thin Ice"

Dutton, Joan, STUDIO WEST: "A Silent Language," "The Yellow Submarine," "The Artist's Jungle"

FitzPatrick, Helen, THE WAY OF THE WRITER

Fleuty, Crystal, ALL JOIN IN

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Jarvis, Anne, THE FIRST UKRAINIAN SETTLERS

Leviston, Merna, THE MASAI: HERDERS OF THE PLAINS

Lewis, Margaret, LET THEM LIVE

Lyseng, Mary, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB: "Read-In"

McKie, Florence, IT'S UP TO YOU: "I'm Different--That's All"

McRory, Robert, CANADIAN ON A KIBBUTZ

Morgan, Marjorie, THE FIRST CANADIAN FARMERS

Muirhead, Keith, STUDIO WEST: "Paint Doodles," "Do You See What I Hear," "My World"

Stratton, Mary, SPEECH EXPLORERS

Watt, Jim, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB: "The Odd Mod Pet Shop," "Mission Possible: Moon Walk," "Needles 'Down-Under'," "Turn On and In to TV," "The Badger Wore Blue"

Wheeler, Anne, MAGIC TUNES

1973-74

Arrol, Ed, ALBERTA'S WATER RESOURCES; FACES OF ALBERTA: "This is the Way We Go to School"

Blakeman, Evelyn, STUDIO WEST: "Headliner," "Build Up," "Bowled Over," "Space Trip"

Brooker, Marion, IT'S UP TO YOU: "You Have to Fight Back," "Are You With It?" "Help! There Are Monkeys Out There"; PIONEER COMMUNITIES: "Grouard," "Rimbey"

Bush, Averil, IT'S UP TO YOU: "It Takes One to Know One," "Nobody Loves Me"

Cormack, Barbara, IT'S UP TO YOU: "There Are Only 20 Left," "Mr. Muffet," "I'm Me"

Dalon, Yolanda, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB: "Read-In"

Donald, Margaret, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Leave the Driving to Us," "Tattle Tale"

Dutton, Joan, STUDIO WEST: "Texture Tiles," "Mask Magic," "Fantasy Figures"

Fleuty, Crystal, ALL JOIN IN

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Lewis, Margaret, MAN: DESTROYER OR PRESERVER

McKie, Florence, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Why is Everyone Shouting?" "It's a Small World," "No Place to Go"; CANADA IN PRINT

Miller, Robert E., FACES OF ALBERTA

Morgan, Marjorie, COMMUNITIES WEST; RAILS TO THE RESCUE

Muirhead, Keith, STUDIO WEST: "Cardboard Brush," "Magic Windows," "Irresistible"

Roberts, Ivor, WITHIN THESE WALLS

Simpson, Jim, STUDIO WEST: "Stuck On Themselves," "Letter Boxes," "Town Squares"

Sklove, Dora Davies, MAORIS OF NEW ZEALAND

Stratton, Mary, EXPLORE EXPRESS

Watt, Jim, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB: "Scarlet," "The Mystery of the Old House," "Merry Christmas, Needles!" "From the Dark Side of the Moon," "The Night Jed's Cow Saved the Farm," "A Day in the Life"

Wheeler, Anne, MAGIC TUNES

Williams, Irene Haley, PIONEER COMMUNITIES: "Lac La Biche"

1974-75

Allan, Iris, COMMUNITIES WEST: "Honest Matt: Edmonton's First Mayor," "Legends of the Gitskan"

Blakeman, Evelyn, STUDIO WEST: "Big Talk," "One of a Kind," "Moving In"

Brekken, Esther G., MAGIC DOOR: "Christmas in the Catalogue," "A Norwegian Christmas"

Brooker, Marion, ALTERNATIVES: GROUP LIVING; IT'S UP TO YOU: "Why Can't We Share?" "What Should I Do?"

Bush, Averil, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Copy Cat," "He's a Liar"

Campbell, Maria, CELINA'S WORLD; MAGIC DOOR: "Trees in the Great Forest," "Why the Duck Waddles and Wee-sac-a-cha and the Swan," "How Canada Got Its Name," "Legend of the Sundance"

Comfort, Bob, POSTERS FOR THE MIND

Copithorne, Agnes, MAGIC DOOR: "A Story from Hove-to Norway"

Cormack, Barbara, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Let Me Out of Here!" "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner?" "Everybody Does It!"

Dolphin, Frank, THE MIDDLE EAST: FROM WAR TO WAR

Donald, Margaret, IT'S UP TO YOU: "You're Lucky--You've Got a Key!" "Why Can't She Go?"

Donaldson, Anna, MAGIC DOOR: "Onion in a Flowerpatch"

Dutton, Joan, STUDIO WEST: "A is for Alphabet," "Crystal Ball," "Talking to Yourself," "Checkerboard"

Fetherstonhaugh, Mary, MAGIC DOOR: "The Christmas Kitten"

Fleuty, Crystal, ALL JOIN IN

Fraser, Fil, THE POLITICAL PROCESS

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Hancock, Maxine, LIKE I MEAN!; MAGIC DOOR: "Looking for Leprechauns"

Hoar, Blanche, MAGIC DOOR: "The Little Locksmith," "The Queen's Flowerpot"

Holland, Marjorie H., MAGIC DOOR: "Ants on the Move"

James, Jean, SETTLING

Johnston, Stella, MAGIC DOOR: "Tom's Island Adventure," "The Story of the Prairie Chickens"

Kuevers, Joan C., MAGIC DOOR: "Riding a Jet to Grandma's"

Lewis, Margaret, THE STORY OF CANADA

MacGregor, Ron, JUNIOR STUDIO

McDonnell, Patrick, COMMUNITIES WEST: "Churchill on the Bay," "Regina: Disputed Regent"

McKie, Florence, IT'S UP TO YOU: "That Dumb Sub," "What's Wrong With Me?" "Gone Astray"

Miller, Dr. Robert, DO YOU HEAR THE SOUNDS

Muirhead, Keith, STUDIO WEST: "Without a Word," "Double Image," "Password," "Vibrations"

Salt, Kathleen, HOW ABOUT A STORY; MAGIC DOOR: "The Story of Llew," "The Two Humpbacked Fiddlers," "Marko the Rich and Vasilij the Unfortunate," "Zarniyar, the Woman Who Kept Her Wits About Her," "The Princess of Tomboso"

Schwab, Delia, MAGIC DOOR: "Carter is a Painter's Cat"

Simpson, Jim, STUDIO WEST: "Double Talk," "Picture Puns," "Flying Colors"

Stratton, Mary, EXPLORE EXPRESS

Watt, Jim, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB

Wooliams, Edith, MAGIC DOOR: "The Coyote Cave"

Wheeler, Anne, MAGIC TUNES

Young, Delbert, THE METIS OF WESTERN CANADA

1975-76

Allan, Iris, COMMUNITIES WEST: "Men of Fort McMurray"

Bicknell, Audrey, MAGIC DOOR: "The Adventures of Sparky"

Blakeman, Evelyn, STUDIO WEST: "Swing, Spin, and Slide," "Rear-view Mirror," "A Help to the Hand

Brewster, Eva, STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL

Brooker, Marion, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Help Me Say It!" "Buying Your Buddies," "How Much Truth?"; TRADITION VERSUS CHANGE

Bush, Averil, IT'S UP TO YOU: "But the Bus Has Gone," "It's A Thin Line"

Cliff, Elizabeth, MAGIC DOOR: "The Goosegirl"

Comfort, Bob, POSTERS FOR THE MIND

Copithorne, Agnes, MAGIC DOOR: "Cinnamon Bear's Wedding"

Cormack, Barbara, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Will That Be Cash or Charge?" "He Always Gets to Go!"

Crilly, Margaret, MAGIC DOOR: "Freddie and the Foilman"

DeFaveri, Zita, STUDIO WEST: "Imagine That," "Mirror, Mirror on the Wall," "Draw It Like It Is"

Donald, Margaret, IT'S UP TO YOU: "First Puff," "One Baby-Sitter's Enough"

Donaldson, Anna, MAGIC DOOR: "Star Bright"

Fleuty, Crystal, ALL JOIN IN

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Hanson, Helen D., MAGIC DOOR: "Pinocchio"

Hoar, Blanche, HOW ABOUT A STORY; MAGIC DOOR: "Bambi," "Shawneen and the Gander"; THE LONELY OFFICE

Johnston, Stella, MAGIC DOOR: "Rab's Halloween Adventure," "A Rabbit for Fred," "Raccoon Adventures"

Lewis, Margaret, MAGIC DOOR: "The Day Ookpikjuak Took the Wrong Turn," "Ookpik Encounters the Sea Lions," "Ookpik Saves

Brumas Bear," "Ookpik Meets a Familiar Friend"; THE NATIVE AND HIS GOD

Lyseng, Mary, EXPLORE EXPRESS, WRITE ON!

McCardle, Lisa, EXPLORE EXPRESS

McCullough, Douglas, MAGIC DOOR: "The Lonely Leprechaun"

McKie, Florence, IT'S UP TO YOU: "Rocky Friendship," "Who's Responsible?" "I Want My Sister," "Or the Dog Goes!"

Miller, Robert E., MAGIC DOOR: "Clarence, the Cantankerous Crow"; SALT IN THE PORRIDGE

Moher, Frank, MAGIC DOOR: "Clive and Marigold and Toastie and Twinkie," "Flub, the Lonely Flute"

Morgan, Marjorie, RAILS TO THE RESCUE

Muirhead, Keith, STUDIO WEST: "Witch Doctor," "Pick a Pack of Puppets," "Alphabet Soup," "Take Five," "The Green Machine"

Reese, Will, MAGIC DOOR: "Edmond and the Talent Stone"

Schindler, Albert E., MAGIC DOOR: "The Zoomer That Only Went Psst!" OUR SOLAR SYSTEM

Schwab, Delia, FLIGHT INTO OTHER WORLDS; MAGIC DOOR: "Space Witch," "The Good-for-Nothing Prince," "A Special Trick," "Jim and the Beanstalk"

Simpson, Jim, STUDIO WEST: "Just Think of It," "One, and Two, and Three," "Goin' Up," "In the Beginning"

Stratton, Mary, EXPLORE EXPRESS

Watt, Jim, MAGIC DOOR: "The Short Red-Headed Woman With One Black Shoe"; YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB; WRITE ON!

Wheeler, Anne, and Stein, Alan, MAGIC TUNES

Woolliams, LONELY PRAIRIE CAIRNS

1976-77

Brooker, Marion, ALBERTANS ALL: "Breaking the Way"

Cormack, Barbara V., IT'S UP TO YOU: "Safety First and Fast"

DeFaveri, Zita, STUDIO WEST: "Quick Answers," "One in the World"

Donald, Margaret K., IT'S UP TO YOU: "Missing!"

Dutton, Joan, STUDIO WEST: "Showing Off," "Northern Lights," "Rippling"

Fleuty, Crystal, ALL JOIN IN

Fix, Robert J., ALBERTANS ALL: "The Farmers Voice," "Aberhart, The Spellbinder"

Hampson, Cy, QUESTION MARK TRAIL

Hancock, Maxine, LIKE I MEAN . . . '77

Hoar, Blanche, HOW ABOUT A STORY; THE LONELY OFFICE

Kwasny, Barbara J., LULU'S DIARY

Lewis, Margaret, ALBERTANS ALL: "The Zoo Man," "Mertyl Raivio," "Archie Hogg"

Lyseng, Mary, EXPLORE EXPRESS

MacGregor, Ron, JUNIOR STUDIO

McCardle, Lisa, EXPLORE EXPRESS

McKie, Florence, HOTELS AND STOPPING HOUSES: "Strathcona House," "Athabasca Landing Place," "Palliser Hotel"

Morgan, Marjorie C., PRAIRIE FIRE

Muirhead, Keith, STUDIO WEST: "Happy Birthday," "The Drifters," "On Your Mark," "Hippocrump," "Now You See It! Now You Don't!"

Radford, Mrs. N., ALBERTANS ALL: "To Edmonton By Rowboat"

Schindler, Albert E., OUR SOLAR SYSTEM; SUPER SAM

Simpson, Jim, STUDIO WEST: "Spreading Out," "Pulling In," "Bringing It All Together," "Moving On"

Stratton, Mary, EXPLORE EXPRESS

Watt, Jim, YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB; CHRISTMAS IN ALBERTA '76; WRITE ON BRINGS WRITE OFF!

Woolliams, Edith, HOTELS AND STOPPING HOUSES: "The Dickson Stevenson Stopping House"

APPENDIX II

PROVINCIAL RADIO (AND TELEVISION) COMMITTEES

SUMMARY

PROVINCIAL RADIO (AND TELEVISION) COMMITTEES

SUMMARY

April 1937: A Conference of Educationalists

Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister of Education

Mr. Donald Cameron, Director of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta

Miss Sheila Marryat, Director of Station CKUA, University of Alberta

Dr. M. E. LaZerte, Director of the School of Education, University of Alberta

Dr. G. S. Lord, Principal of the Edmonton Normal School

Dr. John R. Tuck, President of the Education Society, Edmonton

H. C. Clark, Representative of the Alberta Teachers' Association

Dr. H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools, Department of Education (Chairman)

May 1937: Appointed Departmental Committee

Miss Sheila Marryat, Station CKUA, University of Alberta

Mr. Donald Cameron, Director of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta

Dr. M. E. LaZerte, Director of the School of Education, University of Alberta

Mr. A. E. Ottewell, Registrar of the University of Alberta, and Vice-President of the Alberta Trustees' Association

Dr. G. S. Lord, Principal of the Edmonton Normal School

Dr. J. R. Tuck, President of the Education Society, Edmonton

Mr. R. E. Stewart, Representative of the Educational Progress Club, Calgary, and of the Men's Educational Club, Calgary

Mr. C. R. Bowker, Representative of the Alberta Teachers' Association, Edmonton

Mr. H. T. Robertson, Representative of the Alberta Teachers' Association, Calgary

Mr. Owen Williams, Inspector of Schools, Lethbridge

Dr. H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools, Department of Education (Chairman)

1938

The committee membership remained the same as in May 1937 except that Irvine H. Graham of the Calgary Normal School and G. Gaetz, Manager of Station CJOC Lethbridge, were invited to attend.

1939

The committee membership remained unchanged, although Mr. Watson Thomson of Station CKUA was invited to attend the meeting.

1940

The committee membership remained unchanged.

1941

Records of the 1941 meeting indicate that the following were present at the meeting; there is no indication of anyone being absent:

Mr. H. T. Robertson

Mr. R. S. Stewart

Mr. C. E. Bowker

Mr. R. MacDonald

Dr. W. G. Carpenter

Dr. M. E. LaZerte

Mr. A. E. Ottewell

Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister

Dr. H. C. Newland (Chairman)

Mr. J. W. Chalmers, Director of the Correspondence School Branch was present on invitation of the Chairman.

1942

According to meeting records, the following persons attended the meeting:

Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister of Education

Dr. M. E. LaZerte

Dr. J. R. Tuck

Superintendent Owen Williams

Mr. H. T. Robertson

Mr. J. W. Chalmers

Mrs. Esther Esch, Radio Station CKUA

Mr. Donald Cameron, Radio Station CKUA

Dr. H. C. Newland, Supervisor of Schools, Department of Education

Messrs. Ottewell, Stewart and Bowker were unable to attend.

1943

Because of a set of indefinite circumstances, meetings of the committee were deferred for this year.

1944

Meetings of the committee were not called in this year either.

1945

A re-organization of the Department of Education became effective. The position of Supervisor of Schools no longer existed; the new position of Director of Curriculum was created. In July, the Director of Curriculum called a meeting of persons resident in Edmonton and formerly associated with Alberta broadcasts. The following persons attended:

Miss Rae Chittick

Mrs. G. C. Higgin

Miss Zella Oliver

Mr. H. A. MacGregor

Mr. M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum, Department of Education

1946

Mr. M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman)

Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director of the Correspondence School Branch

Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent of Schools

Mrs. C. G. Higgin, Faculty of Education, Edmonton

Miss Rae Chittick, Faculty of Education, Calgary

Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary)

1947

Mr. M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman)

Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary)

Mr. J. B. McRae, Programme Director, CKUA

Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director, Correspondence School Branch

Mr. A. A. Aldridge, Supervisor of Guidance

Mr. D. T. Oviatt, Supervisor, Teachers' Service Bureau

Mrs. G. C. Higgin, Faculty of Education, Edmonton

Miss Rae Chittick, Faculty of Education, Calgary

Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent, Holden School Division, Chairman of Evaluation

Miss Helen E. MacMillan, Correspondence School Branch, Chairman of Production

Miss Doris Berry, Correspondence School Branch, Chairman of Publicity

1948

The membership of the committee remained the same except that we see the following titles after the following names:

Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent of Schools, Holden School Division, Chairman of Evaluation

Miss Helen E. MacMillan, Correspondence School Branch, Script Editor

Miss Doris Berry, Correspondence School Branch, Coordinator of School Broadcasts

1949, January to April Term

The membership of the committee remained the same as in 1947 and 1948.

1949, October to December Term

Mr. M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman)

Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent, Holden School Division (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary)

Miss Doris Berry, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, School Broadcasts Branch

Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director, Correspondence School Branch

Mrs. G. C. Higgin, Assistant Professor of Education, University of Alberta

Miss Rae Chittick, Assistant Professor of Education, Calgary

Mr. J. B. McRae, Program Director, CKUA

Mr. J. R. Hemphill, A.T.A. Representative

1950, January to March Term

Mr. M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman)

Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent, Holden School Division (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary)

Miss Doris Berry, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, School Broadcasts Branch

Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director, Correspondence School Branch

Mrs. G. C. Higgin, Assistant Professor of Education, Edmonton

Miss Rae Chittick, Assistant Professor of Education, Calgary

Mr. John Langdon, Production Manager, CKUA

Mr. J. R. Hemphill, A.T.A. Representative

Mr. D. Cameron, Manager, CBX

1950, October to December Term

The committee remained the same with one exception. Miss Hazel Robinson had become Script Editor with the School Broadcast Branch.

1951

The membership of the committee remained the same as indicated for 1950.

1952, January to April Term

The committee remained the same as for 1951.

1952-53 School Year

The committee remained the same as indicated for 1949 with Miss Hazel Robinson as Script Editor, as indicated in 1950, with one exception: Mr. Leslie Gue became Coordinator of School Broadcasts.

1953-54 School Year

Mr. M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman)

Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary)

Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent of Schools, Holden School Division (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. John Langdon, Manager, Radio Station CKUA

Mr. Richard Claringbull, Manager, Radio Station CBX, CBC

Mr. John Cheal, Principal, Altadore School, Calgary

Mr. J. R. Hemphill, Alberta Teachers' Association Representative

1954-55 School Year

Mr. Morrison L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman)

Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary)

Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent, Wetaskiwin School Division (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. John Langdon, Manager, Radio Station CKUA

Mr. Richard Claringbull, Manager, Radio Station CBX, CBC

Mr. John Cheal, Principal, Altadore School, Calgary

Mr. J. R. Hemphill, Alberta Teachers' Association Representative

Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director, Correspondence School Branch

Mr. Richard Morton, Supervisor of School Broadcasts

Mrs. C. W. Jackman, Script Editor of School Broadcasts

1955-56 School Year

The membership of the committee remained the same as for the 1954-55 school year.

1956-57

The membership of the committee remained the same as for the previous year.

1957-58

Mr. Morrison L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman)

Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary)

Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent, Wetaskiwin School Division (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director, Correspondence School Branch

Mr. Jack Cheal, Principal, Altadore School, Calgary

Mr. R. Claringbull, Manager, CBX

Mr. M. O. Edwardh, Assistant Director of Curriculum in charge of Elementary Education

Mr. Jack Hagerman, Manager, CKUA

Mr. E. W. Buxton, Associate Professor of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton

Mrs. C. W. Jackman, Script Editor, School Broadcasts Branch

Mr. R. A. Morton, Supervisor of School Broadcasts

Miss Josephine Bailey, A.T.A. Representative

1958-59

Mr. Morrison L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman)

Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary)

Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent, Wetaskiwin School Division (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director, Correspondence School Branch

Mr. Earl Gillespie, Principal, Renfrew School, Calgary

Mr. D. Claringbull, Manager, CBX

Mr. M. O. Edwardh, Assistant Director of Curriculum in charge of Elementary Education

Mr. J. W. Hagerman, Manager, CKUA

Dr. E. W. Buxton, Associate Professor of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton

Mr. D. A. Dupperon, Assistant Supervisor of School Broadcasts

Mr. R. A. Morton, Supervisor of School Broadcasts

Miss Josephine Bailey, A.T.A. Representative

1959-60

The committee membership remained the same as in 1958-59, except that Mr. R. D. Armstrong replaced Miss Josephine Bailey as A.T.A. Representative.

1960-61

Mr. Morrison L. Watts, Director of Curriculum (Chairman)

Mr. A. B. Evenson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Secretary)

Mr. E. M. Erickson, Superintendent, Wetaskiwin County No. 10 (Vice-Chairman)

Mr. G. F. Bruce, Director, Correspondence School Branch

Mr. Earl Gillespie, Principal, Renfrew School, Calgary

Mr. D. Claringbull, Manager, CBX

Mr. N. M. Purvis, Assistant Director of Curriculum in charge of Elementary Education

Mr. J. W. Hagerman, Manager, CKUA

Mr. J. A. Forbes, Associate Professor, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Edmonton

Mr. R. D. Armstrong, A.T.A. Representative

Mr. R. E. Miller, Assistant Supervisor of School Broadcasts

Mr. R. A. Morton, Supervisor of School Broadcasts

1961-62

M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum

N. M. Purvis, Associate Director of Curriculum

M. Holman, Superintendent, Wheatland County

C. Merta, A.T.A. Representative

M. Nay, Faculty of Education, Edmonton

R. Warren, Superintendent, Calgary Public Schools

T. Baker, Deputy Superintendent, Edmonton Public Schools

F. Schneider, Principal, St. Gabriel's School

R. Horley, Manager, CBC, CBC-TV, Edmonton

D. Brinton, Production Manager, CFRN-TV

S. Norris, Faculty of Education, Calgary

J. Hagerman, Manager, CKUA

1962-63

M. L. Watts, Director of Curriculum

N. M. Purvis, Associate Director of Curriculum

M. Holman, Superintendent, Wheatland County

C. Merta, A.T.A. Representative

M. Nay, Faculty of Education, Edmonton

R. Warren, Superintendent, Calgary Public Schools

T. Baker, Deputy Superintendent, Edmonton Public Schools

F. Schneider, Supervisor of Secondary Schools, Edmonton Separate Schools

R. Horley, Manager, CBC, CBC-TV, Edmonton

S. Lancaster, Manager, CFRN-TV, Edmonton

Mrs. W. Hansen, Calgary School Board

J. Hagerman, Manager, CKUA

1963-64

Dr. Ethel King, Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, Calgary (Chairman)

Mrs. I. L. Wiley, Teacher, Rimbey Elementary School

Sister Veronica, Teacher, St. Clare's School, Edmonton

Derald Willows, Teacher, Garneau Public School, Edmonton

L. W. Gover, Principal, Buchanan School, Calgary

R. A. Morton, Supervisor of Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

Blair Dore, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

Ellen Watt, Publications Editor, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

1964-65

The membership of the committee remained the same as in 1963-64, except that Dr. Ethel King was replaced by H. J. A. Goodman, Assistant Professor, Department of Curriculum and Instruction, University of Calgary, and Mary J. Lyseng, Assistant Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education, also attended.

1965-66

Derald Willows, Teacher, Garneau Public School, Edmonton (Chairman)

Sister Agnes Veronica, Teacher, St. Clare's School, Edmonton

Mrs. I. L. Wiley, Teacher, Rimbey Elementary School, Rimbey

Mr. L. W. Gover, Principal, Buchanan School, Calgary

Mr. M. Huculak, Division II Consultant, Edmonton Public School Board

Mr. L. MacDonald, Teacher, St. Mary's High School, Edmonton

Mr. R. A. Morton, Supervisor of Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

Mr. Blair Dore, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department

Mrs. Mary Lyseng, Assistant Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

Mrs. Ellen Watt, Publications Editor, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

1966-67

The committee members remained the same as in 1965-66, except that Sister Agnes Veronica of St. Clare's School was replaced by Sister McLaughlin.

1967-68

Mr. Larry Berg, Botha School, Botha

Mrs. D. J. Inglis, Woodcroft School, Edmonton

Mr. D. G. Labercane, Mount Pleasant School, Edmonton

Mr. R. D. McCullough, Britannia School, Edmonton

Sister Elizabeth Reid, Holy Cross School, Grande Prairie

Mr. W. E. Saende, Agnes Davidson School, Lethbridge

Mrs. A. Skoreyko, King George Elementary School, Calgary

Mrs. I. L. Wiley, Rimbey Elementary School, Rimbey

Mary Lyseng, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education (Chairman)

Ellen Watt, Assistant Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

R. A. Morton, Associate Director of Curriculum (Educational Media), Department of Education

Mr. L. Shorter, Supervisor, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

Mr. Gareth Shearman, Coordinator of Visual Education, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

1968-69

Mrs. D. J. Inglis, Woodcroft School, Edmonton

Mr. Larry Berg, Botha School, Botha

Mr. D. G. Labercane, Mount Pleasant School, Edmonton

Mr. R. D. McCullough, Britannia School, Edmonton

Miss J. Kirker, Ross Ford Elementary School, Didsbury

Mr. W. E. Saende, Agnes Davidson School, Lethbridge

Mrs. A. Skoreyko, King George Elementary School, Calgary

Bernard Stapleton, Holy Cross School, Grande Prairie

Mary Lyseng, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

Ellen Watt, Assistant Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

R. A. Morton, Associate Director of Curriculum (Educational Media), Department of Education

Larry Shorter, Supervisor, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

1969-70

R. Douglas McCullough, L. Y. Cairns School Edmonton (Chairman)

Larry Berg, Vegreville Composite High School, Vegreville

Carol Inglis, Sherbrooke Public School, Edmonton

Miss J. Kirker, Ross Ford Elementary School, Didsbury

W. E. Saende, Agnes Davidson School, Lethbridge

Alaine Skoreyko, Brentwood Elementary School, Calgary

Bernard Stapleton, Lomond School, Lomond

Eldon Wyman, Avonmore School, Edmonton

R. A. Morton, Associate Director of Curriculum (Educational Media) and Acting Supervisor of Audio Visual Services Branch

Mary J. Lyseng, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch

Ellen Watt, Assistant Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch

1970-71

The members of the committee remained the same as for 1969-70.

1971-72

R. Douglas McCullough, Teacher, Special Education, L. Y. Cairns School, Edmonton

Eldon Wyman, Science Teacher, Grades 4, 5, 6, Hazeldean School, Edmonton

Alaine Skoreyko, Teacher, Grades 3 and 4, Brentwood School, Calgary

John Schiller, Principal, Harry Grey School, Valleyview

Lorraine Gislason, Teacher, Grades 4, 5, 6, Richmond Park School, Athabasca

Lucille F. Redel, Grade 3 Teacher, River Glen School, Red Deer

Dudley Kelso, Junior High Social Studies Teacher, Prairie River School, High Prairie

Gene Kalita, High School English Teacher, Archbishop O'Leary, Edmonton

Wagner Saende, Science Teacher, Agnes Davidson School, Lethbridge (Chairman)

Mary Lyseng, Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

Ellen Watt, Assistant Coordinator of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education

R. A. Morton, Associate Director of Curriculum (Educational Media),
Department of Education

1972-73

The membership remained the same as in 1971-72.

1973-74

The membership remained the same as for 1972-73 except for the following: R. A. Morton was replaced by Martin Adamson as Associate Director of Curriculum (Educational Media), and Ellen Watt was replaced by Peggy Jones as Assistant Coordinator of School Broadcasts.

1974-75

Lorraine Gislason, Richmond Park School, Athabasca

Eugene Kalita, St. Joseph's High School, Edmonton

Pierre Leroux, Racette School, St. Paul

Lucille Redel, River Glen School, Red Deer

Bill Maertens-Poole, Camrose Composite High School, Camrose

Douglas McCullough, Meadowlark Elementary School, Edmonton

Alaine Skoreyko, Brentwood Elementary School, Calgary

Wagner Saende, Fleetwood-Bawden School, Lethbridge

Mary Lyseng, Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch

Jim Watt, Assistant Supervisor of School Broadcasts, Audio Visual Services Branch

Martin Adamson, Associate Director of Curriculum (Educational Media)

1975-76

The membership of the committee remained the same as in 1974-75.

1976-77

The membership remained the same as in the previous year, but no meetings were held. Several resignations were submitted during this time--Lucille Redel through retirement and Lorraine Gislason, who left teaching.

APPENDIX III

ALBERTA SCHOOL BROADCAST SCHEDULES

1947 TO 1977

Spring 1947

BROADCAST SCHEDULE

DAY	PROGRAMME	STATION	TIME	PAGE
Monday	**Elementary Music**	CJOC CJCJ CHAT CKUA CFGP	2:00-3:00	3
	Oral French I High School	CFGP CKUA	2:45-3:00 5:30-5:45	53
	Tales of Adventure Int. and High School	CKUA	8:30-9:00	53
Tuesday	**Science on the March** Intermediate	CKUA CJCJ CFGP CBK	2:00-2:30	24
	Win Your World Int. and High School	CFGP CKUA	2:45-3:00 5:30-5:45	55
Wednesday	**Speech Training** Div. II* Int.	CJCJ CHAT CKUA	2:00-2:15	12 35
	Through the Magic Door Division I	CJCJ CHAT CKUA CFGP	2:15-2:30	17
	Today's Horizons Int. and High School	CFGP CKUA	2:30-2:45 5:30-5:45	60
	Oral French II High School	CFGP CKUA	2:45-3:00 5:45-6:00	65
	The March of Science Int. and High School	CKUA	8:30-9:00	66
Thursday	**Folk Songs of Many Lands** Intermediate	CJCJ CKUA CFGP CBK	2:00-2:30	43
	Alberta Science on Parade Int. and High School	CFGP CKUA	2:30-2:45 5:30-5:45	68
Friday	**National Series** Grades 3-6, High School, Int.**—Newscast	CJCJ CKUA CFGP CBK	2:00-2:30	19 48
	Oral French III High School	CFGP CKUA	2:45-3:00 5:30-5:45	72
	Gateways to Music Int. and High School	CKUA	8:30-9:00	

*Division II, January 15-29.
Intermediate, February 12—March 19.

**Grades 3-6, January 10—February 7.
High School, February 14—March 14.
Intermediate, March 21—May 1.

Fall 1947

2 P.M. SCHOOL BROADCAST HOUR 3 P.M.

The entire School Broadcast Hour will be carried by Stations CKUA, CFGP and CJCJ. Station CJOC will carry *Elementary Music* only, and CBK will carry *Science on the March, Listening Is Fun,* and the *National Series.*

Numbers in italics indicate the pages of the Guide on which details of the programmes will be found.

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Monday 2:00-2:30	Elementary Music (*5*) Grades I-VI	
2:30-2:45		Current Events (*14*) Grades VII-XII
2:45-3:00		Programme News to Parents (*15*)
Tuesday 2:00-2:30		Science on the March (*15*) Grades VII-IX
2:30-2:45		French III (*32*)
2:45-3:00	Musical Playtime (*33*) Grades I-VI	
Wednesday 2:00-2:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I-IV (*33*)	
2:15-2:30	Speech Explorers (*38*) Grades IV-VI	
2:30-2:45		Today's Horizons (*49*) Grades VII-XII
2:45-3:00		French II (*53*)
Thursday 2:00-2:30		Listening Is Fun (*54*) Grades VI-IX
2:30-2:45		Alberta Science Parade Grades VII-XII (*61*)
2:45-3:00		French I (*67*)
Friday 2:00-2:10	National Series News (*67*) Grades V-IX	National Series News (*67*) Grades V-IX
2:10-2:30	National Series (*67*) Grades III-VI: Oct. 3-31 Grades V-IX: Nov. 7-Dec. 5	National Series (*67*) Grades V-IX: Nov. 7-Dec. 5 Grades VI-X: Dec. 12 & 19
2:30-2:45		Books Alive (*68*) Grades VII-XII
2:45-3:00		Time Out for Music (*73*) Grades VII-X

2 P.M. SCHOOL BROADCAST HOUR 3 P.M.

The entire School Broadcast Hour will be carried by Stations CKUA, CFGP and CJCJ. Station CJOC will carry *Elementary Music* only, and CBK will carry *Science on the March, Listening is Fun,* and the *National Series.*

Numbers in italics indicate the pages of the *Guide* on which details of the programmes will be found.

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Monday 2:00-2:30	Elementary Music (5) Grades I-VI	
2:30-2:45		Current Events (14) Grades VII-XII
2:45-3:00		Programme News to Parents (15)
Tuesday 2:00-2:30		Science on the March (15) Grades VII-IX
2:30-2:45		French III (26)
2:45-3:00	Musical Playtime (27) Grades I-VI	
Wednesday 2:00-2:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I-IV (29)	
2:15-2:30	Speech Explorers (37) Grades IV-IX	
2:30-2:45		Today's Horizons (47) Grades VII-XII
2:45-3:00		French II (48)
Thursday 2:00-2:30		Listening Is Fun (49) Grades VI-IX
2:30-2:45		Win Your World (63) Grades VII-XII
2:45-3:00		French I (68)
Friday 2:00-2:10	National Series News (68) Grades V-IX	National Series News (68) Grades V-IX
2:10-2:30		Grades VII-X: Jan. 9-30 Grades X-XII: Feb. 6-Mar. 12 Grades VI-X: Mar. 19-Apr. 9 Grades VII-XII: Apr. 16-30
2:30-2:45		Books Alive (70) Grades VII-XII
2:45-3:00		Time Out for Music (75) Grades VII-X

Fall 1948

SCHOOL BROADCAST SCHEDULE

All the programs will be carried by Stations CKUA and CJCJ. The broadcasts from 2:00-2:30 p.m. will also be carried by CBX.

Numbers in brackets indicate the pages of the *Guide* on which details of programs will be found.

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Monday 11:00-11:15		Current Events Grades VII-XII (7)
2:00-2:05		Program News to Parents (8)
2:05-2:30	Elementary Music Grades I-VI (10)	
Tuesday 11:00-11:15	Musical Playtime Grades I-VI (31)	
2:00-2:30	Western Gateways Grades IV-VI (42)	
Wednesday 11:00-11:15		Today's Horizons Grades X-XI (58)
2:00-2:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I-IV (65)	
2:15-2:30	Speech Explorers Grades III-VI (73)	
Thursday 11:00-11:15		Le Français Oral Grades X-XI (89)
2:00-2:30		Folk Music of Many Lands Grades VI-IX (93)
Friday 11:00-11:15		Books Alive Grades IX-XI (100)
2:00-2:10	National Series News Grades V-IX (106)	National Series News Grades V-IX (106)
2:10-2:30	(to run consecutively) Canadian Stories Grades V-IX (106) Children of the Empire Grades IV-VI Our National Services Grades V-IX	(to run consecutively) Canadian Stories Grades V-IX (106) Our National Services Grades V-IX Symphony Concert Grades X-XII

Spring 1949

SCHOOL BROADCAST SCHEDULE

All the programs will be carried by Stations CKUA and CJCJ. The broadcasts from 2:00-2:30 p.m. will be carried by CBX also.

Numbers in brackets indicate the pages on which details of the program will be found in this guide.

	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Monday 11:00-11:15		Current Events Grades VII-XII (6)
2:00-2:05		Program News for Parents (7)
2:05-2:30	Elementary Music Grades I-VI (8)	
Tuesday 11:00-11:15	Musical Playtime Grades I-VI (8)	
2:00-2:30	(to run consecutively) Western Gateways Grades IV-VI (16)	Exploring the Bookshelf Grades VII-IX (22) Pilgrim's Progress Grades VII-IX (25)
Wednesday 11:00-11:15		Today's Horizons Grades X-XI (28)
2:00-2:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I-IV (34)	
2:15-2:30	Speech Explorers Grades III-VI (42)	
Thursday 11:00-11:15		Le Français Oral Grades X-XI (43)
2:00-2:30	(to run consecutively) Listening is Fun Grades VI-IX (47) For Listening Musicians Grades VI-IX (49)	(to run consecutively) Listening is Fun Grades VI-IX (47) For Listening Musicians Grades VI-IX (49)
Friday 11:00-11:15		Books Alive Grades VII-XI (67)
2:00-2:10	News Summary Grades V-IX (73)	News Summary Grades V-IX (73)
2:10-2:30	(to run consecutively) We Build a Nation Grades V-IX (73) Our National Services Grades V-IX (73)	(to run consecutively) Symphony Concert Grades X-XII We Build a Nation Grades V-IX (73) Julius Caesar Grades X-XII (73) Our National Services Grades V-IX (73)

Fall 1949

SCHOOL BROADCAST SCHEDULE

Stations

CKUA	580 Kcs.	all programs
CJCJ	1130 Kcs.	all programs
CBX	1010 Kcs.	2:00- 2:30 p.m.
CKRD	1220 Kcs.	11:00-11:15 a.m.
CFGP	1050 Kcs.	

Numbers in brackets below indicate the pages on which details of the programs will be found in this guide.

DAY	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Monday 11:00-11:15		Current Events Grades VII-XII (7)
2:00-2:05	Program News for Parents (8)	Program News for Parents (8)
2:05-2:30	Elementary Music Grades I-V (9)	
Tuesday 11:00-11:15	Musical Playtime Grades I-VI (10)	
2:00-2:30	(to run consecutively) Working Together Grades IV-VIII (15) Health Highways Grades IV-VIII (22)	(to run consecutively) Working Together Grades IV-VIII (15) Health Highways Grades IV-VIII (22)
Wednesday 11:00-11:15		(to run consecutively) Medieval Milestones Grades VII-XI (31) Ships-a-Sailing Grades VII-XI (34)
2:00-2:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I-IV (37)	
2:15-2:30	Speech Explorers Grades III-VI (44)	
Thursday 11:00-11:15		Le Français Oral Grades X-XI (45)
2:00-2:30	(to run consecutively) Let's Sing Together Grades VI-IX (48) Listening Is Fun Grades VI-IX (54)	(to run consecutively) Let's Sing Together Grades VI-IX (48) Listening Is Fun Grades VI-IX (54)
Friday 11:00-11:15		Books Alive Grades VII-XI (58)
2:00-2:10	What's in the News? Grades V-IX (64)	What's in the News? Grades V-IX (64)
2:10-2:30	(to run consecutively) This is Newfoundland Grades VI-IX (64) Citizens of the World Grades VI-X (64) Children of the Commonwealth Grades III-V (64)	(to run consecutively) This is Newfoundland Grades VI-IX (64) Citizens of the World Grades VI-X (64) Introducing Opera High School (64)

Spring 1950

SCHOOL BROADCAST SCHEDULE

Stations

CKUA	580 Kcs.	all programs
CJCJ	1130 Kcs.	all programs
CBX	1010 Kcs.	2:00 - 2:30 p.m.
CFGP	1050 Kcs.	

Numbers in brackets below indicate the pages on which details of the programs will be found in this guide.

DAY	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Monday 11:00-11:15		Current Events Grades VII - XII (6)
2:00- 2:05	Program News for Parents (6)	Program News for Parents (6)
2:05- 2:30	Elementary Music Grades I - V (6)	
Tuesday 11:00-11:15	Musical Playtime Grades I - VI (7)	
2:00- 2:30	Western Gateways Grades IV - VIII (13)	Western Gateways Grades IV - VIII (13)
Wednesday 11:00-11:15		(to run consecutively) Wanted: New Homes Grades VII - XI (29) Safeguards of Democracy Grades VII - XI (34)
2:00- 2:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I - IV (38)	
2:15- 2:30	Speech Explorers Grades III - VI (48)	
Thursday 11:00-11:15		Le Francais Oral Grades X - XI (49)
2:00- 2:30	(to run consecutively) Listening Is Fun Grades VI - IX (52) Music and You Grades VI - IX (54)	(to run consecutively) Listening Is Fun Grades VI - IX (52) Music and You Grades VI - IX (54)
Friday 11:00-11:30		Books Alive Grades VII - XI (73)
2:00- 2:10	What's in the News? Grades V - IX (79)	What's in the News? Grades V - IX (79)
2:10- 2:30	(to run consecutively) I Was There Grades V - IX (79) Our Canadian Poets Grades VI - X (80) They Blazed New Trails Grades V - IX (80)	(to run consecutively) I Was There Grades V - IX (79) Macbeth High School (79) Our Canadian Poets Grades VI - X (80) They Blazed New Trails Grades V - IX (80)

Fall 1950

SCHOOL BROADCAST SCHEDULE

Stations

CKUA	580 Kcs.	all programs
CFGP	1050 Kcs.	all programs
CBX	1010 Kcs.	2:00-2:30 p.m.
CJOC	1220 Kcs.	2:00-2:30 p.m.

Numbers in brackets below indicate the pages on which details of the programs will be found in this guide.

DAY	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Monday 11:00-11:15		Current Events Grades VII-XII (7)
2:00- 2:05	Program News for Parents (9)	Program News for Parents (9)
2:05- 2:30	Sing and Play Grades I-III (10)	
8:30- 8:45		Oral French Grades X, XI (11)
Tuesday 11:00-11:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I-IV (12)	
2:00- 2:30	Western Gateways Grades IV-VIII (21)	Western Gateways Grades IV-VIII (21)
Wednesday 11:00-11:15		Landmarks of History Grades VII, VIII, IX, XI (35)
2:00- 2:30	(to run alternately) Music Makers Grades IV-VI (42) It's Fun To Draw Grades IV-VIII (46)	(alternate weeks) It's Fun To Draw Grades IV-VIII (46)
Thursday 11:00-11:15	Speech Explorers Grades IV-VI (49)	
2:00- 2:30		(to run alternately) Let's Sing Together Grades VII-IX (50 Listening Is Fun Grades VII-IX (50
Friday 11:00-11:30		Books Alive Grades VII-IX (60
2:00- 2:10	What's In the News? Grades V-IX (67)	What's In the News? Grades V-IX (67)
2:10- 2:30	(to run consecutively) Voices of the Wild Grades V-IX (67) Adventure Through Books Grades VI-X (67) Inland Sailors Grades VI-IX (67) Special Christmas Program	(to run consecutively) Voices of the Wild Grades V-IX (67) Adventure Through Books Grades VI-X (67) Inland Sailors Grades VI-IX (67) Special Christmas Program

Spring 1951

SCHOOL BROADCAST SCHEDULE

Stations

CKUA	580 Kcs.	CBX	1010 Kcs.
CFGP	1050 Kcs.	CJOC	1220 Kcs.
CFCN	1060 Kcs.		

Numbers in brackets below indicate the pages on which details of the network and programming will be found in this guide.

DAY	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Monday 11:00-11:15		Current Events Grades VII-XII (3)
2:00- 2:05	Program News for Parents (3)	Program News for Parents (3)
2:05- 2:30	Sing and Play Grades I-III (4)	
8:30- 8:45		Oral French Grades X, XI (4)
Tuesday 11:00-11:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I-IV (5)	
2:00- 2:30	Pioneer Pathways Yesterday and Today Grades IV-VIII (13)	Pioneer Pathways Yesterday and Today Grades IV-VIII (13)
Wednesday 11:00-11:15	(to run consecutively) Channels of Com'erce (28) Be Where You Are Grades VII-IX (31)	(to run consecutively) Channels of Com'erce (28) Be Where You Are Grades VII-IX (31)
2:00- 2:30	(to run alternately) It's Fun to Draw Grades IV-VIII (37) Music Makers Grades IV-VI) (44)	(alternate weeks) It's Fun to Draw Grades IV-VIII (37)
Thursday 11:00-11:15	Speech Explorers Grades IV-VI (49)	
2:00- 2:30		(to run alternately) Let's Sing Together Listening Is Fun Grades VII-IX (50)
Friday 11:00-11:15		Books Alive Grades VII-IX (55)
2:00- 2:10	What's In the News? Grades V-IX (61)	What's In the News? Grades V-IX (61)
2:10- 2:30	(to run consecutively) Inland Sailors Grades VI-IX (61) Things We Are Proud Of Grades IV-VI	(to run consecutively) Inland Sailors Grades VI-IX (61) Hamlet High School
2:10- 2:30	Life in Canada Today Grades VII-XII Let's Make an Opera Grades VI-IX	Life in Canada Today Grades VII-XII Let's Make an Opera Grades VI-IX

Spring 1952

SCHOOL BROADCAST SCHEDULE

Stations

CKUA	580 Kcs.	all programs
CFGP	1050 Kcs.	all programs
CBX	1010 Kcs.	2:00-2:30 p.m.
CJOC	1220 Kcs.	2:00-2:30 p.m.

Numbers in brackets below indicate the pages on which details of the programs will be found in this guide.

DAY	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Monday 11:00-11:15		Current Events Grades VII-XI (5)
2:00- 2:05	Program News for Parents (6)	Program News for Parents (6)
2:05- 2:30	Sing and Play Grades I-III (6)	
8:30- 8:45 p.m.		Oral French Grades X, XII (7)
Tuesday 11:00-11:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I-IV (8)	
2:00- 2:30	Western Gateways Grades IV-VI (15)	
Wednesday 11:00-11:15		Frontier to Farmland Grades VII-IX (38) With Knapsack and Camera Grades VII-IX (43)
2:00- 2:30	(alternate weeks) Music Makers Grades IV-VI (49) It's Fun to Draw Grades IV-IX (53)	(every second week) It's Fun to Draw Grades IV-IX (53)
Thursday 11:00-11:15	Speech Explorers Grades IV-VI (60)	
2:00- 2:30		(alternate weeks) Let's Sing Together Grades VII-IX (61) Listening Is Fun Grades VII-IX (61)
Friday 11:00-11:15		Books Alive Grades VII-IX (67)
2:00- 2:10	What's in the News? Grades V-IX (75)	What's in the News? Grades V-IX (75)
2:10- 2:30	(to run consecutively) Life in Canada Today Grades IV-IX (75) Things We Are Proud Of Grades IV-VI (75)	(to run consecutively) They Made History Grades VII-IX (75) Julius Caesar High School Life in Canada Today Grades IV-IX (75)

SCHOOL BROADCAST SCHEDULE

Stations

CKUA	580 Kcs.	all programs
CFGP	1050 Kcs.	all programs
CHAT	1270 Kcs.	all programs
CBX	1010 Kcs.	2:00-2:30 p.m.
CJOC	1220 Kcs.	2:00-2:30 p.m.

Numbers in brackets below indicate the pages on which details of the programs will be found in this guide.

DAY	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SECONDARY SCHOOL
Monday 11:00-11:15		Current Events Grades VII-XII (5)
2:00- 2:05	Program News for Parents (6)	Program News for Parents (6)
2:05- 2:30	Sing and Play Grades I-III (6)	
Tuesday 11:00-11:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I-IV (8)	
2:00- 2:30	(to run consecutively) Working Together (20) Health Highways (25) The Curiosity Club (36) Western Gateways (43) Grades IV-VI	
Wednesday 11:00-11:15		(to run consecutively) Across Our Wide Dominion (54) Travel by Telescope (60) Be Where You Are (64) Colony to Commonwealth (69) GradesVII-IX
2:00- 2:30	(alternate weeks) It's Fun to Draw Grades IV-IX (74) Music Makers Grades IV-VI (90)	(every second week) It's Fun to Draw Grades IV-IX (74)
Thursday 11:00-11:15	Speech Explorers Grades IV-VI (102)	
2:00- 2:30		(alternate weeks) Listening Is Fun Grades VII-IX (103) Let's Sing Together Grades VII-IX (103)

CONTINUED ON INSIDE BACK COVER

SCHOOL BROADCAST SCHEDULE

DAY	SECONDARY SCHOOL	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Friday 11:00-11:15		Books Alive Grades VII-IX (118)
2:00- 2:10	What's in the News? Grades V-IX (134)	What's in the News? Grades V-IX (134)
2:10- 2:30	(to run consecutively) Voices of the Wild Grades IV-VI (134)	
		I Was There Grades VII-X (134)
	Our Canadian Painters Grades V-IX (134)	Our Canadian Painters Grades V-IX (134)
		Macbeth Grades X-XII (135)
	Life in Canada Today Grades IV-IX (135)	Life in Canada Today Grades IV-IX (135)
	Things We Are Proud Of Grades IV-VI (135)	
	The Pirates of Penzance Grades IV-IX (135)	The Pirates of Penzance Grades IV-IX (135)

ALBERTA SCHOOL BROADCASTS DAILY SCHEDULE 1953-54

DAY	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	Page	SECONDARY SCHOOL	Page
MONDAY				
11:00 - 11:15			Current Events Grades VII - XII	7
2:00 - 2:05	Program News for Parents	8	Program News for Parents	8
2:05 - 2:30	Sing and Play Grades I - III	9		
TUESDAY				
11:00 - 11:15	Through the Magic Door Grades I - IV	11		
2:00 - 2:30	Discoveries in Words Grades VI - IX	27	Discoveries in Words Grades VI - IX	27
	Citizens of the World Grades IV - V	31		
	News from the West Grades IV - VI	35		
	Breaking Nature's Bonds Grades IV - VI	36		
	From These Beginnings Grades IV - VI	44		
	Health Highways Grades IV - VI	51		
WEDNESDAY				
11:00 - 11:15			Men of Courage Grades VII - IX	58
			Canadian Mosaic Grades VII - IX	63
			Rounding the Pegs Grades VII - IX	69
			Man and the Wheel Grades VII - IX	75
2:00 - 2:30	Music Makers Grades IV - VI (Alternate weeks)	81		
	It's Fun to Draw Grades II - IX (Alternate weeks)	91	It's Fun to Draw Grades II - IX (Alternate weeks)	91
THURSDAY				
11:00 - 11:15	Speech Explorers Grades IV - VI	110		
2:00 - 2:30			Listening is Fun Grades VII - IX	111
			Let's Sing Together Grades VII - IX	117
FRIDAY				
11:00 - 11:15	Adventures With Books Grades IV - VI (10 programs)	135	Adventures With Books Grades VII - IX (10 programs)	135
2:00 - 2:08	What's in the News? Grades VI - X (Oct. 2 - Jan. 29)	145	What's in the News? Grades VI - X (Oct. 2 - Jan. 29)	145
2:08 - 2:30	Voices of the Wild Grades IV - VI	146		
	For Shipment Abroad Grades V - VIII	151	For Shipment Abroad Grades V - VIII	151
	Adventurers All Grades V - VIII	154	Adventurers All Grades V - VIII	154
			Hamlet Grades IX - XII	156
	Life in Canada Today Grades V - VIII	157	Life in Canada Today Grades V - VIII	157
	Commonwealth Roundup Grades V - VIII	158	Commonwealth Roundup Grades V - VIII	153
			Music in the Making Grades VII - XII	161

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Alberta School Broadcast Schedule

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Day	Begins	No. of Broadcasts	Series	Page
MONDAY				
11:00 - 11:15	Oct. 4	23	Current Events Grades VII - XI	9
2:00 - 2:05	Oct. 4	23	Program News for Parents	9
2:05 - 2:30	Oct. 4	20	Sing and Play Grades I - III	10
TUESDAY				
11:00 - 11:15	Oct. 5	20	Through the Magic Door Grades I - IV	12
2:00 - 2:30	Oct. 12	5	Discoveries in Words Grades VI - IX	27
2:00 - 2:30	Nov. 16	4	Working Together Grades VII - IX	37
2:00 - 2:30	Dec. 14	1	Special Christmas Program	41
2:00 - 2:30	Jan. 4	5	Western Gateways Grades IV - VI	42
2:00 - 2:30	Feb. 8	5	Health Highways Grades IV - VI	50
2:00 - 2:10	Mar. 15	5	News From the West Grades IV - VI	56
2:10 - 2:30	Mar. 15	5	Curiosity Club Grades IV - VI	57
WEDNESDAY				
11:00 - 11:15	Oct. 6	5	Back to the Middle Ages Grades IV - VI	64
11:00 - 11:15	Nov. 10	5	A Ship of Canada Grades IV - VI	69
11:00 - 11:15	Jan. 5	5	Life in New France Grades VII - IX	73
11:00 - 11:15	Feb. 9	5	Men of Courage Grades VII - IX	73
2:00 - 2:30	Oct. 13	13	It's Fun to Draw (alternate weeks) Grades IV - IX	82
2:00 - 2:30	Oct. 20	12	Music Makers (alternate weeks) Grades IV - VI	104
THURSDAY				
11:00 - 11:15	Oct. 7	20	Speech Explorers Grades IV - VI	113
2:00 - 2:30	Oct. 14	12	Listening is Fun (alternate weeks)	114
	Oct. 21	12	Let's Sing Together (alternate weeks) Grades VII - IX	120
2:00 - 2:30	Dec. 16	1	Special Program of Christmas Music	117
FRIDAY				
11:00 - 11:15	Oct. 8	10	Adventures With Books Grades IV - VI	128
11:00 - 11:15	Jan. 7	10	Adventures With Books Grades VII - IX	135
2:00 - 2:30	Oct. 8		National Series Grades VII - IX	143

The Curriculum and School Broadcasts

CURRICULUM REFERENCE	TITLE	CONTENT	PAGE
DIVISION ONE			
MUSIC: The Canadian Singer, Books I-II	Sing and Play	Group singing and rhythmic activities	15
ENTERPRISE: Bulletin II	Through the Magic Door	Dramatized stories designed to accompany enterprise work. See page 18 of this guide for details	18
LANGUAGE: Bulletin II	Stories and Rhymes	A BBC re-broadcast of folk tales	16
DIVISION TWO All page references are to Bulletin 2 Elementary School Program of Studies.			
SOCIAL STUDIES: Grades IV, V, VI,	Current Events	News prepared for children	42
Grade V (A) Pages 65-66 Grade VI (A) Page 76	Explorers and Navigators	Marco Polo, Prince Henry [illegible]e Navigator, Columbus, The Cabots, Willoughby and Chancellor	70
Grade V (B) Page 67	Alberta Album	Legislative Bldgs., Irrigation project, Sugar-Beet Factory, Dairy, Oil Well	75
Grade IV (A), V(A), VI (A),	Western Gateways	Opening of Western Canada's Gateways: Hudson, Hearne, Brule, MacKenzie, Thompson	43
	Pioneer Christmas		80
Grade IV (A)	Great Canadian Journeys	Famous journeys which contributed to Canada's development	148
Grade IV (D) Pages60-63	Canadian Achievements	Biographical sketches emphasizing desirable citizenship attitudes	149
ENTERPRISE: Bulletin II Grade IV	Through the Magic Door	Dramatized stories designed to accompany enterprise work. See page 18 of this guide for details	18

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The Curriculum and School Broadcasts

CURRICULUM REFERENCE	TITLE	CONTENT	PAGE
READING: Grade IV (Unit IV p. 108) Grade V (Unit IV p. 109) Grade VI (Unit X p. 111)	Adventures with Books (Series I)	Reading for Pleasure; Creative Writing	134
MUSIC: Canadian Singer, Books III, IV, V,	Music Makers	Appreciation; singing instruction	92
ART: Bulletin III—see pages 23, 27	It's Fun to Draw	Imaginative programs to stimulate self-expression	103
SCIENCE AND HEALTH: Grades IV, V, VI, (Pages 95-98)	Health Highways	Fancies, Fears and Facts; Story of Stethescope; Milk Supply; Common Cold	37
SCIENCE: Grades IV, V, VI, ("Living Things" Pages 101, 102)	Voices of the Wild	Buffalo, Woodpecker, Rabbit, Loon, Seagull, Raccoon	147
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE: Grade IV (Unit IV, VIII Page 108) Grade V (Unit IV, IX Page 109) Grade VI (Unit V, X Page 110)	Creative Writing	Three broadcasts to stimulate the imagination and also to outline principles of story writing	66
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE: Grade IV, V, VI, Oral Language	Speech Explorers	Training for better, clearer speech. Poetry appreciation and conversation.	121
LANGUAGE: Grade VI, page 110	Discoveries in Words	Vocabulary Extension	51
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL: (Grades VII - IX) All page references are to the Junior High School Curriculum Guide for the subject indicated.			
SOCIAL STUDIES: VII (Unit III)	Western Gateways	Opening of Western Canada's Gateways: Hudson, Hearne, Brule, MacKenzie, Thompson	43

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CURRICULUM REFERENCE	TITLE	CONTENT	PAGE
Grade VIII Unit 1, Unit IV	Canada and the Commonwealth	To develop an awareness of Commonwealth responsibilities and appreciation of our sister nations	64
Grade VII Unit IV, pages 116-117 Unit V, page 119	Democracy in Action	Aimed at developing pupil's understanding and loyalty to democracy	82
	News For Schools	Current Events	13
See note p. 12-13	What's In the News?	Current Events Series	147
Grade VII, Unit III	Great Canadian Journeys	Canada's historical development	148
Grade VIII, Unit I pages 136-137	Commonwealth Roundup	Actuality broadcasts of life in Commonwealth	140
LANGUAGE: "Words and Ideas" Book I, Chapters 2, 3, 4. Book II, Chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Discoveries in Words	Vocabulary Extension	51
LITERATURE:	Adventures in Reading	Dramatizations of recent Canadian books: A Land Divided, Young Mac of Ft. Vancouver, Temagami Guide	148
LITERATURE:	Adventures with Books (Series II)	Reading for Pleasure; Creative Writing	141
SCIENCE, HEALTH: Health and Personal Development Grade VII Unit III	Men and Women of Achievement	Lives and work of five humanitarians: Dr. Mary Jackson of Keg River, Henri Dunant, Sir Wm. Osler, John Howard, Dr. Jonas Salk	86
ART:	It's Fun To Draw	Imaginative programs to stimulate self-expression	103
MUSIC:	Listening is Fun Let's Sing Together	Voice training, song singing, music literature	122
HIGH SCHOOL: (Grades X-XII)			
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE: Gr. XII	Macbeth	Shakespeare broadcast	149
MUSIC:	Gilbert and Sullivan	Music appreciation, "H.M.S. Pinafore"	150
SOCIAL STUDIES:	What's in the News?	Current Events Series (National)	147
	News for Schools	Current Events (Alberta)	13

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CURRICULUM REFERENCE	TITLE	CONTENT	PAGE
DIVISION ONE			
MUSIC: The Canadian Singer Books I-II	Sing and Play	Group singing and rhythmic activities	11
ENTERPRISE: Bulletin II Grade III-D	Through the Magic Door	Dramatized stories designed to accompany enterprise work	13
	"Salute the Kernel" — a radio enterprise	See page 20 of this guide for details	20
DIVISION TWO			
All page references are to Bulletin 2 Elementary School Program of Studies.			
ENTERPRISE: Bulletin II Grade IV	Through the Magic Door	Dramatized stories. Enterprise material	13
SOCIAL STUDIES: Grades IV, V, VI	Current Events	News prepared for children	32
Grade V(B) pp. 67	Alberta Album	Visit to five Alberta industries: salt, pulp, canning, cement, flour	47
Grade IV(A) V(A)	Western Gateways	Pioneer stories from the four western provinces	43
Grade IV(D)	In Service for Others	Great examples	39
Grade V(A) pp. 65-67	Canadian Explorers	Cartier, Kelsey, La Verendrye, Mackenzie	110
READING Grades IV-VI	Adventures With Books	Reading for Pleasure	96
LANGUAGE Grades IV-VI	Young Writers' Club	Creative Writing	98

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CURRICULUM REFERENCE	TITLE	CONTENT	PAGE
MUSIC Canadian Singer, Books III, IV, V	Music Makers	Appreciation: singing instruction	80
ART: Bulletin III, pp. 21-43	It's Fun to Draw	Imaginative programs to stimulate self-expression	63
HEALTH Grades V, VI (Section X, p. 98)	Health Highways In Service for Others	Mental hygiene Heroes and heroines	27 39
SCIENCE Grades IV, V, VI (Living Things) Grade VI(D) p. 85 Grade V(D) p. 72	Voices of the Wild Glass Through the Ages Story of Familiar Things	Natural history stories Science and glass industry Calendar, newspaper, wheel, postage stamp, dollar bill	110 50 55
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE Grades IV, V, VI	Speech Explorers	Training for better, clearer speech. Poetry appreciation and conversation	83
LITERATURE (SOCIAL STUDIES)	Canadian Legends	Indian legends across Canada	111
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (Grades VII - IX) **All page references are to the Junior High School Curriculum Guide for the subject indicated.**			
SOCIAL STUDIES: VII (THREE) p. 107 VII (ONE) p. 94 IX (ONE) p. 171 VIII (ONE, TWO, THREE) pp. 135-152	Western Gateways Canadian Arctic Canada and the Commonwealth	Pioneers of Western Canada Life and Work in Arctic Geography, Problems, History	43 110 42

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CURRICULUM REFERENCE	TITLE	CONTENT	PAGE
Grade VII (Unit III)	Makers of the West	Riel, MacLeod, Lacombe, Oliver.	65
Grade VII (Unit III)	I Was There	Canadian history.	120
Chapter 1, pp. 12-13	News For Schools	Current events (Alberta).	16
	What's In The News?	Current events (National).	120
Grade VII (Unit II) and Grade IX (Unit I)	Life In Canada Today	Scientific advancements.	121
Grade VIII (Unit I)	Commonwealth Round-Up	Information direct from countries.	121
LANGUAGE: Words and Ideas			
Book I, Parts 1 and 5			
Book III, Part I	Discoveries In Words	Importance of written expression.	32
Grade VII-VIII	Young Writers' Club	Creative Writing.	106
LITERATURE			
Grades VII-IX	Adventures With Books	Reading for pleasure.	104
ART	It's Fun To Draw	Imaginative programs to stimulate self-expression.	70
MUSIC	Listening Is Fun	Voice-training, song-singing.	96
	Let's Sing Together	Music appreciation.	99
SCIENCE			
Units VII-1; VIII-2, 4; IX-4.	Conservation Story	Soil, wildlife, water, forests.	48
HIGH SCHOOL (Grades X-XII)			
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE	Julius Caesar	Shakespeare play.	121
MUSIC	Music In The Making	Schubert.	121
SOCIAL STUDIES:			
Grade X	News For Schools	Current Events.	16

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The Curriculum and School Broadcasts

CURRICULUM REFERENCE	TITLE	CONTENT	PAGE
DIVISION ONE			
MUSIC: The Canadian Singer Books I-II	Sing and Play	Group singing and rhythmic activities.	17
ENTERPRISE: Bulletin II	Through the Magic Door	Folk tales and original stories designed to supplement enterprise work. Four animal stories.	17
DIVISION TWO			
References are to Bulletin 2 Elementary School Program of Studies			
ENTERPRISE: Bulletin 2 - Grade IV	Through the Magic Door	Dramatized stories. Enterprise material. Four animal stories.	17
Grade V(B), Grade VI(B) (D)	Albertans At Work	Lumberjack, nurse, game warden, mountie, weatherman.	61
SOCIAL STUDIES:			
Grades IV, V, VI	Current Events	News prepared for children.	32
Grades IV(A), V(A) (B), VI(A)	Alberta Album	Trading posts, early settlers, early transportation, first settlements.	57
Grade V(A)	Western Gateways	Four "Builders of the West".	44
Grade IV(D)	In Service for Others	Biographies of great examples.	40
Grades IV(A), V(A)	Makers of the West	Sketches of Riel, MacLeod, Lacombe, Oliver.	65
Grades IV(A), V(A), VI(A)	I Was There	New France, Louisburg, Fraser, Ontario, Prairies.	120
READING			
Grades IV - VI	Adventures With Books	Reading for pleasure.	104

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CURRICULUM REFERENCE	TITLE	CONTENT	PAGE
LANGUAGE			
Grades IV - VI	Young Writers' Club	Creative Writing.	106
MUSIC			
Canadian Singer Books III, IV, V	Music Makers	Appreciation: singing instruction.	85
ART: Bulletin 3	It's Fun To Draw	Stimulates self-expression.	70
HEALTH			
Grades V, VI (Sec. X p. 98)	Champions of Sport	Canadian sportsmen.	52
SCIENCE			
Grades IV, V, VI pp. 101 - 103	Question Mark Trail	Questions on light, heat, sound, electricity.	53
Grades IV(B), V(B), VI(B) (D)	Conservation Story	Conservation of soil, water, forests, wildlife.	48
Grades IV - VI	Voices of the Wild	Canadian wildlife	120
Grades V(B), VI(B) (D)	Conservation (Nanna-Bijou)	Animals, trees, fish, water, soil.	121
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE	Speech Explorers	Training for better, clearer speech. Poetry appreciation and conversation.	93
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL			
GRADES VII - IX. References are to the Junior High School Curriculum Guide for the subject indicated.			
SOCIAL STUDIES			
Grade VII (Unit III, Part IV)	Western Gateways	Biographies of pioneer leaders of Western Canada.	44

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CURRICULUM REFERENCE	TITLE	CONTENT	PAGE
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL			
GRADES VII - IX. References are to the Junior High School Curriculum Guide for the subject indicated.			
SOCIAL STUDIES			
Grade VII (Unit 3)	Western Gateways	Explorers: Cook, Mackenzie, Fraser, Franklin, Amundsen.	27
Grade VII (Unit 5); IX (5)	Laws For Liberty	Democracy and how it works.	37
Grades VII, VIII	Adventure Time	See p. 83 for details.	81
Grade VII (Unit 3)	They Explored Canada	Cabot, Champlain, La Salle, Hearne, Thompson.	97
Grade VIII (Units 1, 2)	Commonwealth Round-Up	Australia, West Indies, Scotland, Gibraltar.	98
Grade VII (Units 1, 2)	Life in Canada Today	Arvida, Vancouver, Great Lakes, Uranium in North.	98
Chapter 1, pp. 12 - 13	News For Schools	Prepared for Alberta students.	12
Chapter 1, pp. 12 - 13	What's in the News?	National summary of current events.	96
LANGUAGE	Discoveries in Words	Written language.	34
LITERATURE	Adventure Time	To stimulate topical reading. See p. 83.	81
HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION	Play the Game	The story of hockey, basketball and track.	39
MUSIC	Listening is Fun	Music appreciation: Instruments.	78
	Let's Sing Together	Songs and voice training.	73
	Music in the Making	Appreciation—story of Handel.	97
HIGH SCHOOL (Grades X - XII)			
LANGUAGE, LITERATURE Grade XII	Macbeth	Shakespeare play.	97
MUSIC: Grade X	Music in the Making	Handel.	97
SOCIAL STUDIES Grades IX - XII	Great Men of the Twentieth Century	Mohandas Gandhi, Mustafa Kemal, Sun Yat-Sen.	14
GUIDANCE: Grades X - XII	The World of Work	Vocational information.	15

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The Curriculum and School Broadcasts

CURRICULUM REFERENCE	TITLE	CONTENT	PAGE
DIVISION ONE			
MUSIC: The Canadian Singer Books I-II	Listen and Sing	Singing, listening and rhythmic activities.	13
ENTERPRISE: Bulletin II	Through the Magic Door	Folk tales and original stories to enrich enterprise and language.	15
ART	It's Fun to Draw	Certain selected programs are useful for Division One.	56
DIVISION TWO			
References are to Bulletin 2 Elementary School Program of Studies			
ENTERPRISE: Bulletin 2 - Grade IV	Through the Magic Door	Dramatized stories. Enterprise material.	15
SOCIAL STUDIES:			
Grades IV, V, VI	Current Events	News prepared for children.	31
Grades IV, V, VI	Western Signposts	Geography quiz. Western Canada place names.	26
Grades IV(A), V(A), VI(A) Review	Western Gateways	Explorers: Cook, Mackenzie, Fraser, Franklin, Amundsen.	27
Grade V(A)	They Explored Canada	Cabot, Champlain, La Salle, Hearne, Thompson.	97
Grades IV(A), V(D)	Going My Way?	Transportation: canoe, York boat, Red River Cart, steamer, train.	97
Grades IV(C), V(B)	Made In Alberta	Alberta products: plastic, nickel, plywood, motor oil.	46
Grades IV(C), IV(D)	Food From Afar	Brazil Nuts, Mandarin Japanese Oranges, Chocolate.	48

Grades IV(A), V(A)	Pioneer Trails	Alberta pioneers: Maskepetoon, Cree Chief, Eliza Hardisty, Kootenai Brown.	50
Grades IV(B), V(B), VI(B)	Albertans Abroad	Scotland, Germany, Italy.	52
Grade IV(B)	Commonwealth Round-Up	Australia, West Indies, Scotland, Gibraltar.	98
Grade VI(B)	Life in Canada Today	Arvida, Vancouver, Great Lakes, Uranium in North.	98
Grade VI(B)	Laws For Liberty	Government: How democracy works.	37
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1958-59

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Grade VII (Unit 5); IX (5)	Laws For Liberty	Democracy and how it works.	37
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LANGUAGE	Discoveries in Words	Written language.	34
LITERATURE	Adventure Time	To stimulate topical reading. See p. 83.	81
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	Let's Sing Together	Songs and voice training.	73
	Music in the Making	Appreciation—story of Handel.	97
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1960-61

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL SERIES

Heard over the following stations at the times indicated:

CKUA	— 11:00 a.m.	Edmonton
CKUA-FM	— 11:00 a.m.	Edmonton
CKXL	— 3:05 p.m.	Calgary
CHEC	— 2:00 p.m.	Lethbridge
CKYL	— 11:05 a.m.	Peace River
CFCW	— 3:05 p.m.	Camrose
CHAT	— 2:00 p.m. (T.W.T.)	Medicine Hat

MONDAY

October 3 - March 6 — WORLD OF TODAY — Junior High School — Background information for current events.

TUESDAY

October 4 - March 7 — THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR — Stories for Grades I - IV

Oct. 4 — The King's Stilts — Dr. Seuss story
Oct. 11 — Thanksgiving To Remember — Pilgrim Children
Oct. 18 — Slowpoke Bunny — Verse story
Oct. 25 — Green is an Important Color — How to preserve forest wildlife
Nov. 1 — Grandma's Hallowe'en Surprise
Nov. 8 — The Cow That Flew
Nov. 15 — The Basket — An authentic Malayan folk tale
Nov. 22 — Killiva and her Pet Ptarmigan — An Eskimo story
Nov. 29 — Oliver and his Flute
Dec. 6 — The Two Peters — Christmas customs
Dec. 13 — The Tree of Christ — Christmas tree
Jan. 10 — Molly and the Grandfather's Clock
Jan. 17 — Winter's Tale — A light bit of fantasy
Jan. 24 — Freddy the Friendly Miller — Verse story
Jan. 31 — Snowflakes and Sunshine — Winter poems
Feb. 7 — Mr. Featherfingers — An old harpist
Feb. 14 — A Valentine for Greta
Feb. 21 — The Blue Day — An enchanted doll
Feb. 28 — The Flycatcher and the Crow
Mar. 7 — The Egg Tree — A story for Easter

WEDNESDAY

Oct. 5, Nov. 9, Dec. 7, Jan. 11, Feb. 8, Mar. 8 — QUESTION MARK TRAIL — Natural Science — Grades IV - VI

Oct. 5 — The Clever Coyote
Nov. 9 — The Fearless Weasel
Dec. 7 — The Curious Raccoon
Jan. 11 — Chip the Chipmunk
Feb. 8 — Rusty the Red Squirrel
Mar. 8 — Review

October 12 - November 2 — ALBERTA HISTORY — Grades IV - VI

Oct. 12 — The Good Traveller (Peter Fidler)
Oct. 19 — First White Woman in the West (Marie Lagimodiere)
Oct. 26 — The Law Wears a Scarlet Coat (N.W.M.P.)
Nov. 2 — Crowfoot (Indian Statesman)

November 16 - November 30 — ALBERTANS AT WORK — Grades IV - VI

Nov. 16 — X-Ray Technician
Nov. 23 — Electrical Serviceman
Nov. 30 — Railroad Engineman

December 14 — CHRISTMAS IN ALBERTA — tape recordings from all parts of Alberta

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL SERIES

January 18 - February 1 — FOOD FROM AFAR — Grades IV - VI

Jan. 18 — Raisins
Jan. 25 — Coconuts
Feb. 1 — Olives

February 15 - March 1 — MADE IN ALBERTA — Grades IV - VI

Feb. 15 — Flour
Feb. 22 — Stramit — (Wallboard)
Mar. 1 — Paint

THURSDAY

October 6 - March 9 — SPEECH EXPLORERS — Speech training — Grades IV - VI

FRIDAY

October 7, October 21, November 4, November 25, December 9 — TIME FOR MUSIC — Grades III and IV

Oct. 7 — Time — experiencing rhythm
Oct. 21 — Tune — experiencing melody
Nov. 4 — Tone — experiencing sound quality
Nov. 25 — Together — experiencing harmony
Dec. 9 — Reviewing the four T's

Oct. 14, Oct. 28, Nov. 18, Dec. 2, Dec. 16, Jan. 20, Feb. 3, Feb. 17, Mar. 3 — ADVENTURE TIME — Grades IV - VIII

Oct. 14 — Anansi, the Spider Man — Jamaican folk tale
Oct. 28 — Many Moons — Fantasy
Nov. 18 — The Vikings — Lief the Lucky
Dec. 2 — John Ware — Negro pioneer
Dec. 16 — Pioneer Doctor — early Alberta adventure
Jan. 20 — Paul Kane — Canadian artist and adventurer
Feb. 3 — Captain Cook — the last great explorer
Feb. 17 — Selkirk — the Real Robinson Crusoe
Mar. 3 — Poetry Sketches

January 13, January 27, February 10, February 24, March 10 — YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB — Creative Writing — Grades IV - VI

Jan. 13 — Inside Looking Out
Jan. 27 — Tall Tales and True
Feb. 10 — Tidying Up and Starting A-New
Feb. 24 — Roses are Red
Mar. 10 — Seeds and Icicles

NETWORK SERIES

Heard over the following stations at two o'clock:

CBX	Alberta
CBXA	Edmonton
CFGP	Grande Prairie
CJOC	Lethbridge
CKUA	Edmonton
CKUA-FM	Edmonton
CHAT (Mon. and Fri.)	Medicine Hat

MONDAY

October 3 - March 27 — PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS — News of school broadcasts for parents

October 3 - March 27 — LISTEN AND SING — Singing and games for Grades I - III

1960-61

NETWORK SERIES

TUESDAY

October 4 - December 6; February 14 - March 14 — CURRENT EVENTS — ten minutes of news stories — Grades IV - VI

October 4 - November 1 — IN SERVICE FOR OTHERS — Grades IV - VI

Oct. 4 — Daniel Massey
Oct. 11 — George Washington Carver
Oct. 18 — Jean Henri Dunant
Oct. 25 — Fridtjof Nansen
Nov. 1 — Louis Braille

November 8 - December 6 — MYTHS — Grades V - VIII

Nov. 8 — The Strongest Man on Earth (Hercules)
Nov. 15 — Gods, Men and Monsters (Perseus)
Nov. 22 — First Men on Wings (Daedalus and Icarus)
Nov. 29 — The Mischief Makers (Loki and his children)
Dec. 6 — The Terrible Hammer (Thor)

December 13 — SPECIAL CHRISTMAS BROADCAST

January 10 - February 7 — CANADIAN SIGNPOSTS — Geography Quiz — Ten minutes preceding "Stories of the Early West" — Grades V - VIII

January 10 - February 7 — STORIES OF THE EARLY WEST — Grades V - VIII

Jan. 10 — Little Giant (Olive Knox)
Jan. 17 — Captain of the Discovery (Roderick Haig Brown)
Jan. 24 — Franklin of the Arctic (R. S. Lambert)
Jan. 31 — The Great Chief (Kerry Wood)
Feb. 7 — The Bold Heart (Josephine Phelan)

February 14 - March 14 — CURIOSITY CLUB — Grades IV - VII — Science

Feb. 14 — Follow the Birds — The Aerofoil shape in flying
Feb. 21 — Hard-A-Lee! — Water pressure on objects in motion
Feb. 28 — Land-Ho! — Centrifugal and centripetal force
Mar. 7 — Check the Rigging — The Law of Mechanical Advantage
Mar. 14 — Sun-powered — The Sun, the tremendous source of natural energy

March 21 — SPECIAL EASTER BROADCAST

WEDNESDAY

October 5 - March 22 (alternate Wednesdays) — IT'S FUN TO DRAW — Creative Art — Grades IV - VIII

Oct. 5 — Creative Flowers
Oct. 19 — Out in Space
Nov. 2 — Sounds
Nov. 16 — Masks
Nov. 30 — The Legend of the Whispering Rock
Dec. 14 — Christmas Concert
Jan. 11 — Graphics
Jan. 25 — The Princess and the Dervish
Feb. 8 — Double Designs (Bisymmetric)
Feb. 22 — Mosaics
Mar. 8 — Up the Airy Mountain
Mar. 22 — Window Shopping

October 12 - March 15 (alternate Wednesdays) — MUSIC MAKERS — appreciation and singing — Grades IV - VI

Oct. 12 — Canada First — Music Across Our Country
Oct. 26 — Climbing the Alps — Music of Switzerland and Austria
Nov. 9 — A Caribbean Cruise — Calypso Music
Nov. 23 — Sound and Music — Science of Music
Dec. 7 — Music Fills the Air — Christmas Music
Jan. 18 — Once Upon a Time — Story of the Piano
Feb. 1 — Meet the Metronome — Study of Tempo

NETWORK SERIES

- Feb. 15 — Concert in Rome — Overture and Opera
- Mar. 1 — Concert in New York — Concerto and Cadenza
- Mar. 15 — Concert in Moscow — Ballet and Suite

THURSDAY

October 6 - April 20 — LISTENING IS FUN — music appreciation — Grades VII - IX

- Oct. 6 — From Sound to Symphony
- Oct. 20 — From Largo to Presto
- Nov. 3 — From Piano to Forte
- Nov. 17 — Franz Liszt — A Man of Parts
- Dec. 1 — Paganini
- Jan. 12 — Chopin
- Jan. 26 — Vienna
- Feb. 9 — Hungary
- Feb. 23 — Germany
- Mar. 9 — Visitors from Afar
- Mar. 23 — If!
- Apr. 20 — Continuo

October 13 - April 27 — LET'S SING TOGETHER — singing — Grades VII - IX

- Oct. 13 — Boatmen Dance, Boatmen Sing
- Oct. 27 — Thee Will I Praise
- Nov. 10 — The Trumpet is Sounding
- Nov. 24 — A-Roaming
- Dec. 8 — Noel, Noel
- Jan. 19 — Sing Them Again
- Feb. 2 — Away You Rolling River
- Feb. 16 — Ruler of the Queen's Navee
- Mar. 2 — Land of the Mountains
- Mar. 16 — Merry Strains Fill the Air
- Apr. 13 — Look Seaward
- Apr. 27 — Encore

FRIDAY

September 30 - February 3 — BEHIND THE NEWS — Seven minutes of news for Junior and Senior High School

September 30 - November 4 — VOICES OF THE WILD — nature programs — Grades IV - VI

- Sept. 30 — Unbidden Guest (Black Bear)
- Oct. 7 — Sweet Singer (Song Sparrow)
- Oct. 14 — Wilderness Menace (Wolverine)
- Oct. 21 — Hazardous Journey (Salmon)
- Oct. 28 — At Home on Ice (Seal)
- Nov. 4 — Busy and Buzzing (Bee)

November 18 - December 16 — THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY STORY — Grades V - VII

- Nov. 18 — Founding the Company
- Nov. 25 — Exploring the Northwest
- Dec. 2 — The Rivals (Conflict with N.W. Company)
- Dec. 9 — Conflict on the West Coast
- Dec. 16 — The Little Emperor

January 6 - February 3 — THE CHANGING PRAIRIES — Grades IV - VII

- Jan. 6 — The Land Rush
- Jan. 13 — Wealth That Grows (Agriculture)
- Jan. 20 — Energy to Burn (Oil and Gas)
- Jan. 27 — Boom Up North (Mining)
- Feb. 3 — A Look at the Future

February 10 - March 10 — SHAKESPEARE'S JULIUS CAESAR — Grades XI - XII

NETWORK SERIES

Feb. 10 — Shakespeare and His Theatre
Feb. 17 — The Play, Julius Caesar and History
Feb. 24 — Part I (The Conspiracy)
Mar. 3 — Part II (Brutus and Anthony address the citizens)
Mar. 10 — Part III (Brutus and Cassius)
March 17 - April 28 — COMMONWEALTH ROUND-UP — Grades VI - VIII — Fifteen-minute visits to Commonwealth countries preceding "Indians of Canada"
March 17 - April 28 — INDIANS OF CANADA — Grades IV - VI
Mar. 17 — Son of the Weak One (Micmacs)
Mar. 24 — Pawis Saves His Village (Huron)
Apr. 14 — Kotah's Enemy (Chipewas)
Apr. 21 — Lobito and the Buffalo (Blackfeet)
Apr. 28 — Gedso, the Carver (Haida)
May 5 - May 26 — LET'S MAKE AN OPERA — Grades IV - VI
May 5 — Part I
May 12 — Part II
May 19 — Part III
May 26 — Part IV

SCHOOL TELEVISION

The Department of Education is actively co-operating with other provinces and the CBC in the presentation of a number of television series prepared for use in schools. In addition one project is being planned for local distribution. These are all experimental in nature and are likely to remain so for some time to come. Listed below are the series planned for the season 1960-61.

November - All Alberta CBC Network Stations — WESTERN LANDSCAPES — Tuesdays (3:00 - 3:30) — physical geography — Grades VII - IX

MAN'S NEED FOR NUMBERS — Thursdays (3:00 - 3:30) — four programs presenting the story of man's invention of numbers and systems of measurement. This series is intended for Grades VI to VIII.

January - March — National School Telecasts — Wednesdays (3:00 - 3:00) — All Alberta CBC Network Stations

PRIMARY (Grades 2-3)

1) Native Homes — Four 15-minute telecasts on different kinds of native Canadian homes — longhouses, teepees, West Coast lodge, igloo, and Eskimo summer home.

JUNIOR ELEMENTARY (Grades 4-6)

1) Animals — Four 15-minute telecasts on Canadian animals, to be filmed at the Alberta Game Farm of Al Oeming, well-known naturalist.
2) Transportation — Four 20-minute telecasts on modern forms of transportation in Canada — Boat, train, truck, airplane.

SENIOR ELEMENTARY AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

1) Current Events — Five 10-minute programs giving the background to some significant event or person in the current news.
2) Ten Minutes With — Four 10-minute interviews with outstanding Canadians.
3) Where History Was Made — Five 20-minute telecasts featuring visits to places important in Canadian history — Fort York, Confederation Hall, Chateau de Ramezay, Fort Garry, Fort Langley.

JANUARY - MARCH — Provincial School Telecasts — THIS WORLD OF OURS — WEATHER — A series of ten weekly lessons for Grade VIII Science — Unit IV. Details, including times and stations will be announced later.

Printed by L. S. WALL, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty
EDMONTON, ALBERTA
1960

1961-62

MONDAY

WORLD OF TODAY (Jr. & Sr. High)

Oct. 2
Oct. 16
Oct. 23
Oct. 30
Nov. 6
Nov. 13
Nov. 20
Nov. 27
Dec. 4
Dec. 11
Jan. 8
Jan. 15
Jan. 22
Jan. 29
Feb. 5
Feb. 12
Feb. 19
Feb. 26
Mar. 5
Mar. 12
Mar. 19
Mar. 26
Apr. 2
Apr. 9 Review Quiz

Teachers who register will receive a monthly newsletter. Occasionally the broadcasts may vary from the printed program. All changes will be announced. At least one program per month will be especially for Grades VII, VIII or IX.

Apr. 30
May 7
May 14
May 21
May 28

TUESDAY

THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR (I - IV)

Oct. 3 Jonathan and the Rainbow (books)
Oct. 10 Harvest Festival (customs)
Oct. 17—The Musical Ear Muffs (appreciation)
Oct. 24 Pik Pik Learns a Lesson (hedgehog)
Oct. 31 Trick or Treat (good deed)
Nov. 7 Belinda's New Shoes (ownership)
Nov. 14 Wendy the Worker (busy bee)
Nov. 21 Wanka's Dream (Indian boy)
Nov. 28 Millions of Cats (traditional—BBC)
Dec. 5 Sing for Christmas (carols)
Dec. 12 Two Christmases (calendar *confusion*)
Jan. 9 A New Year (puzzle over words)
Jan. 16 In a Minute Peggy (elusive time)
Jan. 23 Back to the Wilds (Eskimo's pet)
Jan. 30 Friends for Johnny (chick-a-dees)
Feb. 6 Thumbelina (Andersen—BBC)
Feb. 13 The Merry Mix-up (Valentine's Party)
Feb. 20 Spring Is Near (familiar poetry)
Feb. 27 Leapkin the Lamb (woolly tale)
Mar. 6 To Write a Song (Welsh traditions)

Tales from Other Lands (I - IV)

Mar. 13 Kalulu, the Baboon and the Bees (African)
Mar. 20 Tawaki's Climb (Maori legend)
Mar. 27 The Tower of Rehotep (Egypt)
Apr. 3 Aslaug and the Harp (Icelandic)
Apr. 10 The Children with Green Hair (English)

Stories in Music (I - IV)

May 1 Nursery Rhyme Tales (words and music)
May 8 Little Red Riding Hood (musical—BBC)
May 15—Why Cowboys Sing in Texas (American folk songs)
May 22 The Pied Piper (musical—BBC)
May 29—John Henry (American folk music)

LISTEN AND SING (I - II) (2:00)

TIME FOR MUSIC (III - IV) (2:15)

Oct. 2	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Oct. 16	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Oct. 23	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Oct. 30	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Nov. 6	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Nov. 13	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Nov. 20	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Nov. 27	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Dec. 4	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Dec. 11	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Jan. 8	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Jan. 15	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Jan. 22	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Jan. 29	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Feb. 5	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Feb. 12	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Feb. 19	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Feb. 26	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Mar. 5	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Mar. 12	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Mar. 19	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Mar. 26	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Apr. 2	Listen and Sing	Time For Music
Apr. 9	Listen and Sing	Time For Music

Current Events (Oct. 3 - Feb. 6) (IV - VI)

Storytime (III - IV)

Oct. 3	The Bell of Atri
Oct. 10	Grace Darling
Oct. 17	Moufflo
Oct. 24	John Halifax, Friend
Oct. 31	A Hallowe'en Adventure

Western Gateways (V - VI)

Nov. 7	On The Edge of An Ocean (Powell River)
Nov. 14	At The Foot of a Mountain (Trail)
Nov. 21	In The Parkland (Red Deer)
Nov. 28	On the Open Prairie (Swift Current)
Dec. 5	On The Rocks (Thompson)

Special Christmas Broadcast—Dec. 12

Myths (V - VIII)

Jan. 9	Golden Fleece
Jan. 16	The Heel and the Horse
Jan. 23	Roland the Paladin
Jan. 30	Thor in Jotunheim
Feb. 6	Excalibur

Canadian Signposts (Feb. 13 - Mar. 13) (V - VIII)

Deep Are The Roots (Citizenship) (VI - VIII)

Feb. 13	To Have and To Share
Feb. 20	The Long Road Back
Feb. 27	The Trials and the Errors
Mar. 6	The Making and Shaping: At Home
Mar. 13	The Making and Shaping: At School

Words At Work (VII - IX)

Mar. 20	Words in Poetry
Mar. 27	Words in Prose
Apr. 3	Words in Drama

Special Easter Broadcast—April 10

1961-62

WEDNESDAY

Question Mark Trail ((IV - VI)
Oct. 4 What A Wonderful Bird Is The Pelican (wildlife)
Nov. 1 No Place To Go (forests)
Dec. 6 Water Off The Duck's Back (water)
Jan. 10 How Much Wood Could A Woodchuck . . . (soil)
Feb. 7 Fly For Cover! (cover)
Mar. 7 Review

Frontier Family (IV - V)
Oct. 11 Before The Railroad Came
Oct. 18 Gowns and Gunny Bags
Oct. 25 Prairie Fire

Alberta History (V - VII)
Nov. 8 Bold Adventurer (Anthony Henday)
Nov. 15 Guide to the Mounties (Jerry Potts)
Nov. 22 The Peacemakers (Lacombe-McDougall)
Nov. 29 The Deterrents (Forts Ethier - Ostell)

Christmas in Alberta—Dec. 13

We Live in Alberta (IV - VI)
Jan. 17 Cardston—Unusual Prairie Community
Jan. 24 Hobbema—Progressive Native Centre
Jan. 31 Peace River—The Hospitable North

We Work in Alberta (IV - VI)
Feb. 14 Oilfield driller
Feb. 21 Pulpmill worker
Feb. 28 Master Farm Family

A Job for Tomorrow (Jr. & Sr. High)
Mar. 14 Apprenticeship
Mar. 21 Merchandising
Mar. 28 Office Occupations
Apr. 4 Technology
Apr. 11 Social Work

Exploring Our University (Jr. & Sr. High)
May 2 It All Begins (Counselling Services)
May 9 Too Much For One (Students' Union)
May 16 Many Splendors (Arts and Science)
May 23 Perpetuating the Task (Education)
May 30 Builders of Things (Engineering)

IT'S FUN TO DRAW (IV - VI)

Oct. 4 Bubbles
Oct. 18 Modelling
Nov. 1 Millions of Cats
Nov. 15 Writing Patterns
Nov. 29 Jack Be Nimble
Dec. 13 Printed Patterns
Jan. 17 Winter Travel
Jan. 31 Joseph and His Brethren
Feb. 14 Jungle
Feb. 28 Finger-Painting
Mar. 14 Horse-Show
Mar. 28 The Gypsies
Apr. 11 Mary, Mary Quite Contrary

MUSIC MAKERS (V - VI)

Oct. 11 Music From The Plains
Oct. 25 Music From The Foothills
Nov. 8 Music From The Mountains
Nov. 22 Music For The Season
Dec. 6 Music For Christmas
Jan. 10 The Days of Our Youth—Family
Jan. 24 The Days of Our Youth—Friends
Feb. 7 The Days of Our Youth—Bookshelf
Feb. 21 Music We Make Together—Band
Mar. 7 Music We Make Together—Orchestra
Mar. 21 Music We Make Together—Choir
Apr. 4 Review

THURSDAY

SPEECH EXPLORERS (IV - VI)

Oct. 5
Oct. 12
Oct. 19
Oct. 26
Nov. 2
Nov. 9
Nov. 16
Nov. 23
Nov. 30
Dec. 7
Dec. 14
Jan. 11
Jan. 18
Jan. 25
Feb. 1
Feb. 8
Feb. 15
Feb. 22
Mar. 1
Mar. 8

In order to get the most out of the broadcasts each student should have a copy of "Speech Explorers" booklet. Use the Registration and Order Form to order enough copies for your class.

The Author Speaks (Jr. & Sr. High)

Mar. 15	Red River and More (J. W. Chalmers)
Mar. 22	Alberta Adventures (Iris Allan)
Mar. 29	Trails of Adventure (Kerry Wood)
Apr. 5	Hearth, Home, Country (B. V. Cormack)
Apr. 12	Indian Lore (D. L. King)

Drama for Juniors (Jr. High)

May 3	Barnstorming In The Middle Ages
May 10	Production Then and Now
May 17	The Actor Prepares
May 24	Let's Improvise
May 31	The Play's The Thing

FRIDAY

Men Who Found Out (VII - IX)

Oct. 6	Pasteur Disproves a Theory (a scientific method)
Oct. 20	Plants, Animals, Rocks (G. Cuvier)
Nov. 3	The Greeks Honor Their Thinkers (Archimedes)
Nov. 17	Galileo Tries Things Out (Theories and Life)
Dec. 1	Scientists Find New Tools (Torricelli)

Men of the Middle Ages (VI - XI)

Oct. 13	Garth the Swineherd (life of a serf)
Oct. 27	Trial by Fire (law)
Nov. 10	Herdman Finds a New World (education)
Nov. 24	Dick and Sir Richard (guilds)

Adventure Time (V - IX)

Dec. 8	New World Adventure (John Cabot—BBC)
Dec. 15	Sir Walter Raleigh (John Buchan's Book)
Jan. 19	Trail to the Unknown Sea (A. McKenzie)
Jan. 26	The Golden Trail (Pierre Berton's book)
Feb. 9	On the Trail (pioneer prairie author)
Feb. 16	Woman of Courage (Peace River pioneer)
Mar. 2	Winged Words (poetry readings)

Young Writers' Club (IV - VI)

Jan. 12	Frost on the Cake
Feb. 2	Sweeter Things To Come
Feb. 23	Right Around Home
Mar. 9	Tales from the Wind

Our Democratic Heritage (VII - XII) (actuality)

Mar. 16	House of Lords (UKIO)
Mar. 23	Party System in Britain (UKIO)
Mar. 30	How a Bill Becomes Law (UKIO)
Apr. 6	British House of Commons (UKIO)
Apr. 13	Constitutional Monarchy (UKIO)

Geography for Moderns (VII - XII)

May 4	The Capital City (Moscow)
May 11	The Ancient City of Samarkand
May 18	The Red Sea Coast (Arabia)
May 25	The Mixing of Past and Present (Egypt)
June 1	Area of Turmoil (French North Africa)

LISTENING IS FUN (VII - IX)

Oct. 5 Sir Thomas Beecham
Oct. 19 Rhythm
Nov. 2 Rhythm Patterns
Nov. 16 The Rhythm Team
Nov. 30 Wizards of the Waltz
Dec. 14 The Time for Carols
Jan. 18 Forward March
Feb. 1 Masters of the March
Feb. 15 Imitative Rhythms
Mar. 1 National Rhythms
Mar. 15 Rhythm of the Range
Mar. 29 Power Plant
Apr. 12 Coda

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Oct. 12 All Hands on Deck
Oct. 26 Home of the Beaver
Nov. 9 The March of Days
Nov. 23 Play on Your Harp
Dec. 7 The Three Kings
Jan. 11 A Merry Life
Jan. 25 The Fiddler's Ready
Feb. 8 Louisiana Bound
Feb. 22 Sea Roads
Mar. 8 Round and Round
Mar. 22 The Birds' Roundelay
Apr. 5 Encore

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Oct. 13 Raider and Trickster (Fox)
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Nov. 10 Mountain Cat (Cougar)

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Nov. 17 Rebellion at York (W. L. Mackenzie)
Nov. 24 Canada Becomes a Nation (J. A. McDonald)
Dec. 1 The C. P. R. (Sir William Van Horne)
Dec. 8 Canada Comes of Age (Sir Wilfrid Laurier)
Dec. 15 The Conscience of Parliament (J. S. Woodsworth)

Christmas Carol Program—Dec. 22

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Jan. 5 We Have Wheat
Jan. 12 How Much is Too Much?
Jan. 19 Food From The Sea
Jan. 26 Canada's Dairy
Feb. 2 What Do You Think?

Shakespeare's Macbeth (Sr. High)

Feb. 9 Why Does Macbeth Commit Murder?
Feb. 16 Lady Macbeth
Feb. 23 The Play — Part I
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Mar. 9 The Play — Part III

Finding Out About Music (VI - X)

Mar. 16 Sound and Music
Mar. 23 Rhythm
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Apr. 6 Form in Music
Apr. 13 The Creative Process in Music

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May 4 England
May 11 Tanganyika
May 18 New Zealand
May 25 Ceylon

Canadian Reporter (VI - VIII) (fifteen minutes)

May 4 The Canadian Bill of Rights
May 11 The Atomic Reactor at Chalk River
May 18 The Theatre at Stratford
May 25 The New Microwave Network

1962-63

The Provincial Series are heard over a group of independent Alberta radio stations. The Network Series are released over a network of Alberta stations affiliated with the CBC at 2:00 p.m. each school day.

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We Work In Alberta — 3
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Ways West — 6
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Geography for Moderns — 5
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Oct. — Apr.

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Tuesdays — **Current Events** — 15
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Discoveries In Words — 5
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CKUA ONLY

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Tuesdays — **Stories in Music** — I - IV
Wednesdays — **New Fields to Conquer** — Jr. & Sr. High
Thursdays — **Drama For Juniors** — Jr. & Sr. High
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Provincial series broadcast by CKUA, October 2 to April 5, each school morning 11:00 to 11:15 a.m.

These programs will be available on tape following the broadcasts.

Send blank tapes with your orders to Audio Visual Services Branch, Department of Education, Edmonton.

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Alberta Series	Let's Read and Listen	Language/Literature (2 - 3) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Jan. 4 - Jan. 25	48
	Stories of the Pioneers	Social Studies (4) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 5 - Nov. 2	83
	Faces of Canada	Social Studies (4 - 6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Nov. 9 - Dec. 14	86
	The Very First Albertans	Social Studies (4 - 6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Mar. 1 - Mar. 15	89
	Ancient Aztecs	Social Studies (6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Mar. 22 - Apr. 5	99
	Listen and Sing	Music (1 - 2) CBC	Oct. 19 - May 17	64
Tuesday	Question Mark Trail	Science (4 - 6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 6 - Apr. 6	77
Alberta Series	Pollution Around Us	Science (5 and up) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 13 - Mar. 30	80
Western	Voices Part 1	Language/Literature (1 - 3) CBC	Oct. 13 - Oct. 27	46
Regional Series	Listen and Tell	Language/Literature (2 - 3) CBC	Apr. 20 - May 25	49
	The Third Lamb	Christmas Program (Elementary) CBC	Dec. 15	108
	Where Does Your Friend Live	Social Studies (3) CBC	Feb. 2 - Feb. 23	82
	Une Chanson	French (3) CBC	Feb. 2 - Feb. 23	14
	What's The Big Idea	Science (4 - 6) CBC	Oct. 13 - Oct. 27	78
	Easter Program	(4 - 6) CBC	Mar. 30	108
	Current Events	Current Events (6 and up) CBC	Apr. 20 - May 25	12
	Communities West	Social Studies (5 - 8) CBC	Jan. 5 - Jan. 26	96
	From Cave to Castle	Social Studies (6 - 8) CBC	Mar. 2 - Mar. 23	104
	Our Ever Changing Language	Language/Literature (5 - 6) CBC	Nov. 3 - Dec. 8	59
Wednesday Alberta Series	It's Up To You	Guidance (Elementary Guidance) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 14 - Apr. 7	16
	Speech Explorers	Language/Literature (4 - 6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 7 - Mar. 31	50
Western	All Join In	Music (3 - 4) CBC	Oct. 14 - May 26	67
Regional Series	It's Fun to Draw	Art (4 - 8) CBC	Oct. 21 - May 19	10

1970-71

Day	Series Title	Subject and Grade Level	Dates	Page
Thursday Alberta Series	Voices Part 1	Language/Literature (1 - 3) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Nov. 12 - Nov. 26	46
	Young Writers' Club.	Language/Literature (4 - 6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 1 - Apr. 8	55
	The Sound Is Now	Language/Literature (4 - 6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 8 - Oct. 29	51
	Voices Part 2	Language/Literature (4 - 6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Jan. 14 - Jan. 28	47
	Men Who Came West	Social Studies (4 - 7) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Mar. 11 - Apr. 1	92
	World of Allusion	Language/Literature (9 - 12) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Feb. 11 - Feb. 25	62
	Christmas in Alberta	General CKUA and CHEC-FM	Dec. 10 - Dec. 17	108
Western Regional Series	Let's Sing Together	Music (5 - 6) CBC	Nov. 12 - May 27	68
	Musical Notebook	Music (5 - 8) CBC	Oct. 15 - May 20	72
Friday Alberta Series	Magic Door	Language/Literature (1 - 3) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 2 - Apr. 2	31
National Series	Say Me A Poem-Song	Language/Literature (1 - 3) CBC	Jan. 29 - Feb. 12 May 14 - May 28	41
	The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe	Language/Literature (1 - 3) CBC	Jan. 29 - Feb. 12 May 14 - May 28	45
	How Do You Say "Hello?" (Africa)	Social Studies (5 - 7) CBC	Oct. 16 - Feb. 19	106
	Kids Today	Guidance (5 - 7) CBC	Jan. 8 - Jan. 22 Apr. 23 - May 7	28
	There's Fame in a Name	Language/Literature (5 - 7) CBC	Jan. 8 - Jan. 22 Apr. 23 - May 7	62
	Destination Moon	Science (5 - 8) CBC	Nov. 27 - Dec. 11 Mar. 19 - Apr. 2	79
	Colourful Canadians	Social Studies (5 - 8) CBC	Nov. 27 - Dec. 11 Mar. 19 - Apr. 2	95
	A Doll's House	Drama (10 - 12) CBC	Nov. 6 - Nov. 30 Feb. 26 - Mar. 12	13
	Christmas Carol Special	General CBC	Dec. 18	108

1971-72

DAY	SERIES TITLE	SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL	DATES
Monday	Today's Mounties	Social Studies (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 4 - Nov. 1
Alberta Series	Junior Studio	Art (1-3) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Nov. 8 - Dec. 13
	Let's Read and Listen	Language/Literature (2-3) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Jan. 3 - Feb. 28
	The Bushmen: Hunters of the Desert	Social Studies (6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Mar. 6 - Mar. 27
	News from the Department of Education		
	Listen and Sing	Music (1-2) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 26 - May 15
Tuesday	Question Mark Trail	Science (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 5 - Mar. 21
Alberta Series	Science Activities — Outdoors and Indoors	Science (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 12 - Mar. 28
Western Regional	World of Friends	Social Studies (1-3) CBC	Oct. 26 - Nov. 16
Series	Une Chanson	French (1st year French) CBC	Oct. 26 - Nov. 16
	Life and Literature	Language/Literature (9-12) CBC	Nov. 23 - Dec. 14
	Communities West	Social Studies (5-8) CBC	Jan. 4 - Feb. 1
	A Time for Joy	Language/Literature (1-3) CBC	Feb. 8 - Mar. 21
	They Dared to be Different	Social Studies (4-8) CBC	Mar. 7 - Apr. 18
	Current Events	Current Events (6 and up) CBC	Feb. 8 - Mar. 21
	What do You think?	Language/Literature (4-6) CBC	Apr. 25 - May 23
Wednesday	Speech Explorers	Language/Literature (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 6 - Mar. 22
Alberta Series	It's Up to You	Guidance (Elementary) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 13 - Mar. 29
Western Network	All Join In	Music (3-4) CBC	Oct. 27 - May 24
Series	It's Fun to Draw	Art (4-8) CBC	Nov. 3 - May 17

1971–72

Thursday Alberta Series	Young Writers' Club	Language/Literature (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 7 - Mar. 30
	Pioneer Settlers and Settlements	Social Studies (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 14 - Oct. 23
	Western Explorers	Social Studies (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Nov. 18 - Nov. 25
	Christmas in Alberta	Special Programs (General) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Dec. 9 - Dec. 16
	World of Allusion	Language/Literature (9-12) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Jan. 13 - Jan. 27
	The Romance of Canada's Arctic Islands	Social Studies (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Feb. 10 - Feb. 24
	The Sound Is Now	Language/Literature (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Mar. 9 - Mar. 30
Western Network Series	Let's Sing Together	Music (5-7) CBC	Oct. 28 - May 18
	Musical Notebook	Music (6-8) CBC	Nov. 4 - Mar. 16
	The Mirror of Music	Music (7-9) CBC	Apr. 13 - May 15
Friday Alberta Series	Magic Door	Language/Literature (1-3) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 1 - Mar. 24
National Series	Pollution	Social Studies (Junior-Senior High) CBC	Oct. 29 (R. Apr. 14)
	The Stratford Festival Theatre — Volpone	Drama (9-12) CBC	Nov. 5 - Nov. 19 (R. Feb. 18 - Mar. 3)
	The Novel	Language/Literature (9-12) CBC	Nov. 26 - Dec. 10 (R. Mar. 10 - Mar. 24)
	Christmas Special	Special Programs (General) CBC	Dec. 17
	Follow the Leaders	Social Studies (5-7) CBC	Jan. 7 - Jan. 21 (R. Apr. 21 - May 5)
	The Dog Who Wouldn't Be	Language/Literature (3-5) CBC	Jan. 28 - Feb. 11 (R. May 12 - May 26)

1972–73

DAY	SERIES TITLE	SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL	DATE
Monday Alberta Series	Let's Read and Listen	Language/Literature (2-3) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 2 - Oct. 30
	News from the Department of Education	General CBC	Oct. 16 - May 14
	Magic Tunes	Music (1-2) CBC	Oct. 16 - May 14
	Junior Studio	Art (2-3) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Nov. 6 - Nov. 27
	Emily Carr	Social (3-5) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Dec. 4 - Dec. 11
	Western Canadian Artists	Art (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Jan. 8 - Jan. 22
	Latin America — The Fight for Tomorrow	Social (6-8) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Jan 29 - Feb. 12
	The Way of the Writer	Language/Literature (5-7) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Feb. 19 - Feb. 26
	The Masai: Herders of the Plains	Social (6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Mar. 5 - Mar. 26
Tuesday Alberta Series Western Regional Series	Question Mark Trail	Science (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 3 - Mar. 27
	Science We Do	Science (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 10 - Mar. 20
	Happening Is . . .	Current Events (6-up) CBC	Oct. 17 - Dec. 12
	Canadian on a Kibbutz	Social (6-up) CBC	Oct. 17 - Nov. 7
	You Are What You Eat	Social (6-up) CBC	Nov. 14 - Dec. 12
	Here's Our Story	Language/Literature (1-3) CBC	Jan. 9 - Feb. 6
	Tales of the Mounties	Social (4-6) CBC	Jan. 9 - Feb. 6
	Communities West	Social (5-8) CBC	Feb. 13 - Mar. 6
	Shape of a Story	Language/Literature (6-9) CBC	Mar. 13 - Apr. 3
	Wing Yip's First Easter	Special (5-8) CBC	Apr. 10
	Nissale (my brother)	Social (4-6) CBC	May 1 - May 22
Wednesday Alberta Series Western Network Series	It's Up to You	Guidance (Elementary/Opportunity) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 4 - Mar. 21
	Speech Explorers	Language/Literature, Drama (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 11 - Mar. 28
	Studio West	Art (4-6) CBC	Oct. 18 - May 23
	All Join In	Music (3-4) CBC	Oct. 25 - May 16

1972-73

Thursday **Alberta Series**	Young Writers' Club	Language/Literature (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 5 - Mar. 1
Western Network Series	The First Ukrainian Settlers	Social (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 12 - Oct. 26
	Let's Sing Together	Music (5-8) CBC	Oct. 19 - May 17
	Listening to Music	Music (Primary/Elementary) CBC	Oct. 26 - May 24
	The First Canadian Farmers	Social (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Nov. 9 - Nov. 30
	Christmas in Alberta	Special (General) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Dec. 14 - Dec. 21
	The McDougall Women	Social (5-7) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Jan. 11 - Jan. 25
	Let Them Live	Social (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Feb. 8 - Feb. 22
	French Dramas	French (Junior High) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Mar. 8 - Mar. 29
Friday **Alberta Series**	Magic Door	Language/Literature (1-3) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 6 - Mar. 30
National Series	Consumerism and the Youth Market	General (Senior High) CBC	Oct. 27
	The Bias of Culture	Social (Junior High) CBC	Nov. 3 - Nov. 17
	A Walk Out of the World	Language/Literature (3-5) CBC	Nov. 24 - Dec. 8
		(Repeated)	Mar. 16 - Mar. 30
	Indian Legends	Language/Literature (1-3) CBC	Nov. 24 - Dec. 8
		(Repeated)	Mar. 16 - Mar. 30
	Christmas Carol Concert	Special (General) CBC	Dec. 15
	Is It Right? Is It Wrong?	Social Guidance (7-9) CBC	Jan. 12 - Feb. 16
		(Repeated)	Apr. 6 - May 25
	Northern Adventurers	Social (4-6) CBC	Jan. 12 - Jan. 26
		(Repeated)	Apr. 6 - May 4
	I Met Myself One Day	Social (1-3) CBC	Feb. 2 - Feb. 16
		(Repeated)	May 11 - May 25

1973–74

DAY	SERIES TITLE	SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL	DATE
Monday	The Political Process	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 1 - 29
Alberta Series	Education News	General CBC	Oct. 15 - May 27
	Magic Tunes	Music (1-2) CBC	Oct. 15 - May 27
	Junior Studio	Art Primary CKUA and CHEC-FM	Nov. 5 - Dec. 17
	Rails to the Rescue	Social Studies (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Jan. 7 - Jan. 28
	Within These Walls: Part 1 — Scenes from Edmonton's Past	Social Studies (5 and up) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Feb. 4 - Feb. 25
	Man: Destroyer or Preserver	Social Studies (5-8) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Mar. 4 - Apr. 8
Tuesday	Kis-Ke-Yem-So	Social Studies (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 2 - Apr. 9
Alberta Series	Question Mark Trail	Science (3-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 2 - Apr. 2
(CKUA & CHEC-FM)	Inventive Movement	Physical Education (7-9) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 9 - Apr. 9
Western Regional	Information Package	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.) CBC	Oct. 16 - Nov. 13
Series (CBC)	A Time for Joy	Language/Literature (1-3) CBC	Nov. 20 - Dec. 11
	Kabloona	Social Studies (5-8) CBC	Jan. 8 - Feb. 5
	Ancient Aztecs	Social Studies (6 and up) CBC	Feb. 12 - Feb. 26
	Canada in Print	Social Studies (6 and up) CBC	Mar. 5 - Apr. 2
	Communities West	Social Studies (5-8) CBC	Apr. 23 - May 14
	A Quest for Peace	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.) CBC	May 21 - May 28
Wednesday	Explore, Express	Language/Literature (4-6) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 3 - Apr. 10
Alberta Series (CKUA & CHEC-FM)	It's Up to You	Guidance (Elementary & Opp.) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Oct. 10 - Apr. 3
Western Network	All Join In	Music (3-4) CBC	Oct. 17 - May 22
Series (CBC)	Studio West	Art (4-6) CBC	Oct. 24 - May 29
Thursday Alberta Series	Indian Art from Nature	Art (4-6) CKUA (10:45 a.m.) & CHEC-FM (11:00 a.m.)	Oct. 4 - Nov. 1

1973–74

Thursday **Alberta Series** **(CKUA & CHEC-FM)** **Western Network** **Series (CBC)**	**Sassy and Her Friends**	Language/Literature (1-3) CKUA (10:45 a.m. & CHEC-FM (11:00 a.m.)	Nov. 8 - Jan. 10
	Paper Promises	Social Studies (7 and up) CKUA (10:45 a.m.) & CHEC-FM (11:00 a.m.)	Jan. 17 - Feb. 7
	Half Breed History	Social Studies (7 and up) CKUA (10:45 a.m.) & CHEC-FM (11:00 a.m.)	Feb. 14 - Mar. 7
	Native Albertans	Social Studies (4-6) CKUA (10:45 a.m.) & CHEC-FM (11:00 a.m.)	Mar. 14 - Apr. 11
	Young Writers' Club	Language/Literature (4-6) CKUA & CHEC-FM	Oct. 4 - Apr. 11
	Pioneer Communities	Social Studies (4-6) CKUA & CHEC-FM	Oct. 11 - Oct. 25
	Let's Sing Together	Music (5-8) CBC	Oct. 18 - May 30
	Listening to Music	Music (Primary & Elem.) CBC	Oct. 25 - May 23
	Maoris of New Zealand	Social Studies (6 and up) CKUA & CHEC-FM	Nov. 8 - Nov. 29
	Christmas in Alberta	Special (General) CKUA and CHEC-FM	Dec. 13 - Dec. 20
	Alberta's Water Resources	Social Studies (4-6) CKUA & CHEC-FM	Jan. 17 - Jan. 31
	Faces of Alberta	Social Studies (3-5) CKUA & CHEC-FM	Feb. 14 - Mar. 28
Friday **Alberta Series** **(CKUA & CHEC-FM)** **National Series (CBC)**	**Magic Door**	Language/Literature (1-3) CKUA & CHEC-FM	Oct. 5 - Apr. 5
	Life & Times of Mao Tse-Tung	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.) CBC	Nov. 2 - Nov. 16
	Coping with Leisure	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.) CBC	Nov. 2 - Nov. 16
	Frontiers to Challenge	Science (6 and up) CBC	Nov. 23 - Dec. 7 repeated May 17 - May 31
	Christmas Carol Concert	Special (General) CBC	Dec. 14
	Pirate's Island	Language/Literature (3-5) CBC	Jan. 11 - Feb. 1
	How Will I Know It's Me	Language/Literature (1-3) CBC	Jan. 11 - Feb. 1
	Student Magazine	Current Events (Jr./Sr.) CBC	Feb. 8 - Mar. 8
	Minnow on the Say	Language/Literature (3-5) CBC	Mar. 15 - Apr. 5
	Meet Mr. Metre!	Science (1-3) CBC	Mar. 15 - Apr. 5
	Geoffrey Chaucer's Canterbury Tales	Language/Literature (Jr./Sr.) CBC	Apr. 26 - May 10

1974-75

DAY	SERIES TITLE	SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL	DATE
MONDAY	Story of Canada	Social Studies (5-8)	Oct. 7 - Nov. 25
Alberta Series	Tales of the Mounties	Social Studies (3-6)	Dec. 2 - Dec. 16
CKUA and CJPR	Alternatives: Group Living	Social Studies (6 and up)	Jan. 6 - Jan. 27
	Posters for the Mind	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.)	Feb. 3 - Mar. 24
Alberta Series	Education News	Special (General)	Oct. 21 - May 5
CBC	Magic Tunes	Music (1-2)	Oct. 21 - May 26
TUESDAY	Question Mark Trail	Nature Science (3-6)	Oct. 1 - Mar. 18
Alberta Series	Do You Hear the Sounds	Language/Literature (1-3)	Oct. 8 - Nov. 5
CKUA and CJPR	How About a Story	Language/Literature (4-6)	Nov. 19 - Dec. 17
	Junior Studio	Art (1-3)	Jan. 14 - Mar. 25
Native Series	The Redcoats and the Redmen	Social Studies (6 and up)	Oct. 1 - Oct. 29
CKUA	Paper Promises	Social Studies (7 and up)	Nov. 5 - Nov. 26
10:45 - 11:00 a.m.	Half Breed History	Social Studies (7 and up)	Dec. 3 - Jan. 7
	Indian Legends	Language/Literature (4-6)	Jan. 14 - Feb. 4
	Indian Art From Nature	Art (4-6)	Feb. 11 - Mar. 11
	The Family Way	Social Studies (6 and up)	Mar. 18 - Apr. 15
Western Regional	A Time for Joy	Language/Literature (1-3)	Oct. 15 - Nov. 12
Series	The Metis of Western Canada	Social Studies (4-6)	Nov. 19 - Dec. 10
CBC	Communities West	Social Studies (5-8)	Jan. 7 - Jan. 28
	Propaganda: Information and the Media	Social Studies (5-7)	Feb. 4 - Feb. 25
	Women of the West	Social Studies (5-8)	Mar. 4 - Mar. 18
	Listen Here!	Language/Literature (6-8)	Apr. 4 - Apr. 29
	The Political Process	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.)	May 6 - May 13
	The Quest for Peace	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.)	May 20 - May 27
WEDNESDAY	Explore, Express	Language/Literature (4-6)	Oct. 2 - Mar. 19
Alberta Series	It's Up to You	Guidance (Elem./Opp.)	Oct. 9 - Mar. 26

1974-75

DAY	SERIES TITLE	SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL	DATE
Western Network CBC	All Join In	Music (3-4)	Oct. 16 - May 28
	Studio West	Art (4-6)	Oct. 23 - May 21
THURSDAY Alberta Series CKUA and CJPR	Young Writers' Club	Language/Literature (4-6)	Oct. 3 - Mar. 6
	The Middle East: From War to War	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.)	Oct. 10 - Oct. 31
	Settling	Social Studies (4-6)	Nov. 14 - Nov. 28
	Christmas in Alberta	Special (General)	Dec. 12 - Dec. 19
	Like I Mean . . .	Language/Literature (9-12)	Jan. 16 - Jan. 30
	Celina's World	Social Studies (4-6)	Feb. 13 - Mar. 27
Native Series CKUA 10:45 - 11:00 a.m.	Sassy and Her Friends	Social Studies (1-3)	Oct. 3 - Nov. 21
	Native Albertans	Social Studies (4-6)	Nov. 28 - Feb. 13
	Sassy's Spring Surprises	Social Studies (1-3)	Feb. 20 - Apr. 17
Western Network CBC	Listening to Music	Music (5-8)	Oct. 17 - May 29
	Let's Sing Together	Music (5-8)	Oct. 24 - May 22
FRIDAY Alberta Series CKUA and CJPR	Magic Door	Language/Literature (1-3)	Oct. 4 - Mar. 21
National Series CBC	The Boy Who Came with Cartier	Social Studies (4-6 and up)	Oct. 18
	Why Law? Why Order?	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.)	Oct. 25 - Nov. 15
	Understanding Your Government	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.)	Nov. 22 - Dec. 13
	Christmas Carols	Special (General)	Dec. 20
	Concepts of Economics	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.)	Jan. 10 - Jan. 24
	Comparative Democratic Systems	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.)	Jan. 31 - Feb. 14
	Student Magazine	Social Studies (Jr./Sr.)	Feb. 21 - Mar. 21
	The Matter of the Metre	Mathematics (4-6)	Apr. 11 - May 9
	Inuit Legends	Social Studies (3-5)	Apr. 11 - May 9
	Honor Bound	Language/Literature (3-6)	May 16 - May 30
	The Face in the Mirror	Social Studies (1-3)	May 16 - May 30

1975–76

DAY	SERIES TITLE	SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL	DATE
MONDAY	The Matter of the Metre	Mathematics (4-6)	Sept. 29 - Nov. 3
Alberta Series	Our Solar System	Science (Primary Grades)	Nov. 10 - Dec. 8
CKUA and CJPR	The Native and His God	Social Studies (5-8)	Dec. 15 - Feb. 2
	Tradition vs Change	Social Studies (Jr./Sr. High)	Feb. 9 - Mar. 1
	Salt in the Porridge	Social Studies (4 - 6)	Mar. 8 - Apr. 12
Alberta Series	Write On!	Special (1-6)	Oct. 20 - May 17
CBC	Magic Tunes	Music (1-3)	Oct. 20 - May 17
TUESDAY	Question Mark Trail	Science (3-6)	Sept. 30 - Apr. 6
Alberta Series	Explore, Express	Language/Literature (4-6)	Oct. 7 - Apr. 13
CKUA and CJPR			
The Native Way			
CKUA			
10:45 - 11:00 a.m.	Kis-Ko-Yom-So	Social Studies (4-6)	Sept. 30 - Dec. 18
	Blood Brothers	Social Studies (4-6)	Jan. 6 - 27
	Sassy's Power Struggle	Social Studies (1-4)	Feb. 3 - Mar. 23
	Natives in Action	Social Studies (6 and up)	Apr. 6 - Apr. 13
Western Regional	Rails to the Rescue	Social Studies (4-6)	Oct. 14 - Nov. 4
Series	Discovering Our Environment	Social Studies (1-3)	Nov. 18 - Feb. 3
CBC	Grafts on the Maple	Social Studies (4-6)	Nov. 18 - Feb. 3
	The Indian, The White Man, And Us	Social Studies (Jr./Sr. High)	Feb. 10 - Feb. 17
	Flight Into Other Worlds	Language/Literature (3-5)	Feb. 24 - Mar. 16
	Communities West	Social Studies (5-8)	Mar. 23 - Apr. 13
	What's So Funny? A Study of Humour	Language/Literature (7-10)	Apr. 27 - May 25
WEDNESDAY	Posters For The Mind	Social Studies (Jr./Sr. High)	Oct. 1 - Jan. 21
Alberta Series	It's Up To You	Special Education (Special Ed. & Elem.)	Oct. 8 - Apr. 7

1975-76

CKUA and CJPR	Struggle For Survival	Social Studies (Jr./Sr. High)	Feb. 4 - Apr. 14
Western Network	All Join In	Music (3-4)	Oct. 15 - May 19
CBC	Studio West	Art (4-6)	Oct. 22 - May 26
THURSDAY	Young Writers' Club	Language/Literature (4-6)	Oct. 2 - Apr. 1
Alberta Series	What Goes Into a Short Story	Language/Literature (Jr./Sr. High)	Oct. 9 - Oct. 30
CKUA and CJPR	Meet Mr. Metre	Mathematics (1-3)	Nov. 13 - Nov. 27
	Words	Language/Literature (Jr./Sr. High)	Nov. 13 - Nov. 27
	Christmas in Alberta	Special (General)	Dec. 11 - Dec. 18
	Lonely Prairie Cairns	Social Studies (4-6)	Jan. 15 - Jan. 29
	The Lonely Office	Social Studies (5-8)	Feb. 12 - Feb. 26
	How About A Story	Language/Literature (5-8)	Mar. 11 - Apr. 15
The Native Way	Friends of Native People	Social Studies (6 and up)	Oct. 2 - Oct. 23
CKUA	Indian Chiefs in Alberta History	Social Studies (4 and up)	Oct. 30 - Jan. 15
10:45 - 11:00 a.m.	Survival Against the Wilderness	Social Studies (4 and up)	Jan. 22 - Feb. 19
	Turnabout History	Social Studies (4 and up)	Feb. 26 - Mar. 18
	Natives In Action	Social Studies (6 and up)	Mar. 25 - Apr. 8
Western Network	Listening to Music	Music (5-8)	Oct. 16 - May 27
CBC	Let's Sing Together	Music (5-8)	Oct. 23 - May 20
FRIDAY	Magic Door	Language/Literature (1-3)	Oct. 3 - Apr. 9
Alberta Series			
CKUA and CJPR			

1976–77

DAY	SERIES TITLE	SUBJECT AND GRADE LEVEL	DATE
MONDAY Alberta Series CKUA and CJPR	Lulu's Diary	Social Studies (4-6)	Oct. 4 - Nov. 1
	Hotels and Stopping Houses	Social Studies (4-6)	Nov. 8 - Nov. 29
	Albertans All	Social Studies (4-6)	Dec. 6 - Jan. 31
	A Joyful Time	Language/Literature (1-3)	Feb. 7 - Feb. 21
	Super Sam	Science (1-3)	Feb. 28 - Apr. 4
Alberta Series CBC	The Boy Who Came With Cartier	Special (4-6 and up)	Oct. 18
	Write On!	Special (General)	
	Write On! Brings Write Off!	Special (General)	May 16
	Magic Tunes	Music (1-2)	Oct. 25 - May 9
TUESDAY Alberta Series CKUA and CJPR	Question Mark Trail	Science (3-6)	Oct. 5 - Mar. 22
	Explore, Express	Language/Literature (4-6)	Oct. 12 - Apr. 5
The Native Way CKUA 10:45 - 11:00 a.m.	Survival in the Wilderness	Social Studies (4-6)	Oct. 5 - Nov. 2
	Indian Art From Nature	Social Studies (4-6)	Nov. 9 - Nov. 30
	Indian Chiefs in Alberta History	Social Studies (4 and up)	Dec. 7 - Jan. 18
	Blood Brothers	Social Studies (4-6)	Jan. 25 - Feb. 15
	Sassy's Power Struggle	Social Studies (1-4)	Feb. 22 - Apr. 26
Western Regional Series	A Time For You	Language/Literature (1-3)	Oct. 12 - Nov. 9
	Looking at Women! Literary Images	Language/Literature (Jr./Sr. High)	Nov. 16 - Dec. 14
	Getting Into Science	Science (4-6)	Jan. 4 - Feb. 1
	Soundscape, Or Did You Wash Your Ears Today?	Language/Literature (1-3)	Jan. 4 - Feb. 1
	Like I Mean . . . '77	Language/Literature (Jr./Sr. High)	Feb. 8 - Feb. 22
	Western Profiles	Social Studies (4-8)	Mar. 1 - Mar. 22
	Communities West	Social Studies (5-8)	Mar. 29 - Apr. 26
	Of Parties, Politics and People	Social Studies (Jr./Sr. High)	May 3 - May 24

1976-77

WEDNESDAY	It's Up To You	Special Education (Spec. Ed./Elem.)	Oct. 6 - Mar. 23
Alberta Series	Prairie Fire	Language/Literature (Jr./Sr. High)	Oct. 13 - Jan. 5
CKUA and CJPR	Junior Studio	Art (1-3)	Jan. 19 - Apr. 6
Western Network	All Join In	Music (3-4)	Oct. 20 - May 18
CBC	Studio West	Art (4-6)	Oct. 13 - May 25
THURSDAY	Young Writers' Club	Language/Literature (4-6)	Oct. 7 - Mar. 3
Alberta Series	Our Solar System	Science (1-3)	Oct. 14 - Nov. 25
CKUA and CJPR	Christmas in Alberta '76	Special (General)	Dec. 9 - Dec. 16
	The Metric Magic Show	Mathematics (3-6)	Jan. 6 - Apr. 28
	How About a Story	Language/Literature (5-8)	Feb. 10 - Feb. 24
	The Lonely Office	Social Studies (5-8)	Mar. 10 - Apr. 7
The Native Way	Lodge Tales	Social Studies (1-3)	Oct. 7 - Nov. 18
CKUA	A Tale of Two Moccasins	Social Studies (5-8)	Nov. 25 - Dec. 16
10:45 - 11:00 a.m.	Turnabout History	Social Studies (5-9)	Jan. 6 - Jan. 28
	Do You See What I See?	Social Studies (4-6)	Jan. 20 - Feb. 10
	Kis-Ke-Yem-So	Social Studies (3-6)	Feb. 17 - Mar. 10
	The Family Way	Social Studies (6 and up)	Mar. 17 - Apr. 14
Western Network	Listening to Music	Music (5-8)	Oct. 14 - May 26
CBC	Let's Sing Together	(Music 5-8)	Oct. 21 - May 19
FRIDAY	Magic Door	Language/Literature (1-3)	Oct. 8 - Apr. 1
Alberta Series			
CKUA and CJPR			
National Series	Legends of a Lost Tribe	Social Studies (1-4)	Oct. 15 - Nov. 5
	Meet Mr. Metre	Mathematics (1-3)	Oct. 15 - Nov. 5
	Mission to the Green Planet	Social Studies (4-6)	Nov. 12 - Dec. 3
	People of this Land	Social Studies (4-6)	Dec. 10 - Jan. 7
	Christmas Carols From Nova Scotia	Special (General)	Dec. 17

APPENDIX IV

ACCESS IN-SCHOOL AUDIENCE SURVEY FOR EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

ACCESS ALBERTA

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION (RE-102-77)

IN-SCHOOL AUDIENCE SURVEY FOR EDUCATIONAL BROADCASTS

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1977

SUMMARY OF MAIN RESULTS

The second comprehensive In-School Audience Survey for Educational Broadcasts was conducted with principals and teachers in all Alberta schools.* The main objectives of the survey were:

1) to determine whether the degree of utilization and acceptance of educational media materials, particularly radio and television programs, among teachers in the province has changed since the first In-School Audience Survey - January 1976;

2) to determine to what extent media related services are available to schools;

3) To determine the functions, roles, and purposes for which educational television is used by teachers.

A set of two survey forms, addressed to the principal and teachers, was sent to half of the 1,417 schools in Alberta** at the end of January, 1977, and to the remainder at the end of February, 1977. The survey was conducted during two consecutive months in order to obtain the best estimates of the true population values by minimizing any differences in patterns of utilization which might occur from month to month.

In each school the principal and 50% of the teachers selected at random by the principal according to grade levels or subject areas were asked to complete the Principal's Form and the Teacher's Form, respectively. The Principal's Form contained questions concerned primarily with: 1) the utilization of the various educational media in their school, 2) the personal opinions and his/her perceptions of teachers' opinions regarding the usefulness of the various educational media, and 3) the availability of various media related services to the school. The Teacher's Form contained questions regarding the personal utilization of the various educational media and conditions under which educational TV was integrated into the curriculum.

After the mailing of a reminder to the schools not responding by the deadline, 1070 (76%) schools returned a total of 1,052 Principal's Forms and 4,980 Teacher's Forms by the final cut-off dates. The highest rate of response among principals came from the Junior High Schools (99%) while the lowest rate of response came from principals of Elementary/Junior/Senior High schools (56%). Although Junior High schools are over-represented in terms of response rate it is unlikely that this would affect the results as these schools represent only 8% of the responding schools in the province. Little variation in the response rate from teachers occurred between the different levels of schools, the highest rate of response coming from Elementary/Junior High school teachers (56%) and the lowest coming from the Senior High schools (45%).

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*In this report, six different levels of schools are defined in Alberta as follows: 1) Elementary - grades 1-6; 2) Elementary/Junior High - grades 1-9; 3) Elementary/Junior/Senior High - grades 1-12; 4) Junior High - grades 7-9; 5) Junior/Senior High - grades 7-12; and Senior High - grades 10-12.

**List of Operating Schools in Alberta 1976-77. Operation Research Branch, Department of Education.

ALBERTA EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

It should be noted that more schools in Edmonton and Calgary responded to the survey than those schools in the remainder of the province (80% vs. 71%). However, since the total number of schools responding in both cities constitutes only 47% of the 1070 responding schools throughout the province, there is little chance that the over-representation of urban schools affected the data to a significant degree. It must also be mentioned that some differences were found in the patterns of media utilization between January and February, 1977. As no consistent pattern was evident for these differences no corrective measures, i.e., weighting, could be taken in terms of the 1976 Survey results for the purpose of comparisons between 1976 and 1977.

This summary of main results is based on the analysis of the data collected from the 1,052 principals and 4,980 teachers who responded to the survey. The basic data on the response rate and media utilization are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

PRINCIPAL'S SURVEY

Utilization of Television and Radio

- Of the 1,052 responding principals 76% indicated that educational TV was used by teachers in the school during the Fall term of 1976. The highest rate of reported educational television usage was the Elementary schools (82%) and the lowest by the Elementary/Junior High schools (66%).

- Seventy-one percent of the principals indicated that educational television was used in the schools during the month of January or February, 1977. Again the highest reported usage was in the Elementary schools with 78% affirmative responses. The lowest reported usage was in Junior/Senior High schools with 58% affirmative.

- For educational radio, 47% of the responding principals indicated that this medium was used by teachers in the school during Fall, 1976. The highest percentage of affirmative responses was received from Elementary schools (50%) while the lowest percentage came from Senior High schools (15%).

- Thirty-seven percent of the principals indicated that educational radio was used in the school during the month of January or February, 1977. Again the highest and lowest percentages of affirmative responses were received by the Elementary schools (51%) and the Senior High schools (2%), respectively.

Use of Dubbing Services by Schools

- Of the 1,052 responding principals, 15% reported the ordering of audio dubs and 30% reported the ordering of video dubs by teachers in the school during the Fall term of 1976. Although the percentage of schools ordering audio dubs during Fall 1976 is slightly lower than the figure reported in last year's study (16%) the percentage of schools ordering video dubs during the Fall of 1976 increased considerably over the percentage reported last year (23%).

- For the Fall term of 1976 the highest usage of audio dubbing services was by the Junior/Senior High schools (20%) while Senior High schools reported the highest usage of video dubbing services (48%). In the 1976 survey the Junior/Senior High schools had the highest percentage of utilization for both audio and video dubbing services (32% and 52%, respectively).

- For the month of January/February, 1977, 7% of the responding principals reported the ordering of audio dubs and 18% reported the ordering of video dubs by teachers in the schools. The figure for audio dubbing represents a slight increase over the 6% figure found from last year's survey while the figure for video dubs is considerably higher than the 12% figure found from last year's survey.

- Junior/Senior High schools and Senior High schools again had the highest proportions of schools ordering audio dubs (15%) and video dubs (29%) respectively, during the month of January or February, 1977. The Junior/Senior High schools had the highest proportion for orders for both audio and video dubbing services during January, 1976 according to last year's report (9% and 27%, respectively).

Audio-Visual Related Services Available to Teachers

- More than half of the responding schools were able to receive various services from the School Board's or District's Instructional Media Centre (i.e., loan of VTR - 61%; dubbing and/or supply of audio - 65%; dubbing and/or supply of videotape - 57%; equipment repair services - 67%; production services for television, slides, transparencies, etc. - 54%; and workshops on media usage - 52%.) All of these figures represent slight increases over last year's percentages except for the availability of workshops which decreased slightly.

- Among the six different levels of schools, Elementary/Junior/Senior High schools were the least provided by the IMC in each of the services listed (i.e., 44%, 44%, 50%, 52%, 18%, and 27%, respectively) as they were in 1976. However all services have increased for this level of school except for video dubbing which remained the same, and production services, which decreased slightly.

- Results of the survey indicate that more than half of all reporting schools have filing systems for most media items and media related publications (i.e., audio tapes - 61%; videotapes - 57%; film - 34%; filmstrips/slides - 86%; multi-media kits - 73%; ACCESS support materials - 62%; VIDEOACCESS Catalogue - 72%; Alberta School Broadcast Teacher Guides - 76%; and AV Branch Learning Resources Catalogue - 76%). Forty-one percent of responding principals indicated that a coordinator for in-service training was available.

Attitudes Towards Educational Media

- Principals were asked to indicate what they believed were the general feelings of teachers in the school regarding the usefulness of educational radio, television, film (16 mm), and filmstrips/slides in the teaching area. Of the responding principals, 48%, 83%, 90%, and 87% indicated that the general feeling of teachers was very favorable or moderately favorable for each of the four media, respectively.

- When asked to provide personal opinions regarding the usefulness of educational radio, television, film (16mm) and filmstrips/slides in the classroom/teaching area, 67%, 89%, 94%, and 91% rated their personal feeling as very favorable or moderately favorable for each of the four media, respectively. Individuals usually rate personal opinion more favorably than they rate the opinions of others on the same issue. Hence the discrepancy between the Principal's personal opinions and their perceived opinions of their teachers.

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TEACHER'S SURVEY

Utilization of Educational Radio and Television

- Of the 4,980 responding teachers, 10% used some educational radio and 33% used some educational television during the Fall term of 1976. Elementary schools had the highest proportion of teachers using both radio and television (15% and 44%, respectively), while Junior/Senior High schools had the fewest number of teachers using radio (3%) and Senior High schools had the fewest using television (20%). The overall figures represent no change from Fall, 1976 for radio (10%) but a strong increase for television from Fall 1976 (27%).

- During the month of January or February 1977, 9% of the responding teachers reported using educational radio programs on the average of 3.6 times a month (via off-air broadcast - 7% with 3.3 times per month; via audio tape replay - 4% with 2.9). Elementary schools had the highest proportion of teachers using radio (13%) while Junior High schools, Junior/Senior High schools, and Senior High schools all had the lowest (4%). These results represent slight increases over those reported in the 1976 survey.

- In the month of January or February 1977, 29% of the responding teachers used educational television on average of 3.9 times a month (via off-air broadcast - 15% used ETV on an average of 3.6 times per month; via videotape replay - 19% with 3.2). Elementary schools again had the highest proportion of teachers using ETV (39%) and Senior High schools had the lowest (16%). These results represent slight increases over the results reported in last year's survey. It should be noted that during January or February 1977 at least 14% of teachers in each level of school used ETV via videotape replay compared to 10% in January 1976.

Utilization and Acceptance of Radio and TV Programs

- Of the 4,980 responding teachers, 6% (283 teachers) wrote in the names of 427 radio programs (Alberta School Broadcasts) and 25% (1,253 teachers) wrote in the names of 1,818 TV programs (ACCESS - 1,451; Alberta School Broadcasts - 367) which they used during the month of January or February, 1977. Most of the 283 listening teachers and 1,253 viewing teachers (95% and 87%, respectively) came from the Elementary, Elementary/Junior High and Elementary/Junior/Senior High schools. This finding is reflected in the list of the top 5 radio programs and the top 10 TV programs most frequently used, all of which were designed for Elementary students, as listed below:

Name of Radio Programs	Utilization Index*	Average Rating of Programs**	% Teachers Rating "Excellent"
1. Magic Tunes (ASB)	560.9	2.75	19
2. Magic Door (ASB)	506.6	3.23	36
3. All Join In (ASB)	231.3	3.02	17
4. Question Mark Trail (ASB)	176.4	3.27	32
5. Let's Sing Together (ASB)	153.9	3.37	49
All Alberta School Broadcasts	-	3.05	27

*The utilization index represents the product of the exact number of teachers who wrote in the name of the program, the average number of programs used, and the average number of classes used.

**1 - poor, 2 - fair, 3 - good, 4 - excellent.

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Name of TV Programs	Utilization Index	Average Rating of Programs**	% of Teachers Rating "Excellent"
1. All About You (ACCESS)	2013.0	3.51	58
2. Cover to Cover (ACCESS)			
Part 1 and/or Part 2	1541.5	3.63	70
Part 1	486.1	3.58	65
Part 2	265.1	3.60	68
3. Readalong (ACCESS)	1378.4	3.70	70
4. Wordshop (ACCESS)	858.5	3.44	51
5. What's New (ASB)	817.3	3.41	50
6. Inside/Out (ACCESS)	695.5	3.57	59
7. Ripples (ACCESS)	673.4	3.12	30
8. Big Blue Marble (ACCESS)	597.9	3.25	35
9. Alberta at Work (ASB)	320.0	3.27	40
10. Jeremiah's Music Lesson (ASB)	269.0	3.06	31
All ACCESS Programs	-	3.45	54
All Alberta School Broadcasts	-	3.24	39

Utilization of Educational Film and Filmstrips/Slides

- Continuing the trend revealed in the 1976 survey, more teachers used such media as 16 mm film and filmstrips/slides than ETV or educational radio. In the month of January or February, 1977, 59% of the teachers used 16 mm film an average of 3.3 times while filmstrips/slides were used by 56% at 3.4 times. Again, Elementary schools had the highest proportion of teachers using both film and filmstrips/slides (68% and 70%, respectively) while Junior/Senior High schools had the lowest proportion for film (45%) and Senior High schools the lowest for filmstrips/slides (40%).

Opinions Regarding Usefulness of Educational Media

- Consistent with the widespread use of 16 mm film and filmstrips/slides relative to the use of educational television and radio, 75% of the responding teachers considered 16 mm film as useful, either moderately or very useful, while 72% considered filmstrip/slides useful and 47% and 15% found television and radio, respectively, useful. Elementary schools had the highest proportion of teachers who thought that 16 mm film, filmstrips/slides, and television were moderately or very useful (81%, 81%, and 59%, respectively). Elementary/Junior/Senior High schools had the highest proportion of teachers who thought radio was moderately or very useful (20%). Comparison between these results and reported usage of the various media (see Table 2) indicates that the two variables are related.

Teacher Preferences For The Use of Educational Television

- Forty-one percent of the responding teachers indicated that they preferred to use ETV for "enrichment" while 21% preferred its use as a "motivational tool", 7% for "fundamental teaching", and 1% for "individualized instruction", and 2% indicated other functions. Similar patterns were expressed by teachers in each of the six levels of schools.

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- In terms of instructional role, 50% of responding teachers preferred to use ETV in a supplemental capacity, while 10% used it for introduction of material, 8% as an "application to a specific learning objective", 4% as a "summary of the topic", and 2% for other roles. Again, similar patterns of response were exhibited by each of the six school types.

- Thirty-three percent of the responding teachers preferred to use ETV for "factual information", while 21% preferred to use the medium for "attitude development", 8% for presenting "high level conceptual information", 5% for "process skills", 1% for "motor skills", and 2% for other instructional purposes. Again, no differences in patterns occurred between the six types of schools.

- Thirty-seven percent of the responding teachers indicated that they preferred short series (2-6 programs) while 24% preferred single programs, 11% preferred medium lengthed series (7-12 programs) and 3% preferred long series (13 or more programs). Elementary, Elementary/Junior High and Elementary/Junior/Senior High schools had higher proportion of teachers who preferred short series (43%, 38%, and 39%, respectively) to single programs (16%, 18%, and 26%, respectively), while Junior High, Junior/Senior High, and Senior High schools had higher proportions of teachers who preferred single programs (36%, 32%, 38%, respectively) to short series (29%, 32%, 23%, respectively).

- Sixty percent of the responding teachers indicated they preferred to use published program support material in conjunction with in-class ETV program associated activities. The Elementary schools had the highest proportion of teachers who preferred to use such material (68%) while the Senior High schools had the lowest (45%).

- Sixty-six percent of the responding teachers prefer to schedule classroom activities associated with ETV programs both before and after viewing. Sixteen percent prefer to schedule them only after such programs, 3% prefer to schedule activities only before such programs, while 2% stated that they do not initiate such activities. Similar response patterns were observed in all six types of schools.

- Teachers were asked to indicate what they thought to be the three most useful features of published program support features. The features selected were: suggested activities (49% of responding teachers); program plot summaries (39%); listing of program objectives (33%); maps, charts, etc., presented on the program (26%); and listings of related source materials (25%). Similar patterns of response were exhibited by teachers in Elementary and Elementary/Junior High Schools. Teachers in Elementary/Junior/Senior High, Junior High, and Junior/Senior High schools mentioned suggested activities most often and selected plot summaries and program objectives with equal frequencies and more often than source materials and maps and charts. Senior High school teachers selected all items with approximately equal frequency.

Areas for Expansion in Educational Radio/TV

- Teachers were asked to choose from a list of seven subject areas the three areas in which they would like to see educational radio and/or television programs made available.

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APPENDIX V

SAMPLE ALBERTA SCHOOL BROADCAST EVALUATION CARDS

Student Program Report/Alberta School Broadcasts

Student's Name

School

Did you think the program was:

Excellent ☐ Very Good ☐ Good ☐

Fair ☐ Poor ☐

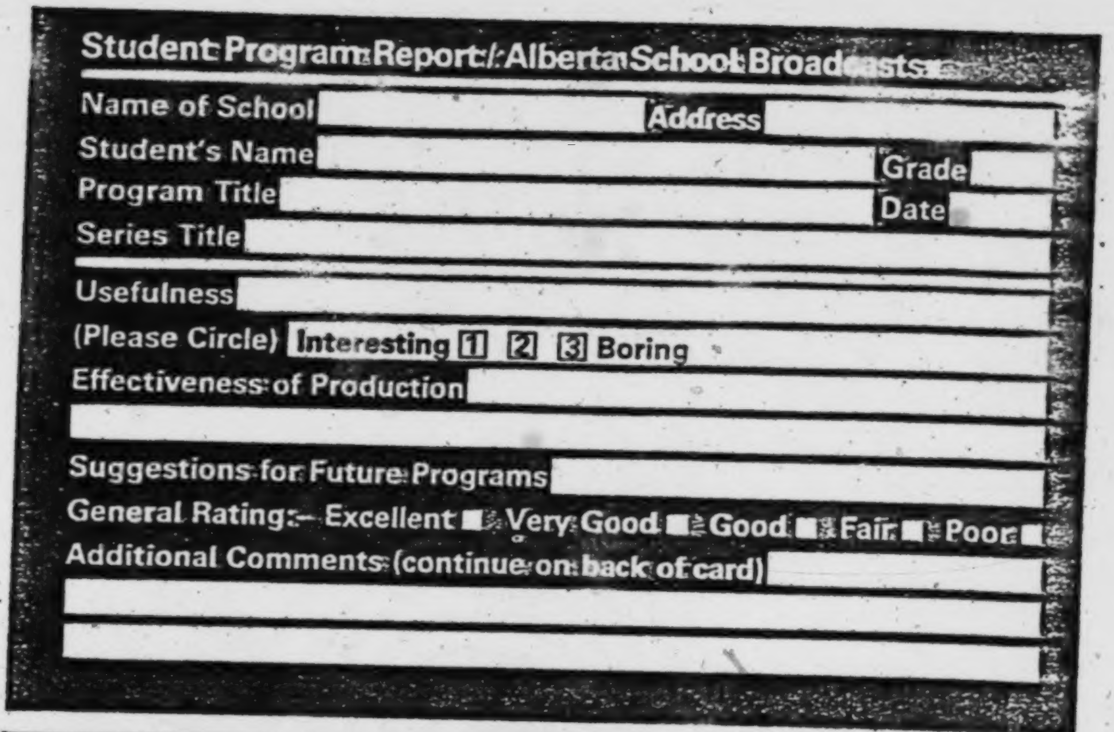
What did you like about the program?

What didn't you like?

What was the most interesting thing you learned from the program?

Was this program easy to follow?

What would you like to see or hear?

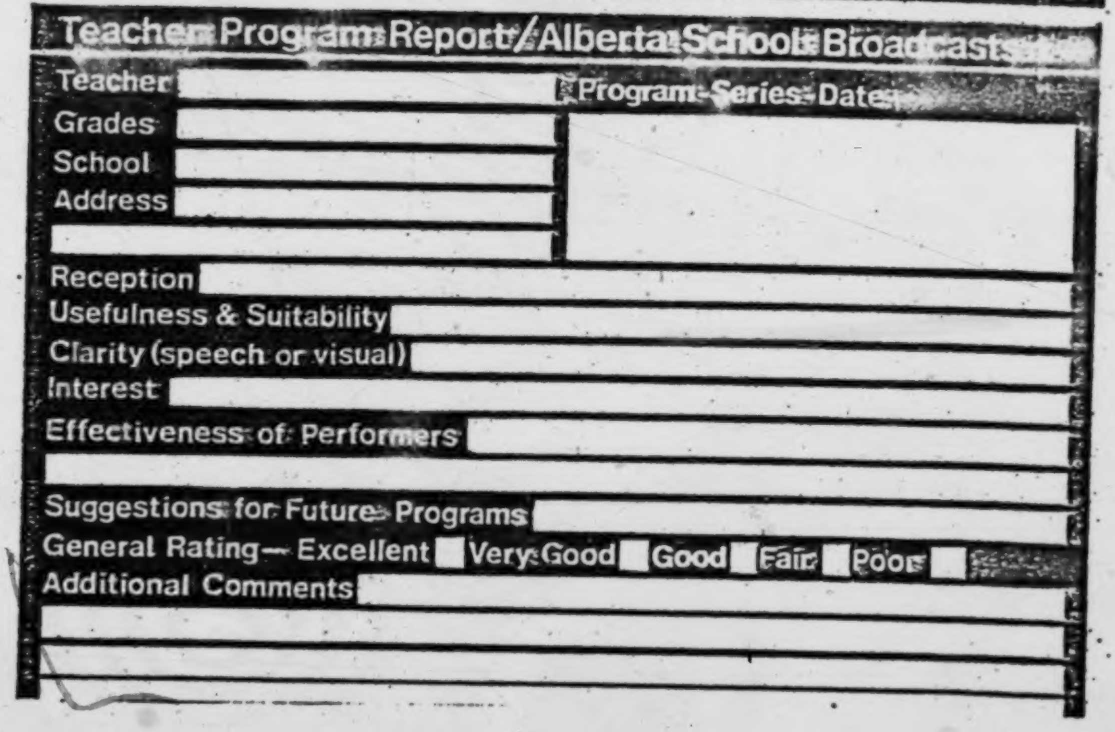


Student Program Report / Alberta School Broadcasts

Name of School ______ Address ______
Student's Name ______ Grade ______
Program Title ______ Date ______
Series Title ______

Usefulness ______
(Please Circle) Interesting 1 2 3 Boring
Effectiveness of Production ______

Suggestions for Future Programs ______
General Rating:— Excellent ☐ Very Good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
Additional Comments (continue on back of card) ______



Teacher Program Report / Alberta School Broadcasts

Teacher ______ Program-Series-Dates
Grades ______
School ______
Address ______

Reception ______
Usefulness & Suitability ______
Clarity (speech or visual) ______
Interest ______
Effectiveness of Performers ______

Suggestions for Future Programs ______
General Rating— Excellent ☐ Very Good ☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☐
Additional Comments ______

APPENDIX VI

CASSETTE TAPES OF SAMPLE PROGRAMMING

AUDIO PORTIONS OF THIS THESIS ARE

AVAILABLE FOR CONSULTATION AT:-

The University of Alberta
Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research
2 - 8 University Hall
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
T6G 2J9

SAMPLE PROGRAMS--1942 to 1977

Tape 1, Side 1

FRENCH LESSON No. 10, Mrs. Werry, December 31, 1942.
INTERMEDIATE MUSIC, Mrs. Higgin, February 8, 1943.

Tape 1, Side 1

TODAY'S HORIZONS, "Blessed Are the Peacemakers," May 3, 1947.
ALBERTA SCIENCE PARADE, "Alberta Oil," October 9, 1947.
THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, "Robbie Rabbit," December 3, 1947.

Tape 2, Side 1

SPEECH EXPLORERS, Cornelia Higgin, 1947.
TODAY'S HORIZONS, "Eleanor Roosevelt," January 21, 1948.

Tape 2, Side 2

MUSICAL PLAYTIME, "Minuets," February 3, 1948.
VOCATIONS AND GUIDANCE, "You As an Apprentice," February 5, 1948.

Tape 3, Side 1

SING AND PLAY, Janet McIlvena, 1949.
IT'S FUN TO DRAW, "A Southern Visitor," January 10, 1951.

Tape 3, Side 2

THROUGH THE MAGIC DOOR, "Sampolapodil and the Reindeer," December 2, 1952.
PROGRAM NEWS FOR PARENTS, Leslie Gue, January 12, 1953.

Tape 4, Side 1

CURRENT EVENTS, John Langdon, November 16, 1953.

Tape 4, Side 2

BOOKS ALIVE, "The Virginian," 1956.

Tape 5, Side 1

QUESTION MARK TRAIL, Cy Hampson, "Golden-Mantled Ground Squirrel," November 2, 1965.
VISIT TO ITALY, "I Meet Guiseppi," January 9, 1967.

Tape 5, Side 2

SPEECH EXPLORERS, "Phantoms in the Air," Mary Stratton, October 29, 1969.
POSTERS FOR THE MIND, "Why I Don't Understand Women," February 3, 1975.

Tape 6, Side 1

MAGIC TUNES, "You Said It," January 20, 1975.
MAGIC DOOR, "The Good-For-Nothing Prince," December 5, 1975.

Tape 6, Side 2

YOUNG WRITERS' CLUB, "Lies My Mother Told Me," November 4, 1976.
THE LONELY OFFICE, "R. B. Bennet--Big Business and Bennet Buggies," March 31, 1977.